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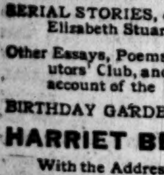

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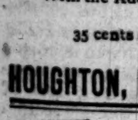

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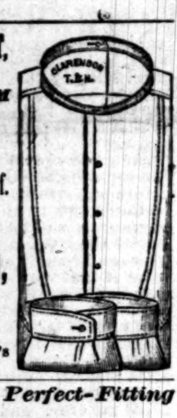

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WASHINGTON.

Smalls, of South Carolina, Seated in the House Yesterday.

Justice Done in a Blundering Way, and Bad Feeling Aroused.

Quaint Remarks of Bulldozer Tillman Previous to His Being Ousted.

The South Carolina Gerrymander Offset with the Saddle-Bags District of Illinois.

The Democratic Amendment to Reduce the Tobacco Tax Accepted by the Senate.

This Important Change Thought to Have Greatly Improved the Chances of the Bill.

THE HOUSE.

TILLMAN SENT BACK TO SOUTH CAROLINA TO GET ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Two or three months ago the Democrats of the House declared that never again, if they could help it, should a "nigger" have a seat in the House of Representatives. There are two "nigger" Represetatives now in Congress, Robert Smalls having been seated this afternoon. The debate which preceded this action was not particularly animated, except for the speech of Tillman, the outgoing Bourbon. Tillman is a genius in his way, and during the last half hour he was on his feet as a member of the House he kept its members in a constant roar of laughter and applause by his quaint remarks and illustrations. He closed by

A VIGOROUS ATTACK

upon his own party. He said he admired the Republicans for one thing—they had the courage of their convictions, something that the Democrats always lacked. He complained of the manner in which he was treated when he was a contestant in the Forty-fifth Congress against Smalls. He also assured the House that he should be elected to the next Congress by as fair a vote as he had the last time. There is no reason why Tillman should not be returned to Congress again. He now represents a district which had nearly 13,000 colored Republican majority, and he was returned by a pretended majority of over 8,000. Under the new districting the district has only about 5,000 colored majority. It would, therefore, in accordance with South Carolina precedents, be

COMPARATIVELY EASY FOR TILLMAN

to be returned without much bulldozing. Probably fraudulent counting and tissue ballots will be all that is necessary. Horr, of Michigan, spoke fifteen minutes, devoting himself entirely to the new redistricting scheme in South Carolina, which he explained by means of a map in front of the Clerk's desk, using a walking-cane for a pointer. He gave the House an object-lesson in the political geography of South Carolina, which was at the same time entertaining and instructive. The vote on seating Smalls, as announced, stood 145 to 1, exactly a quorum with the Speaker voting. On the resolution declaring Tillman not elected the same result had been announced, the Speaker not voting. When he announced the result on the second vote he remarked that he desired to be recorded on both votes, there having been a mistake on the first vote, which was 144 to 1,

ONE LESS THAN A QUORUM.

This explanation at once caused an uproar. The Democrats charged falsification of the record, and objected to the recording of the Speaker's vote. Caswell, of Wisconsin, said there was a precedent for such action of the Speaker. Randall denied it. Caswell produced the record and showed that Randall himself while Speaker had voted the next day after action was taken. Randall had evidently forgotten this, but immediately changed his tactics and said that his vote did not change the result, nor did the vote of Keifer today, as no point was made that there was no quorum. Had such a point been made the Speaker would have voted, as he had a perfect right to do.

CALKINS

afterwards offered a resolution stating that, whereas Blackburn had charged the Clerk with falsifying the record, an investigating committee should be appointed. The proposition went over, and by a vote of 145 to 1 the case of Smith vs. Shelley, from Alabama, was taken up. When Smalls responded to his name there was loud applause on the Republican side and in the colored gallery. On the resolution to seat Smalls Chairman Calkins hesitatingly voted in the affirmative, but, just before the result was announced, he rose and said that the vote did not truly represent his conscientious convictions, and he therefore asked that it be changed and recorded in the negative, which was done. He was in favor of declaring the election void and the seat vacant.

ATHERTON,

in his speech, described Smalls as a convicted felon and a pardoned convict. He was pardoned by Gov. Wade Hampton. Perhaps if Atherton had known that his client, Tillman, also served a term of imprisonment before the War for killing a man he would not have been quite so free with his personal attacks upon Smalls, whose conviction was a piece of political persecution. It is said that a number of Republicans propose to vote against unseating Shelley on the ground that he is a good fellow and votes with the Republicans on tariff questions. Smith, the Republican contestant, died here a few weeks ago on the very day that the Committee on Elections decided the case in his favor.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The House resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested-election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. After speeches by Messrs. Briggs and Atherton, Mr. Horr took his stand in the space in front of the Speaker's desk, and, with a small cane, pointed out to the House the boundary line of the Congressional districts of the State of South Carolina under the recent redistricting. He also produced diagrams of each district separately, and declared it was not gerrymandering; it was downright villainy.

Mr. Atherton inquired whether that gerrymandering was not as fair as the gerrymandering of the Fourteenth District of Ohio, which was to inflict upon Congress another one of the Horr family.

Mr. Horr replied that when Congress was inflicted with his brother he could take care of himself. Horr, after ridiculing the gerrymandering, said that just so long as the people of the South attempted to destroy the ballot-box by that kind of chicanery, so long as they strove by that means to prevent an honest expression of honest voters,

JUST SO LONG

their representatives on this floor would have to defend such methods; and just so long they would make for the North that political sentiment which would keep it solid in support of that party which would not resort to that kind of villainy. He created a good deal of merriment, and frequently elicited the applause of his party friends by his denunciation of the South Carolina plan of redistricting, and his time was extended by unanimous consent.

Mr. Evins, of South Carolina, desired to reply to some of Mr. Horr's remarks, but Mr. Mackey, of South Carolina, objected.

Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, and Mr. Simonton, of Tennessee, submitted arguments in support of the sitting member, and then Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, yielding a portion of his time, the floor was awarded to

MR. EVINS,

who briefly replied to Mr. Horr's speech, denying the right of men who belonged to a party which had gerrymandered every State in which it had the power, which had filled every department of the Government with corruption, which had glorified ex-Senator Dorsey, now famous on account of his connection with the post-route deal, which had levied blackmail upon officeholders in order to raise a corruption fund—to lecture the people of South Carolina as to what was the highest standard of morality.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk for exhibition a small drawing of

A DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS

which he declared bore a strong resemblance to the districts in South Carolina to which the gentleman from Michigan (Horr) objected.

Tillman, of South Carolina, spoke in his own behalf, but addressed himself especially to the propriety of the House deciding upon the election and returns of its members, because the gentlemen had party politics eternally exciting prejudices and making them determine contrary to law, evidence, and justice. In reply to Mr. Horr, whom he characterized as having played the buffoon, Mr. Tillman said that while that gentleman had been prancing around like a clown in a circus, pleading against the wrong which had been done the negro in redistricting South Carolina, he (Tillman) could not help remembering

THERE WERE 165,000 VOTERS IN MICHIGAN

who did not vote the Republican ticket, and who were gerrymandered out of any representation on this floor. Unfortunately, since 1876, the people of South Carolina had collected a little property, and he was afraid, from the unceremonious manner in which the choice of the people were kicked out of this body, there was another rising forming to sweep down upon them, to rob them of what little substance they had accumulated. If the Republicans went on as they have been going on, he was satisfied the South would be reconstructed, and reconstructed for the purpose of plunder. He saw that, so far as his case was concerned, the Republicans were impatient to finish their work, but that would not disturb his equanimity in the least. He had discounted long ago the worst they could do. He was satisfied that, though Shelly and himself were going to be turned out, they would come back to the next Congress, and they would come back by negro votes. He would be a candidate again, unless his constituents wished a change, and

IF ANY REPUBLICAN STUMP ORATOR

from Blain down to—

A Republican (interrupting)—Horr—

Mr. Tillman—Yes; yes, even the clown from Michigan. [Laughter.] Let him come down there, and I will gurantee him the best entertainment. I will guarantee him good eating and good drinking—if he drinks. I expect he is a Prohibitionist, though he does not look like it. I drive him to all the political meetings, and I will beat him upon the stump, and do it by Democratic negro orators.

In reply to a question as to the object of the South Carolina Legislature in putting all the negroes into one Congressional District, he said, amid much laughter, that it was in order that a colored Democrat might be sent to Congress.

Mr. Tillman then proceeded to criticise the methods of the Republican party to keep itself in power. It ought to hang its head in shame, and not get upon the housetops and go around the streets praying with Puritan Jesuitism like the Pharisee of old, "I thank God I am better than other men." Any party which

ROBBED THE EMPLOYES OF THE GOVERNMENT,

as the Republican party was doing now, ought never to say a word about a little gerrymander in South Carolina. He, however, gave the Republican party the credit of having the courage of its opinions, and of standing up to a man for Smalls, and he contrasted the way in which the Republicans stood by their men with the manner in which he had been treated by his own party when contesting the seat in the Forty-fifth Congress. In conclusion, he earnestly commended "in the last speech I will make in this Congress," the adoptation of some plan whereby election cases should be decided in some other tribunal than the House of Representatives.

The previous question was then ordered, and the minority resolution declaring Tillman entitled to retain his seat was defeated without a divison.

The resolution of the majority

DECLARING TILLMAN NOT ELECTED

was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 1; exactly a quorum.

The next resolution declared Mr. Smalls entitled to a seat, and it was carried—yeas, 141; nays, 5—Ford of Missouri, Rice of Missouri, Hardenburgh of New Jersey, Jones of Texas, and Calkins of Indiana.

Mr. Calkins, in casting his vote in the negative, said he did so because he conscientiously believed the election should be relegated to the people, which led Mr. Randall to regret there were not more conscientious men on the Republican side.

The Speaker then stated that in footing up the former vote—yeas, 145; nays, 1—the Clerk had made a mistake, and that the vote should have been yeas, 144; nays, 1. It would, he said, have made no difference, because the Chair now voted in the affirmative, thus making a quorum.

Mr. Randall objected to the Speaker voting, as being

AGAINST ALL PRECEDENT.

The Speaker—The Chair is informed he is only following the precedents.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, said the precedent had been set by the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself when Speaker, and he quoted from an occurrence in the Forty-fourth Congress. The circumstances of that case were as follows:

On suspension, Monday, a bill was passed by exactly a two-thirds vote.

On the following day, Mr. Plaisted, of Maine, stated he had voted in the negative, and Mr. Fuller, of Indiana, that he had voted in the affirmative, but neither vote was recorded. This left the measure lacking one vote of the necessary two-thirds, and the Speaker (Randall thereupon claimed and exercised his constitutional right to vote on any question before the House, and voted in the affirmative.

The journal of this proceeding having been read, Mr. Randall declared it was

NOT A SIMILAR CASE

with the present, and at that time no objection was made; whereas now there was an objection.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, said that, for the sake of making a precedent, he would like the Chair to state whether the elevation of a member to the Speaker's chair vested him with any right which no other member possessed—that of casting his vote after a roll-call had been completed and the final result announced.

The Speaker replied that the Speaker did not come within the rule applying to members, inasmuch as his name did not appear on the roll-call.

There was a good deal of feeling exhibited on the Democratic side over what Mr. Blackburn in an aside to Mr. Robinson asserted to be an intentional error on the part of the Clerk, and Mr. Calkins, in view of this assertion, offered a resolution directing an investigation to be made into the matter.

Mr. Blackburn having, however, left the chamber, the resolution was postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Smalls then appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelly was then taken up—yeas 145, nays 1—and Mr. Ranney, of Massachusetts, having taken the floor, the House adjourned.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

of the House and Senate this afternoon failed to agree on the Hennepin Canal amendment, and will report their disagreement to the House, allowing it to be settled by a vote in the House.

THE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS

decided to postpone until December next the further consideration of the bill to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River by the construction of a levee from Memphis to Yazoo River in Mississippi, and to authorize the Memphis & New Orleans Railroad Company to build its road upon the levee. The Chairman, Representative Hazleton, was instructed, meantime, to obtain from the Secretary of War, and from the Mississippi River Commission, all possible information on the subject bearing upon the feasibility and possibility of the proposed double use of the levee.

LAND GRANTS.

The minority report of the Judiciary Committee declares it should be the policy of the Government to withhold any further patents of lands and declare forfeited all grants to the Northern Pacific Company not earned under the provisions of the granting act.

THE SENATE.

REDUCTION OF THE TOBACCO TAX, IN SPITE OF THE OPPOSITION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The Senate today devoted six hours of debate to the Tax bill. Senator Bayard supported Beck's amendment reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco from 16 to 12 cents. He claimed that the reduction was moderate and absolutely safe, and that within two years the 12-cent tax would yield as much revenue as the 16-cent tax does at present. It would give relief to the people, without imperiling the revenue. Other Senators during the afternoon submitted similar arguments. Sherman, Morrill, and Aldrich, Republican members of the Finance Committee, worked vigorously in opposition to the amendment. Just before a vote was taken Aldrich attempted to frighten the Senate into the defeat of the amendment by submitting an array of figures to show that the result of the proposed reduction would be

A DEFICIT IN THE REVENUES

of the Government this year. Assuming that the Tax bill, as agreed upon by the Republican caucus, should become a law, and, taking the estimates of the Treasury Department, he said that the total revenues for the year would be about $337,000,000. The appropriations thus far outlined would be $318,000,000. Hence there would be less than $50,000,000 surplus, and of that amount the sinking fund would require about $45,000,000. But the Navy bill and the Sundry-Civil bill would be increased by the Senate, and the result would be that, in case the Tax bill as it stands should be passed, the Government would scarcely have enough money this year to meet the requirements of the sinking fund. Aldrich declared that the increase of the appropriations this year over those of last year was over $20,000,000, in addition to the increase of pensions appropriations amounting to $40,000,000. The total increase would be

OVER $60,000,000.

Aldrich declared that Beck had offered amendments which, if adopted, would reduce the revenues over $80,000,000, whereupon the Kentucky Senator called attention to the fact that in 1875 the Republican leaders frightened Congress by vociferating, "The sinking fund is in danger," and, on the pretense that the sinking fund was in danger, they proceeded to increase the duty on sugar by an additional tax of 25 per cent, and to raise the tax on tobacco from 20 cents to 24 cents, and on whisky from 50 to 90 cents, and the Treasury Department prepared tables which were paraded to show that the result of this increased taxation would be an increase of the revenue by $37,000,000.

"AND WHAT WAS THE RESULT?"

exclaimed Beck. "Why, the revenues the very next year fell off $29,000,000. If the sinking fund is again in danger," said the Kentucky Senator, "why do you propose to repeal the tax on patent medicines and wipe out $2,300,000? You are quite willing to be gracious to the venders of patent medicines, but you raise the cry of 'Sinking fund is in danger!' whenever a proposition is brought forward to give relief." A vote was then taken on Beck's amendment to reduce the tax on tobacco from 16 to 12 cents per pound, and it was carried by 3 majority. All the Democrats who voted were recorded in the affirmative. Two Republicans—Jones, of Nevada and Kellogg, of Louisiana—also voted for the amendment.

MAHONE AND DON CAMERON

voted in the negative, because they are opposed to a reduction of the tax to 12 cents, and are in favor of a reduction to eight cents. Mahone will hereafter offer an amendment reducing the tax to eight cents, and, although his proposition will receive a strong support, it will probably be defeated. Today's action was taken in Committee of the Whole, and another vote will be had on the subject when the bill is brought into the Senate. Although everything connected with this Tax bill is still uncertain, yet the chances are that today's action on the tobacco question will not be reversed. Another question, however, is unsettled. There will be a hard fight over the proposition for a rebate. The tobacco manufacturers are making a vigorous contest on that point, but, inasmuch as the proposed reduction of the tax is not to take effect till after Jan. 1, it is very doubtful whether the Senate will favor the granting of rebate.

THERE IS A DIVERSITY OF OPINION

among the Senators as to whether the action of the Senate today weakens or strengthens the chances of the final passage of the Tax bill. The better opinion appears to be that, in a parliamentary sense, the bill has been made stronger. Several Republicans may be inclined to vote against the bill in consequence of the tobacco amendment, but a large number of Democrats have been brought to its support by the adoption of the amendment. It can be stated with almost absolute certainty that the section largely increasing the duties on the manufactures of hoop, band, or scroll iron will be stricken out. The Democrats will vote against it solidly, and several Western Republicans have already indicated their opposition. The bill will be disposed of this week provided the Appropriations Committee does not call up the Naval bill tomorrow.

LOGAN SYMPATHIZING WITH JOHN CHINAMAN.

Senator Logan was very severe today in his denunciation of the Anti-Chinese bill, which he characterized as disgraceful to the Nation, born of prejudice and narrowness. He said that the refusal to modify it so that Chinamen could be sent across the continent on their way from the West Indies to China would strengthen public sentiment in hostility to the prohibitory legislation of this session, and would hasten the repeal of the law passed. He hoped that the prejudice against the transit of the Chinese across the continent would now turn to foreign lines the traffic that legitimately belongs to the United States. Should the bill be sent to the Committee of the Judiciary, as Gen. Logan desires, it will undoubtedly be reported back with a favorable recommendation, but if the Californians succeed in having it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations it will remain in a pigeon-hole until next winter.

SMALL-POX.

It is not certain that an amendment will not be added in the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill making an appropriation for continuing the emigrant inspection service. The opposition to the appropriation thus far is due to the influence of the New York quarantine monopoly, assisted by the rivalries between different Government bureaus. Dr. Rauch, executive officer of the Illinois State Board of Health, is here, and will have a hearing before the Senate Committee tomorrow. Nine immigrants sick with small-pox have been taken from trains since June 1, and there was not one of these cases which ought to have escaped the attention of the New York quarantine authorities.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Mr. Sewell presented a communication from Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. McQuade, transmitting the resolution adopted unanimously at the recent annual meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, at Detroit, asking that justice be done Gen. Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Sewell gave notice that he would call up the bill for Gen. Porter's relief on the first Monday of December next.

The Senate discussed the bill introduced by Senator Logan, having for its object the modification of the Chinese bill so as to allow the Chinese to pass through this country on their way to China, without stopping en route.

Mr. Logan hoped the prejudice against Chinese passing through the country would not be carried to the extent of turning over to foreign ocean lines the traffic that legitimately belongs to our home lines of transit.

Mr. Miller, of California, moved a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Logan preferred the Judiciary Committee.

Without action upon the motions, the bill was laid aside, and

THE TAX BILL

—27 to 25—was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Beck's amendment reducing the tax upon manufactured tobacco to 12 cents per pound, the reduction to take effect upon Jan. 1 next.

Mr. Williams denounced the bill as a temporary party expedient, resorted to by the Republican majority to quiet popular clamor for a reduction of taxation. It had been drawn in the interest of the moneyed classes, with no thought of the farmer and laborer, and the tobacco provision, with its protection of the manufacturer and dealer to the exclusion of the producer, was but one illustration of that fact. He favored a reduction to 8 cents.

Mr. Sherman reviewed some of the arguments of Messrs. Beck and Voorhees, and contended that a reduction of the tobacco tax did not involve a corresponding loss of revenue.

Mr. Beck's amendment fixing the tobacco tax on and after Jan. 1, 1883, at 12 cents per pound was then agreed to—yeas 29, nays 26.

YEAS.

Bayard, Groome, Pugh,
Beck, Grover, Ransom,
Butler, Hampton, Saulsbury,
Call, Harris, Slater,
Camden, Johnston, Vance,
Cockrell, Jonas (La.), Vest,
Coke, Jones (Nev.), Voorhees,
Davis (W. Va.), Kellogg, Walker,
George, Maxey, Williams—29.
Gorman, Morgan,

NAYS.

Aldrich, Dawes, Miller (N. Y.),
Allison, Ferry, Mitchell,
Anthony, Harrison, Morrill,
Blair, Hawley, Plumb,
Cameron (Pa.), Hoar, Sawyer,
Cameron (Wis.), Logan, Sherman,
Chilcott, McDill, Van Wyck,
Conger, Mahone, Windom—26.
Davis (Ill.), Miller (Cal.),

Mr. Frye was paired with Mr. Hill, of Georgia.

Mr. Beck remarked that the adoption of his amendment would render necessary a readjustment of the tax on cigars and cigarets in a subsequent section.

A motion to retain the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers of over $100 in amount was rejected—yeas 19, nays 39.

A motion to adjourn was lost by a party vote, when Mr. Voorhees moved to strike from the bill the proposed reduction of taxes on bank capital and deposits and the stamp tax on checks, etc.

Pending the motion Mr. Allison by unanimous consent called up the House joint resolution continuing the appropriations of the last fiscal year until July 31. He said, as the period for which the appropriations were continued by the prior resolution would expire tomorrow, the ordinary operations of the Government could not be carried on after today unless the pending resolution passed at once.

IN GENERAL CONVERSATION

as to the causes of delay in the appropriation bills, Mr. Dawes called attention to the prolonged controversy in the conference on the Legislative bill over comparatively trivial items. The attempted reorganization of the navy in the Naval bill had been another cause of delay.

Mr. Logan replied that every reorganization of the army or navy since the War had been brought about by means of an appropriation bill, and that the reason for this was that influences in Washington had invariably proved strong enough to defeat such action when undertaken in special bills. He defended the propriety of that course in the present instance, and denied it had caused the delay.

Several Senators called attention to the absence of Mr. Hale today on account of illness as a reason why the Naval bill had not been brought forward.

The pending resolution was then passed, the committee amendment having been withdrawn to save the necessity for a return of the resolution to the House.

Mr. Cockrell of the Military Committee, reported, with unimportant amendments, a bill passed by the House April 7, to release certain soldiers of the late War from the charge of desertion. Ordered printed.

Adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

William Hale, of Iowa, Governor of the Territory of Wyoming.

J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, Governor of the Territory of Montana.

Wilson W. Hoover, of California, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

Postmasters—Edmund Goodman, Curwinsville, Pa.; Samuel J. Row, Clearfield, Pa.; Josephine R. Weimer, Northumberland, Pa.; Mrs. Ella L. Kempe, Montevideo, Minn.

STAR ROUTES.

STRINGING IT OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The defense in the star-route cases was much surprised today by the rulings of Judge Wylie. The star-route people last night were very jubilant, and boasted that the case was about to end with a collapse, that there was not the slightest evidence of conspiracy, and that Judge Wylie would decline to permit the case to go to the jury. They loudly offered bets of 10 to 1 that such would be a fact, and that the cases would be thrown out of court this week. Their manner in court for the last ten days has been bombastic, and they have talked in a very self-confident way, as if the matter was already settled.

THEY WERE SURPRISED,

therefore, today beyond measure when Judge Wylie, in reply to an intimation from the Government that a prima-facie case of conspiracy had been made out, said that, without deciding in form whether such was the fact, he would state, for the information of the defense, that the case would have to be submitted to the jury. This announcement created consternation among the eleven lawyers engaged by the various defendants. It indicated that the case is by no means closed or in their favor. It shows, on the contrary, that, as Judge Wylie's rulings for the last two weeks have been judged to have been in the interests of the defendants, he tells the jury now, in substance, that the Government has prima-facie made out its case of conspiracy, and that judgment

AS TO THE FACTS AND DETAILS

will have to be made by the jury. The keystone of the arch of the defense thus far has been that the Government could not make out a prima-facie case. The defendants' counsel have said they should not be compelled to produce any testimony, as the Judge would throw the case out of court. This assumption, no doubt, was based upon a statement made by Judge Wylie a month ago that the Government, to that time, had not established evidence of a conspiracy. This was when the Judge declined to admit the confession of Rerdell, one of the alleged conspirators, for the reason, as he stated, that the conspiracy had not been established, and that the confession of the conspirator could not be admitted as evidence until a conspiracy in fact should have been established, but the decision of Judge Wylie today logically opens the door to the admission of the confession of Rerdell, and to the admission of a great deal more damaging evidence which hitherto has either been withheld or excluded.

THE ARGUMENTS TODAY

arose upon a motion to admit the testimony of Walsh. It is very probable that Walsh's testimony will not be admitted, as it is not legally pertinent to the subject matter of the present case, with which he was not connected, and with respect to which he knows no more than any one who reads the public print. The decision of Judge Wylie that the case must go to the jury will, of course, prolong the trial, but Judge Wylie said that that fact could not enter into a consideration of the case. The formal speech for the Government by Ker was an able legal speech, and a striking presentation of the law and the facts. Ker is not a pleasant speaker. He does not study the effect of every phrase upon the jury, as Ingersoll and McSweeney do, but

HE STAYS VERY MUCH MORE UPON THE EARTH

than those gentlemen do with their rhetorical cloud-building, and talks more about the law, the facts, and the case at bar. It was impossible for any one to listen to this argument and not admit that the Government, so far as represented at least by Ker, has carefully prepared its case, and is in earnest. The court, in spite of the protests of the defense, gives the close to Richard Merrick, and a very able speech upon this interlocutory question is expected tomorrow. But the present argument is more than interlocutory. It goes to the merits of the question of conspiracy, and, in gaining this point, the Government has carried the outer works of the defense. The action of the court today necessarily involves the taking of evidence by the defense and argument to the jury, and, of course, will greatly prolong the trial.

IN COURT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—In the star-route trial today Mr. Kerr began the argument for the prosecution upon the admissibility of the evidence of the witness John O. Walsh. It is understood the decision of this question will also affect the admissibility of the Rerdell confession, and upon this last piece of evidence, it is generally believed, depends the success of the prosecution's efforts to make out a case against defendants.

In response to the demand from counsel for the defense the Government was called upon by the court to produce all of the authorities they intended to use in their arguments, and Merrick named them in order.

Chandler and McSweeny, for the defense, followed, each in his way arguing that conspiracy was a joint offense, and one conspirator could not implicate another by his confession, as one could not be convicted of conspiracy.

Totten, for the defense, said his opinion of the important question now was the time to be allowed for the continuance of the case.

THE COURT INTERRUPTED HIM

to say that the question should not form one of the considerations by which the court would allow itself to be influenced.

Totten then went on to argue that the evidence of the Walsh-Brady conversation was inadmissible because it was not pertinent. It did not concern acts done in furtherance of a design. Totten concluding, the court adjourned.

BARRIOS.

HE WILL FAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—There is great interest in diplomatic circles over the mission of Gen. Barrios, President of Guatemala. It is said in quarters likely to be well-informed that his design is to try once more to get the United States to intervene in favor of Guatemala in relation to her boundary dispute with Mexico, and also to obtain the intervention of the United States for the consolidation of the five Central American States into one Republic, under the rule of Gen. Barrios himself. In relation to the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala there was last year a considerable correspondence, in which Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, offered this Government as an arbitrator to settle the question, at the request of Gen. Barrios. The Mexican Government, however, declined Mr. Blaine's offer on the plain ground that "Mexico could not submit to arbitration her right to one of the States of the Mexican Confederation, since that was

A POINT OF HER POLITICAL EXISTENCE."

As to a union of the Central American States, Minister Logan wrote Mr. Blaine last year that anything which had even the appearance of interference by the United States in this delicate matter would place fresh obstacles in the way of such a union, because it would arouse the jealousies of the political leaders in those States, several of whom have, it would seem, the same ambition said to be entertained by Gen. Barrios, to make a union with themselves at the head. Barrios is likely therefore, to be a pleasing social incident without political results, because President Arthur will hardly lend such countenance to him politically, as it would defeat instead of furthering the plan of the union of the five States of Central America, which this country has always favored.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Señor Romero, Minister to the United States from the Republic of Mexico, has the following letter from Gen. Grant in reply to a communication asking the views of the latter with regard to the mission of President Barrios to this country:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter of yesterday in regard to the arrival of President Barrios, of Guatemala. I had read in the morning papers of his reception in New Orleans, and his intention of proceeding immediately to New York. In my judgment there is not the least ground for apprehension on account of his visit. He will unquestionably be received by the President and Secretary of State with great courtesy, as he ought to be, as a representative of a neighboring Republic; but the annexation of territory will have but few advocates, and the treatment by the press of the country of such men as advocated interference in foreign countries shows any scheme of that kind would be extremely unpopular. As to our Government's interfering in the question of boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, I am sure there need not be any anxiety felt by Mexico. If Mexico and Guatemala should agree between themselves to refer any question between them to the United States as arbitrator (as Portugal and England did in regard to the conflicting claims to territory on the east coast of Africa), of course our Government would hear the statements of both parties and give its judgment in the matter referred to it. But even then I don't suppose the United States would do any more than use its "good offices" to have the contending parties accept her decision, if either should feel inclined to reject the decision.

I am not, of course, authorized to say a word for the Administration on this subject, but I am certain I know the sentiment of the country on the question of annexation. If the good offices of the United States could be used effectively to induce the Central American Republics to consolidate into one, I have no doubt but it would do so. But then the request would have to come from all of them. Certainly the United States would not attempt to coerce a consolidation at the instance of the President of one State and in his personal interest. The most that would likely be done would be to inquire, through our representatives to those countries, as to the feeling of the people and officials on the subject of consolidation. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

KEIFER.

HE HATES TO DO IT, BUT HE MUST DO IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, O., writes Speaker Keifer concerning the succession of the latter in Congress:

My candidacy depended this time entirely upon your own decision in the matter, and having decided yourself to be a candidate, I will stand out of your way and give you a clear field so far as I am concerned, for indorsement.

The above was in answer to a note from Keifer, who said:

There are reasons for believing my friends in the district, other friends in the State and elsewhere, think it would not do for me voluntarily to withdraw now from Congress. If I could see you for an hour's talk I could put you fully in possession of the situation as it looks to me. To conclude, I suppose I will again be a candidate, though I can say sincerely I regret to be in the field again and in the way of personal and deserving friends.

THE NEW CABLE.

THE NEW BILL TO ENABLE THE BALTIMORE & OHIO COMPANY TO LAY OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Special to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The bill authorizing the Baltimore & Ohio Company to lay ocean cables is ready to go to the President for signature. Its text is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Robert Garrett, William L. Burns, and William F. Frick, of Maryland, their associates, successors, and assigns, shall have the right to construct, lay, land, and maintain a line or lines of telegraph or submarine cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States of America to connect the American and European coasts by telegraphic lines, wires, or submarine cables. Provided, that said company shall begin to lay said cable or cables within two years from the passage of this act. And provided further, that no amalgamation combination to establish rates, union, or sale of cable interests established under this act, shall be made to any existing European or other cable companies.

SEC. 2. That any telegraphic line or cable laid be subject to the following conditions, stipulations, and reservations—to-wit: First, the Government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of such line or lines, or cable or cables, as there may by law, agreement, or otherwise be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign Government whatever. Secondly, citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nation. Thirdly, the transmission of dispatches shall be made in the following order: First, dispatches of States under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the Governments interested, the rates not to exceed those charged to individuals; secondly, dispatches on telegraphic service; and thirdly, private dispatches. Fourthly, the lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, dispatches, and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinbefore provided. Fifthly, before extending and establishing any such line or lines, or cable or cables, in or over any waters, reefs, islands, shores, and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of the terms and conditions imposed by this act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the parties above named, or a majority of them, their associates, successors, or assignees, or by the company or corporation which may be organized to construct and operate cables under this act.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the United States in granting to other persons or companies similar privileges herein contained.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act any time is hereby reserved to Congress.

It is understood that Mr. Robert Garrett is now making preparations on the other side of the Atlantic, and that there will be considerable English capital in the concern. It will cost about $2,000,000 to construct and equip the line. It is thought that 3,000 miles of cable can be made and laid in a year's time. As to what point the cable will be dropped from the other side, and where it will be taken upon the American coast, it has not been authoritatively stated.

MEXICAN IMPORTS.

CHANGES MADE IN TARIFF.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—From advanced sheets of Consular reports on commerce and manufactures for June the following, of interest to the Southwestern trade, is taken:

By the orders of the President of Mexico the following articles will be taken free of the weight duties imposed by the laws of the 31st of May and 25th of June, 1881: Plows and their shares, masts, yards, round timbers, and anchors for vessels, quicksilver, live animals, bricks and roof tiles of all classes, refractory earth, wood, ordinary for construction, seeds of cotton, tobacco, coffee and sugar-cane, slates for roofs, vaccine pus, all effects, armament, and material of war, etc., that the Federal Executive may purchase in foreign countries for the different branches of the public service in his immediate dependence, shall not cause any duty on their importation.

The above clause will go into effect on July 1, 1882. From the 1st day of November, 1882, silver and gold coined in bullion, mineral, powder, stone, or under whatever other form, will be

FREE OF DUTIES

in their interior circulation and for their exportation from the Republic. To substitute the duties that are suppressed by this fraction shall be augmented from the same date an additional duty of 2 per cent over those fixed by the tariff for the importation of foreign effects, in the meantime until Nov. 1, 1882, collecting the duties on exports of gold and silver conformably to the existing laws in the present fiscal year. From Nov. 1, 1882, precious metals shall pay a duty of ½ per cent on the value of the silver and ¼ per cent on the value of the gold, determining their value by their respective laws. The Executive will determine the time and form in which it shall be comprehended.

7. Export duties on orchils, $40 per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

8. Export duties of works for construction, and for cabinet woodwork, $2.50 for one cubic metre, and conformably to the provisions of the tariff of Nov. 8, 1880.

These changes will greatly relieve commerce in the articles mentioned.

The bulk duty on live animals, except geldings, plows and plowshares, masts, etc., quicksilver, bricks, etc., and woods, at 50 cents the 100 kilograms, which on live animals and woods is

PARTICULARLY HEAVY.

The repeal of the export duty on silver and gold will afford great relief to financial transactions in all parts of the Republic. This has been the most annoying law in the whole tariff. Its repeal is accompanied by an augmentation of the regular import duties of 2 per cent; but while this will doubtless bring into the Treasury more revenue than the export duty of 5 per cent on silver and 12 per cent on gold, yet the change will be thankfully received by business-men.

Sec. 6 says that a duty of ½ per cent on silver and ¼ per cent on gold will be collected, and the time and manner of carrying it into effect will be determined by the Executive. This is rather obscure, but it is presumed that it is intended to be a tax on production. It will be noted that the repeal of the weight duty takes effect July 1 next, and that the repealing of the export duty on silver and gold and substituting an additional 2 per cent on all importations takes effect on Nov. 1 next.

CAIRO COLLECTORSHIP.

RESIGNATION OF COL. WILLIS.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Col. Willis, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cairo (Ill.) District, telegraphs to a friend here that he had today mailed his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. Anticipating this action of Collector Willis, a most exciting contest is already in progress for the vacancy to occur in a few days. Col. Willis has held the office for nearly fourteen years, and Commissioner Raum has frequently said that he was one of the very best officers in the internal-revenue service. The applicants for the vacancy to be made by Col. Willis' resignation are Capt. William M. Murphy, of Cairo, who is and has been the Chief Deputy Collector under Willis for many years, and Gen. Pavey, of Mount Vernon. Capt. Murphy has the active support of the Hon. John R. Thomas, the Republican member from the Cairo District, and the indorsements of a majority of the Republican Representatives from Illinois. In addition to these, it is said that hundreds of telegrams and letters of recommendation in his behalf are pouring in from prominent business-men and Republicans residing in the district. Gen. Pavey, who has been quietly working for the place for a year past, is, it is said, indorsed by a large number of

CITIZENS AND REPUBLICANS

of the Collection District, and has ex-Congressman James S. Martin, of Salem, here engineering his fight for him. It is said, too, on good authority, that Commissioner Raum favors Pavey's appointment. Ex-Congressman Martin said today that he is quite hopeful that Gen. Pavey will receive the appointment, but Mr. Thomas is quite as confident that Capt. Murphy will come out the winner in the fight. In connection with his resignation, Col. Willis strongly recommends the appointment of Capt. Murphy. It is understood that Senator Logan occupies a position of neutrality in reference to the contest.

Congressman Thomas had an interview with Secretary Folger in behalf of Capt. Murphy yesterday, and today saw the President on the same subject. Republicans here from Southern Illinois say that they are equally worthy, and let the choice fall upon either the office will be filled by one who is meritorious. The vacancy occurring just at the beginning of an exciting political campaign, and followed by a contest for the place that may produce much bad blood between the friends of the respective candidates, is regarded as most unfortunate in a party sense by Illinois Republicans here. It is said tonight that the resignation of Col. Willis was tendered at the request of Commissioner Raum. The reason for this action of the Commissioner is unexplained, but this much is known, that it was not because of any dissatisfaction with Collector Willis' administration of the office.

TEXAS PACIFIC GRANTS.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—There is a sensation brewing in Congress. A letter has been written by J. J. Newell, formerly of Adrian, Mich., in which he declares that he has documents, books, and papers to prove that no less than $2,000,000 in money, stocks, and lands were furnished for a pool in 1868 to 1870 to secure the passage of the bill making the land grant to the Texas Pacific Railroad. His communications are very voluminous, and make specific allegations, withholding the names of the persons involved. He says that $90,000 in money and $200,000 in stock were placed in the hands of two Senators to disburse where it would do the most good in that body, and it was properly placed so that eventually and in consequence of which the grant was made. He alleges, also, that millions of dollars of stock was shed to pass the bill in the House by votes of members who took it as the price for the favor to the corporation. He asks the committee to name a day when he can be heard, and he will demonstrate that

AN INVESTIGATION

should be ordered. He pledges himself to furnish the names of the men who disbursed and accepted the bribes, and to prove the transaction by documentary evidence. Some of the committee are for stifling the inquiry. It is understood that a majority are in favor of hearing what Newell has to offer. The question is pertinent, owing to the fact that the Texas Pacific never did any work to earn the lands, but has now consolidated in the Gould-Huntington Southwest system, and a bill is pending to confirm the grant to the consolidated road on the ground that, although the Texas Pacific was not built, the Southern Pacific was constructed and has earned the lands. The majority of the committee is in favor of the non-forfeiture of the lands, and, naturally, certain of these gentlemen regard the exposure promised by Newell as a diversion against their position. Newell, no doubt, will be heard in a few days.

AMERICAN PORK

IN FRANCE.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 18.—Consul Rhodes, of Rouen, France, writes this to the State Department apropos of a recent French judicial decision respecting American pork alleged to be diseased, which, he says, "is based on the disease as an accepted fact, and possesses in popular estimation a convincing force which will be difficult to counteract." He then says: "The author of the prohibitory measure of Feb. 18, 1881, against the admission of American meats, M. Tirard, having returned to the Ministry of Commerce, it is possible that an abrogation of the measure in question may be attended with more difficulty than was anticipated under the ministry of his predecessor. The French Government is nearly as parental under the Republic as it was under the Empire. Long custom has made this feature a national characteristic, and the people naturally turn to the Government for instruction and guidance as to proper food."

IT IS NOT THE HABIT

of the press of France to seriously examine subjects beyond national limits, and trichinæ in American meat was taken up and disseminated without proper discussion, and the result is that a general apprehension exists that consumption of American pork may be attended with fatal consequences.

"The exhaustive and convincing pamphlet issued by the department under the title of 'American Pork' has served a good purpose in enlightening the agents of the Government and merchants engaged in the pork trade. French importers of it, however, are as ready and willing to sell it as ever, but the consumer is not willing to buy, and it now seems desirable to overcome his recently-acquired prejudice by the promulgation of a brief and simple presentation of the case adapted to the popular understanding. Thus, while the United States Minister is endeavoring to secure the abrogation of the decree of Feb. 18, at the Foreign Office, the Consuls might profitably be employed in disabusing the popular mind and preparing the way for future demand through the French press and Chamber of Commerce."

The State Department will probably act on the suggestion of Consul Rhodes.

NOTES.

THE CHRISTIANCYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—There is a prospect that the Christiancy divorce case will soon be settled. Both partits are tired of publicity and unwilling to incur further expense. Four thousand pages of testimony have already been taken. It is expected that Christiancy will obtain a decree without further opposition.

JOHN Q. HOWARD.

Ever since Mr. Hayes left the White House there has been a determined effort on the part of his enemies to remove John Q. Howard from the position of Appraiser at New York. The Stalwarts have conducted the battle since Arthur succeeded to the Presidency. They have charged incompetency, and, within a few months, have added to this charge that of misconduct and bribery. Special Agent Brackett, who has been conducting the investigation, has made his report. He acquits Howard of the charges. The only recourse for the Stalwarts now is to adopt the only manly course which was open to them from the beginning, which is to remove Howard solely on political grounds. His place is wanted, and until Stalwart office-grabbers thought there was a chance to secure the office no one ever presumed to question Howard's integrity. However much Hayes was censured for the sort of favoritism which gave Howard the place, the present Stalwart has no cause to impugn his personal character.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Administration has evidently abandoned the policy to which it was inclined at the outset of appointing inhabitants of the Territories to the important offices. Today a resident of Iowa, William Hale, was appointed Governor of Wyoming, and a resident of New York, Schuyler Crosby, was appointed Governor of Montana. Most of the other important Territorial appointments have been made from non-residents.

KEIFER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The reports from Keifer's district in Ohio show that the Democrats are pouring in money to help defeat him. They don't want him back in Congress.

OBITUARY.

John Maguire, of St. Louis, died here this morning. Maguire was prominently connected with the labor movements in the West.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

arrested on a charge of larceny from the file of the Attorney-General's office of a large number of letters written by Daniel Webster and others, has been discharged, the prosecution entering a nolle prosequi owing to the statute of limitations.

GEN. BURNETT.

The Secretary of the Interior signed certificates for pension in the case of Col. and Brvt.-Brig.-Gen. Ward B. Burnett, a disabled veteran of the Mexican war. The Secretary holds that the pensions represent a vested right, and all moneys under the terms of the laws up to the present time should be paid, regardless of any legislation which Congress may enact for the disposition of similar cases in future.

RIFLEMEN.

The Chicago Team Gets Badly Left in the Long-Range Contest at Fort Snelling.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., July 19.—The second annual tournament of the Western Rifle Association commenced today. The first match completed was for military teams, and Companies C, K, and H of the Seventh Infantry entered. The match was open to any six men attached to any company of National Guards or the regular army; distance 200 yards standing, and 500 and 600 yards lying down: seven shots per man at each distance; prize, champion military badge of the Western Rifle Association.

Company C scored 146 at 200 yards range, 105 at 500 yards, 95 at 600 yards; total, 346.

Company H scored 153 at 200 yards, 85 at 500, and 104 at 600; total 342.

Company K scored 145 at 200 yards, 103 at 500, and 88 at 600; total 336.

The event of the meeting then took place—the long range team match, teams of six men each, distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any rifle within the rules; fifteen shots each distance; prize, the gold medal donated by the *American Field* known as champion long-range badge of the Western Rifle Association. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis Rifle Clubs entered. The wind was bad for shooting:

AT 800 YARDS—MINNEAPOLIS TEAM.

Elliott	68	Harrison	49
Skinner	67	Hoblett	71
Maudlin	65		
Hankinson	64	Total	384

CHICAGO TEAM.

Burt	69	Hubbard	67
Shaeffer	67	Tyrrell	58
Bell	41		
Chenoweth	52	Total	354

MILWAUKEE TEAM.

Wells	64	Fielding	62
Drake	65	Thurston	62
Johnson	59		
Ormsby	71	Total	384

AT 900 YARDS—MILWAUKEE TEAM.

Wells	59	Fielding	68
Drake	59	Thurston	53
Johnson	50		
Ormsby	65	Total	354

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM.

Elliott	66	Harrison	53
Skinner	65	Hoblett	67
Maudlin	63		
Hankinson	54	Total	368

CHICAGO TEAM.

Burke	56	Hubbard	55
Shaeffer	70	Tyrrell	58
Bell	54		
Chenoweth	53	Total	346

1,000 YARDS—MILWAUKEE TEAM.

Wells	61	Fielding	65
Drake	61	Thurston	44
Johnson	59		
Ormsby	55	Total	345

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM.

Elliott	59	Harrison	42
Skinner	60	Hoblett	62
Maudlin	60		
Hankinson	61	Total	344

CHICAGO TEAM.

Burke	59	Hibbard	65
Shaeffer	64	Tyrrell	51
Bell	53		
Chenoweth	45	Total	337

The day's shooting closed with a short-range team match, open to teams of six men each from any military, rifle, or civic organization; 200 yards, off-hand; seven shots each man. Company K and Company H, Seventh Regiment, were the only entries. Company K won by a score of 164 to 138.

The leading event on tomorrow's program is the individual long range match, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

MEETINGS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 19.—Flax and hemp producers and spinners at a meeting today favored the keeping of the tariff at its present rates on flax, jute, and hemp as raw material, and adding to the rates on manufactured goods. Mr. Barbour said over $3,000,000 in value of coarse goods are imported yearly, which would be made here if a duty were put on that class of goods, which would maintain a steady market.

The Glass Bottlemakers' Association report business unusually good.

POLITICS.

"Long" Jones and Dan Shepard Take Their Old Places

As Chairman and Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

A Very Harmonious Gathering—Encouraging Reports of the Outlook.

The Mossbacks of the Sixteenth Congressional District in Sore Labor at Olney.

Strong Opposition Among Ohio Democrats to Pendleton and His Civil-Service Policy.

Prohibition from Gov. St. John's Standpoint—Georgia Bourbons and New York Greenbackers.

The Illinois Republican State Central Committee—"Long" Jones Re-elected Chairman, and Dan Shepard Secretary—The Party Harmonious and Ready for Work.

The new Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at high noon in Parlors 1 and 3 of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and, as foreshadowed at the time of the late State Convention, from the very make-up of the new organization, reëlected "Long" Jones Chairman and Dan Shepard Secretary. All the members were present, district delegates as well as those at-large, except Frank Hitchcock, of Peoria. The roster showed up as follows:

First—E. G. Keith, Chicago.
Second—Philip Maas, Chicago.
Third—Chris Mamer, Chicago.
Fourth—John J. Healy, Chicago.
Fifth—C. A. Partridge, Waukegan.
Sixth—A. M. Jones, Warren.
Seventh—E. C. Moderwell, Geneseo.
Eighth—Dr. J. C. Carbus, Mendota.
Ninth—R. D. Sherman, Kankakee.
Tenth—Howard Olds, proxy for Frank Hitchcock, Peoria.
Eleventh—H. F. McAllister, Oquawka.
Twelfth—W. G. Garland, Winchester.
Thirteenth—Jonathan Merriam, Springfield.
Fourteenth—Chester P. Davis, Monticello.
Fifteenth—James H. Clark, Mattoon.
Sixteenth—Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.
Seventeenth—J. M. Truitt, Hillsboro.
Eighteenth—Daniel Hay, Nashville.
Nineteenth—James S. Martin, Salem.
Twentieth—Ben O. Jones, Metropolis.
At large—John W. Bunn, Springfield; John R. Tanner, Louisville; Jesse Spalding, Chicago; Gen. Philip Sidney Post, Galesburg; James M. Beardsley, Rock Island; Martin Howard, Chicago; James H. McGee, Metropolis.

The meeting, as usual, called together a number of Republicans from all over the State, who filled up the rotunda of the hotel, and talked politics and swapped yarns with their old-time zest. Among those best known were Gen. J. C. Smith, candidate for State Treasurer; Charles T. Strattan, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction; State-Senator Thomas B. Needles; L. B. Crooker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Mendota; Col. A. C. Matthews, Pittsfield; Col. W. W. Berry, Quincy; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Smith and Robinson, the former very pale and thin from his recent severe illness; Gen. W. C. Kueffner, Belleville, candidate for Congress in the new Eighteenth District; State-Senator Evans, Aurora; J. C. Salter, Warden of the Chester Penitentiary; Joe Robarts, Mound City; John A. Reeves, Cairo; E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, Kane County, and L. L. Hiatt, of Wheaton, Du Page County, candidates for Representative from the Fourteenth Senatorial District; L. B. Ray, Morris; ex-Senator M. B. Castle, Sandwich; M. L. Joslyn, Woodstock; James H. Paddock, Springfield, Assistant Secretary of State; W. T. Scott, Cairo; Col. Aleck McLaughlin, Springfield; Jesse Hildrup, W. E. Mason, State-Senators White and Condee, Chicago, and a small army of local politicians of lesser note.

The committee met in secret session at 12 o'clock, with "Long" Jones as temporary Chairman and Dan Shepard temporary Secretary. In calling the meeting to order Mr. Jones stated that the first business before the committee was the selection of a permanent Chairman.

Mr. Beardsley nominated A. M. Jones, and everybody who had heard the story of Beardsley's falling out with the movers in the Texan Capitol scheme mentally ejaculated, "I told you so." The nomination was warmly seconded by Ben O. Jones and Dr. McGee, the latter a splendid representative of the colored people of Illinois.

Mr. Keith observed that, under the circumstances attending his election, he should be compelled to vote against Mr. Jones in deference to the sentiment of the people in the First District. He had the fullest confidence in Mr. Jones' ability, but under the circumstances felt that he could not vote for him, and that his election would not perhaps secure the utmost harmony in the party. Whatever might be the fact with regard to the rest of the State, right here in Chicago, or at least in his district, Mr. Jones did not enjoy the full confidence of all the Republican voters, and he felt it his duty to vote for some other gentleman.

Mr. Spalding followed in much the same general strain. It was a question in his mind whether the desired harmony could be secured, and particularly here in Chicago, by the reëlection of Mr. Jones. Chicago was vital ground, and the fact must not be ignored. Mr. Spalding earnestly disavowed any personal feelings whatever, but, believing that the election of some other gentleman would result in a greater degree of satisfaction and bring about that harmony which was so desirable, he nominated ex-Senator Moderwell, of Geneseo.

From all accounts, Mr. Moderwell was very much taken by surprise, and remarked to some of the members sitting near him that such a thing had never been suggested to him. At the conclusion of Mr. Spalding's remarks, he arose and declined, on the plea that he was not the man for the place, never having had any experience in the management of campaigns.

Mr. Howard remarked that, as nobody seemed desirous of presenting any other candidate, he didn't see how they could do better than unite on Mr. Jones. In fact, he had learned that a majority of the members favored that gentleman, and so regarded his election as pretty much a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Spalding suggested that the committee adjourn for an hour for purposes of consultation.

There were decided objections to this, the general sentiment being that the committee was just as well prepared to make a selection then as it would be an hour later, and the suggestion was accordingly withdrawn.

Jonathan Merriam gave Mr. Jones the strongest kind of an indorsement, and the room resounded with applause when he declared that the old factional fights had died out, or were very fast doing so, and that there was nothing to prevent the party working harmoniously and moving forward to victory in November.

Several other members spoke in a similar vein, including Messrs. Mamer, Healy, and others. At the conclusion of their remarks, Dr. Corbus moved to take an informal ballot. The motion prevailed.

The members wrote their preferences on slips of paper, and the ballot resulted as follows: Jones 21, Moderwell 1, Beardsley 1, Bunn 1, Martin 1, blank 1. Mr. Jones himself did not vote. Just who the five members were who voted against the statesman from Jo Daviess is not known, but there are reasons for believing that Mr. Keith and Mr. Spalding were two of them. On motion, the ballot was then declared formal, and Mr. Jones was called upon for the customary speech. He naturally felt a good deal elated over the result, and returned his thanks for this new expression of confidence in his crisp, snappy style. Before he got through he impressed upon the committee the necessity of doing the hardest kind of work in the coming campaign, especially in the Congressional and Senatorial districts, and came out flat-footed with the announcement that in the coming Senatorial campaign he was not and should not be anybody's man, but should work solely for the purpose of electing a Republican Legislature. His speech, and especially the latter portion of it, was received with the heartiest applause.

Ex-Senator Davis nominated Dan Shepard for permanent Secretary, and the committee conferred upon that valuable officer the honor of an election by acclamation. Dan stroked his long beard, looked unutterably happy, and made one of the shortest speeches on record.

Ben O. Jones moved to make John A. Reeves, of Cairo, Assistant Secretary, and the nomination was earnestly seconded by Dr. McGee, Gen. Martin, and Senator Tanner. After some discussion as to the necessity or otherwise of an Assistant Secretary, and some objection to Mr. Reeves' residence so far away from a point where, if he were needed, it would be at a moment's notice, the motion was withdrawn with the understanding that it might be renewed at another meeting.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the Executive Committee at his leisure, although Mr. Jones expressed his preference that the main committee should appoint it. The dinner hour having arrived the committee took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Gen. Smith, Mr. Strattan, and Gen. Kueffner were present at the afternoon session, and the talk turned largely upon the prospects of the coming campaign. As for the two State officers, there was no question of their triumphant election by the usual overwhelming majority. The committee were especially interested in Gen. Kueffner's presentation of the very encouraging situation in the Eighteenth Congressional District. Although a movement was on foot to nominate Judge Snyder, of the Circuit Court, on the Democratic side, it seemed to be the general impression that it would fail, and that Col. Morrison would again lead the Bourbons of the district. Gen. Kueffner reported that a number of Democrats down there—men engaged in manufacturing pursuits—had already assured him their support and their votes on account of his position on the tariff question, and the diametrically opposit ground which Col. Morrison had taken with regard to that question. As for the German voters who comprise so large a part of the district, Gen. Kueffner expressed his belief that they would rally around him almost to a man. In short, he believed his prospects, with the 600 majority in his favor, were very excellent indeed. Hard work and vigorous campaigning would be required, however, and he urged upon the committee the necessity of furnishing him with all the assistance in its power.

Several members of the committee grew enthusiastic over the prospect of Gen. Kueffner's election, and called attention to the fact that a large vote was doubly necessary in order to carry the St. Clair and Madison Senatorial Districts, and to elect two Representatives from the Forty-second Senatorial District, made up of Bond, Clinton, and Washington. After a full discussion of the situation, it was decided to spare no effort to carry both the Congressional and Senatorial districts referred to, and, generally speaking, to "whoop it up" in the liveliest sort of fashion.

Ben O. Jones, Dr. McGee, and W. T. Scott presented the situation in Capt. Thomas' district and the Senatorial districts included therein, and the committee reached the same determination as to them. The present disaffection against Thomas in Johnson County was not referred to, probably for the reason that it is expected to die out by the time the disappointed elements have time to cool off. The colored members were somewhat exercised over the prospects of a colored man by the name of Harris, who is running for County Clerk in Pulaski County, but who will probably pull through in good shape. With a Congressman and several members of the Legislature to be elected in that neighborhood, the various candidates may reasonably be expected to see to it that Harris isn't "left" merely because some of the white folks still exercise some little prejudice in voting for a colored man.

There was also some talk about the Fourteenth Congressional District, and several of the members expressed the opinion that if Harts, the alleged Republican who is now consorting with the Prohibitionists, should accept the nomination the latter have tendered him, the Democrats would be forced to nominate a straighout Bourbon. The Prohibition kick against Capt. Rowell, the Republican candidate, as some of the members expressed themselves, could not but strengthen the Captain with the liberal element, and his election was looked upon as practically assured.

Nobody was present from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and Dr. Walker's grievance against Mr. Hiatt for getting away with the nomination to the House went unventilated.

Considerable time was devoted to the question of providing the sinews of war. After that had been arranged the committee adjourned to meet at the same place Sept. 13. By that time the Democrats will have held their State Convention, and all the preliminaries will have been perfected so that the campaign may be started at a moment's warning. A campaign of two months, brief and incisive, will suit everybody, and especially the candidates, and the harmony and enthusiasm among the members of the committee furnish the best sort of an indication that it will be one of the most vigorous contests ever waged in an "off" year.

The Bourbons of the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District Ballot 200 Times, Fail to Nominate a Congressman, and Take a Rest Over Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., July 19.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Sixteenth District convened today in the handsome and enterprising City of Olney, the citizens of which had made unusual preparations for the entertainment and comfort of their visitors. For various reasons the contest for the Congressional nomination in this district has awakened widespread interest among the brethren of the Democratic faith, and this convention attracted the attendance of a large number of well known Bourbon bosses from the Southern part of the State. Among them were such men as Gen. Lewis B. Parsons, of Flora, the alleged great organizer, whose mismanagement of the last State campaign still occasions profanity when mentioned to Democratic ears; Bob Wilbanks, of Jefferson; Bob Ross, of Fayette; Dick Burns, of Clay; and Louis Starkel, of St. Clair—all candidates for the Clerkship of the Appellate Court at Mount Vernon; W. C. Jones, of Crawford, "the boy Judge;" Tom S. Casey, of Jefferson; Judge Potts, of Lawrence; "Uncle" John Briscoe, of Clark; John Landrigan, of Edwards; Jack Revell, of Crawford; Jake Chance, of Mount Vernon; Dr. William Friend, of Wabash; Dr. Garrard, of Lawrenceville, and many others of lesser note.

As a result of the new apportionment no member of the present Congress resides in this district, which was constructed out of portions of three old ones. As now constituted the Sixteenth District includes Clay County, from Sparks' present district; Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Crawford, and Lawrence, from Moulton's present district; and Richland, Wayne, Edwards, and Wabash, from Townshend's present district. It has a Democratic plurality of 1,400, which makes it safe enough for that party with a strong candidate, but gives the Republicans a good chance if an objectionable man should be nominated.

In this canvass seven of the ten counties brought forward candidates, and it was evident from the first that the contest would be a bitter and protracted one. The Democrats are not without good Congressional timber in this district, although this would not be a fair supposition when such men as Ryan, of Cumberland, and Ed Harlan, of Clark, are seriously considered as candidates. Harlan got the instructions from his county to console him for his defeat for the nomination for Senator; but no one could guess why Cumberland indorsed Ryan. Robert P. Hanna, the choice of Wayne County, is an attorney at Fairfield. He was strongly opposed by the agricultural community because of his record in the State Senate, and, as a lawyer, as a champion of the corporations. Judge Halley, of Jasper, failed to find favor with the better class of Democrats because of his general character and the fact that he had been a Colonel in the Rebel army. Judge Aaron Shaw, of Olney, has been a Congressman and Circuit Judge, and is favorably regarded throughout the district. S. L. Landes is the State's-Attorney of Wabash County and a rising attorney. The contest between him and Hanna has been a bitter one from the first. The remaining candidate, John W. Wescott, of Clay, has been a member of the State Senate and is a preacher in the Methodist Church South, who still glories in having sympathized with the Rebellion.

After the delegates arrived, and the uncertainty of the result became apparent, they settled into a determination to tire each other out, and it was under such circumstances and with such a sorry list of candidates, that the delegates met today.

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by Dr. E. Rowland, of Olney, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, who read the call. On his motion, F. W. Cox, of Lawrence, was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Cox very briefly counseled harmony, and warned the delegates against any action that might lead to defeat. T. H. Sutton having been installed as temporary Clerk, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. A. Best. The usual committees were named without delay and at once retired. It was half an hour before the Committee on Permanent Organization reported. On its recommendation the Hon. James C. Allen, of Olney, sometimes known as "Bolting Jim," was unanimously chosen as permanent Chairman. Judge Allen returned thanks for the compliment extended him and "whooped it up" for a few minutes in a manner that occasioned enthusiastic applause. He said that great care should be exercised in the selection of a candidate for Representative, as important questions in relation to finance, revenue, and the tariff would come before the next Congress. He believed that great reforms were required in the internal-revenue and the tariff systems. Claiming that the Republican party had promised two years ago to reform the internal-revenue system, he alleged that it had done nothing but remove the tax on matches and bank checks. They had also promised to reform the tariff, but, when their opportunity came, had said that the subject was too stupendous, and had appointed a commission to suggest the needed reforms. They had, however, said Judge Allen, without waiting to hear from this commission, reduced the duty on railroad iron $8, but had increased it 50 per cent on hoop iron. They had reduced the tariff in favor of those who buy railroad iron, but had increased it on the masses who buy pails, tubs, etc. The Democrats must teach the Republican party that it cannot trifle with the consumers of the country. The speaker closed with this injunction: "Let us emblazon on our banners, 'Millions for the necessary support and defense of the Government, but not a cent for the benefit of monopolies.'" [Applause].

The Committee on Credentials reported all the counties represented by full delegations, and that there were no contests. It was decided to dispense with all speeches in nominating the candidates, whereupon the roll was called, and the following were formally placed in nomination by their respective counties: Edwin Harlan, of Clark; John W. Wescott, of Clay; James L. Ryan, of Cumberland; John H. Halley, of Jasper; Aaron Shaw, of Richland; S. Z. Landes, of Wabash, and Robert P. Hanna, of Wayne. The total number of delegates was 83, and 42 votes were necessary to a choice.

On the first ballot Harlan received 12 votes from Clark; Hanna 11 from Wayne; Halley 9 from Jasper and 5½ from Crawford; Landes 4½ from Crawford, 3 from Edwards, and 6 from Wabash; Ryan 8 from Cumberland; Shaw 7 from Lawrence and 9 from Richland; and Wescott 8 from Clay. After a dozen ballots had been rapidly taken some of the delegates, who were generally suspected of being in the market, and waiting to hear from the highest bidder, began to scatter their votes occasionally between the leading candidates. At no time, however, were any very important changes made in the result, nor did any candidate score more than 26 votes, which was the figure reached by Landes on the sixty-fourth ballot. During the afternoon the balloting continued with hardly any interruption, except in the shape of an occasional attempt by the fickle delegates alluded to to secure a recess that would admit of financial transactions being carried on. But the majority of the convention appeared to understand their little game, and persistently sat down on all such attempts. After the forty-first ballot the monotony was varied by adopting the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was a commonplace specimen of the usual Bourbon declaration of pretended principles. As the day wore on the delegates wore out, and most of them disappeared to resorts more congenial and comfortable than the court-house, leaving the Chairmen of the delegations to announce their votes. Finally everybody grew disgusted with the progress of the farce, and, after taking 100 ballots, the convention took a recess until 7 o'clock. The last ballot stood: Harlan 15, Hanna 12, Halley 12½, Landes 18½, Ryan 8, Shaw 9, Wescott 8.

The evening session was as dull and devoid of interest as any meeting possibly could be. Between 7 and 9 o'clock 100 additional ballots were taken without the slightest interruption of any kind and with scarcely a change. Finally, at 9 o'clock, the number of ballots taken seemed large enough to satisfy everybody, and the monotonous performance was terminated by an adjournment until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, the 200th ballot having resulted as follows: Shaw 11, Landes 22, Hanna 11, Harlan 12, Halley 11, Ryan 8, Wescott 8.

The general feeling tonight appears to be that the contest will be settled in some way before tomorrow night, but it is by no means certain that any of the candidates before the convention will be able to pull through. If any of them do, it will probably be Landes, who can at any time get 10 or 12 additional votes if that would give him the nomination. But, counting all who are willing to vote for Landes to end the contest, his friends figure that he still lacks about 10 votes of a majority. Hanna is also stronger than the showing made in the balloting would indicate, but he finds himself opposed by an element in the convention that is determined to defeat him at all hazards, and this element feels confident tonight that Hanna will never be nominated, whatever may happen. None of the other candidates have developed any real strength, and the solution of the problem apparently must be reached either by the nomination of Landes or of a "dark horse." Of these there is no scarcity. If the convention goes gunning for this sort of game its choice is likely to fall upon either Judge Allen, of Olney, Gen. Parsons, of Flora, or the Hon. William Bower, of Olney. All of these gentlemen have friends among the delegates who are anxious to spring their names the moment a favorable opportunity presents itself, and they will in all probability be heard from tomorrow. Some of the candidates believe that if the battle could be fought over again they could manage to secure more delegates than they now have, and it is believed by some that they would like to see the convention break up in a row and thus render the selection of another set of delegates necessary. While there have been some slight indications of such a scheme, thus far the convention has been as good-natured a body as could well be assembled.

Gathering of Democrats at Columbus, O., to Attend Today's Convention—A Bitter Fight to Be Waged Against Pendleton and His Civil-Service Policy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—The crowds which put in an appearance today guarantee a convention of the largest dimensions. The contest, as it now appears, will reach far beyond the mere work of nominating a State ticket. It is likely that there will be a bitter contest between the factions to gain control of the party machinery, the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and through it the overthrow of Senator Pendleton. There remains now no doubt that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has decided to fight Mr. Pendleton to the bitter end, as the paper today contains a scathing editorial directed against the civil-service reform movement to which it says Mr. Pendleton hopes to commit the Democracy. Mr. John R. McLean, the owner, is here with his entire editorial force working to that end. They say that Mr. Pendleton's civil-service reform hobby is nothing more nor less than a movement in the interest of the Republican party; that now, when everything looks bright for success in Ohio this year and the election of a Democratic President in 1884, Mr. Pendleton seeks to continue the Republicans in power by his aristocratic policy. Mr. Pendleton is not the only one to be shelved, according to the program. John G. Thompson, who for many years was Chairman of the State Executive Committee, has of late been looming up again for that place. His friendliness with Mr. Pendleton as well as Mr. Thurman has, however, been sufficient to excite the ire of the *Enquirer*-Bookwalter faction to render his election as manager this year a question of doubt, and, if elected, will leave behind a feeling that cannot fail to prejudice Democratic success. It was generally supposed that Mr. Pendleton would be made the permanent Chairman of the convention, but from the present outlook it seems quite uncertain whether the honor of presiding over the convention will be awarded him.

The *Times*, a Democratic organ, owned partly by John G. Thompson, says editorially, relative to the course taken by the *Enquirer*:

"That an alleged Democratic newspaper should keep in its employ a political conspirator and incendiary on account of his peculiar ability to create strife and confusion in the Democratic party, is in itself an outrage; but when that paper enters into a conspiracy with its incendiary to take possession of a convention, and sends him through the State to complete the arrangements, and permits him to interfere with local nominations and organizations, using the circulation of the paper to coerce and intimidate, it commits a crime against its party and popular liberty besides. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has degenerated into an organ of private spite and personal aggrandizement, and the interests and objects of the party it represents are sacrificed for personal grudges and financial success. Its political management seems to be entirely in the hands of O. Myers, who holds it as a rod above the heads of those he wishes to control. By threats, and puffs, and abuse, the old paper of Wash McLean and J. J. Faran is made to serve the purpose of a newspaper harlot, granting its favors for pay and through personal caprice. There is a plain statement which might as well be made. The fight against Mr. Thompson by the *Enquirer* and O. Myers clique is a fight against Mr. Pendleton. They desire to get possession of the party organization, even should defeat come of it, so that they can use the machinery to crush our able Senator. They strike at Mr. Thompson because he is his friend. The *Enquirer* would prefer to see Foster go to the Senate rather than Pendleton. The plot laid by the *Enquirer* was foreshadowed in these dispatches. Soon after the election last fall, Myers, who had been the discoverer of Bookwalter, in an interview at that time said: 'Mr. Bookwalter may never be a candidate for political honors again, but, mark my word, his political ghost will rise up before George H. Pendleton and other Democrats who, through their non-support of the Democratic ticket, gave the election to the Republicans.' The fact is well known that Myers has been in correspondence and had personal conferences with Bookwalter until he sailed for Europe a few days since, and clearly demonstrates the fact that the threat made at that time is now being made good."

Since his arrival this afternoon the friends of Senator Pendleton claim that his chances, with those of J. G. Thompson, have materially improved, and, while there are evidences that it is a fact, it cannot be said that the defection is of sufficient strength to break down the *Enquirer*-Bookwalter combination. The situation at a late hour to tonight is of such a character that the changing of a dozen votes will decide whether the *Enquirer* has carried its points or whether Mr. Pendleton will be made the Permanent Chairman of the convention tomorrow. It is generally conceded that, should the young Democracy fail in this contest, the defeat would for all time settle their assumption of managing and controlling the destinies of the party. The more wise party-leaders regret and denounce the spirit manifested to provoke such a bitter contest, especially at a time when the outlook is as favorable as now. Many regard the presence of the Senator here as unwise and calculated to injure his future political success, yet this view of the case cannot be said to be general. The very bitter contest that commenced this morning grows more heated every hour, and the events of tomorrow are looked forward to with the deepest interest and concern on all sides. There is apparently no chance for a compromise, and the fight without doubt will be carried to the convention hall. John G. Thompson will call the meeting to order at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and Judge John Follett, of Cincinnati, will act as temporary presiding officer, but beyond this all is darkness.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, Says He Will Be Renominated and Elected Without Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 19.—Gov. John P. St. John visited Atchison today on his campaign tour. He left for Oneida, Washington, Smith Centre, Kirwin, Beloit, and Salina, where his fences need repairing. Your representative asked the Governor:

"What are your prospects for renomination?"

"Well, I simply say that I will be nominated without question, and will be elected by a majority larger than ever, not because I am the candidate, but to vindicate the principle that I advocate. I have been a temperance man in practice and theory all my life, and advocate principles that I am in earnest about. I will be Governor of Kansas when prohibition prohibits in earnest, before my next term expires. Boasts that prohibition is a failure will not be quoted in localities like this."

"Did you see articles in the New York *Witness* nominating you for Vice-President in 1884?"

"No. The *Witness* is overzealous. After finishing my work as Governor of this State I am through. I would not if I could be a United States Senator. My fanaticism would not avail me there. I have no doubt that I would fade into a very mortifying existence."

"What are these stories about collusions and combinations with different members of Congressional delegations?"

"They are the most nonsensical that could be invented. I have never conversed or corresponded with one member of the delegation on political matters. As far as any combination is concerned, I have and shall keep from them. The issue of my campaign is on the broad principles of morality, temperance, and the enforcement of the law, and in this the people are with me."

"How does the State prosper under prohibition?"

"Every temperance man is encouraged. Railroads are selling twice as much land as at any time for five years. Our school lands, with the choicest taken up years ago, are now selling at the rate of 200 acres per day, while in 1880 the rate was but 151 acres per day."

"How progresses the great temperance movement in the National way?"

"I candidly believe that in fifteen years the prohibition law will be a National one. Iowa has adopted it. Next year it will be Nebraska, then Missouri, then Indiana, and as the great question progresses other States will flock in, until temperance shall be the rule, not the exception."

"How do you regard Col. John A. Martin, of the *Champion*, in the light of an opponent?"

"Martin never forgets a friend nor forgives an enemy. He has never recovered from the chagrin and disappointment of 1878. He probably never will. I am sorry to see that his fight upon me in his paper partakes more of a personal than political nature, but, being helpless in the premises, I am compelled to submit. As far as reference is made to the shameless trade in Leavenworth, I will say that I will give $100 reward for any man who can truthfully state that I ever asked his support, either in the convention or at the polls, since the campaign of 1880, and the same amount for every letter that I have written asking such. I have no occasion to make shameless trades."

The Georgia Democrats Are Having a Warm Time of It in Their State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—At caucus meetings of friends of Alexander H. Stephens and the Hon. A. O. Bacon, present Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, both candidates for nomination for Governor before the convention of the Democratic party of this State, held last night, abundant evidence was shown that the majority rule for the government of the body in making nominations would be adopted, and that the time-honored two-thirds rule in this State, under which the Democracy has been acting since 1860, would be repudiated. The vote taken at these caucuses showed also that Stephens had few more than a majority and not two-thirds, while his opponent, Bacon, lacked a few votes of having a majority. The discovery of these two important pieces of information made the Stephens faction well satisfied with the result, and during the deliberations of the body today the majority rule was adopted by 195 to 164. A motion was then made to nominate Stephens by acclamation, which created considerable discussion and disorder, half of the body wanting to address the convention at one time, some in rage over the result, and others pleased with the way things went. When order was restored the names of Stephens and Bacon were placed in nomination, after which the convention adjourned until tomorrow, when Stephens will without doubt be nominated—not unanimously, however, as many of the delegates will vote against Stephens upon the ground of his age and infirmities, and also because he has indorsed Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and other political enemies of the Democratic party during his eventful career. One delegate said: "I'm against Mr. Stephens because he has indorsed everything from the Simmons Liver Regulator to Grant and his bull pups, and has always failed to come to time when needed, either in time of war or peace." Some of the counties of the State failed to send delegates, as County Committees were composed of Independents, who refused to issue a call for an election of delegates to represent them. The doing away with the two-thirds rule leaves the Democratic party of this State without a platform, as that was all that was left for a candidate to stand on. Gen. James Longstreet predicted this some weeks ago, giving as a reason for saying so that the Democrats never kept a thing after they found out that it was good. The present State-House officials will no doubt be nominated as their own successors, as there is no opposition to them. George T. Barnes, candidate for Congressman from the State at large, seems to lead his half-dozen opponents for that office. There is some doubt expressed, however, as to his nomination, as he and Stephens are from the same Congressional district, and Stephens' nomination may take away some of his strength.

Iowa Greenbackers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—The Greenback Convention for this Congressional district met here today. There was a full delegation. The first informal ballot resulted: Gillette, 77; Martin, 12; Ingalls, 15; Hargis, 4. The nomination of Gillette was made unanimous, when that gentleman appeared and accepted the nomination in a short speech, in which he stated that he had not asked for the nomination; that what he had done for the party he should continue to do without hope of official reward. He charged the present Congress as being corrupt, mercenary, and oppressive, and hoped the people would right their wrongs. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were adopted:

To the People of the Seventh Congressional District: It is the duty of Congress to issue all the money of the country, perfect money, adequate to the necessities of our growing industries, and sufficient to prevent the extortion of usury, which enslaves labor and disgraces civilization. (See Const. U. S. Art. 1, Secs. 8 and 9; also page 545 and following.) We charge that our present Representative, the Hon. John A. Kasson, believes the people should not issue their own money, but that corporations should have the privilege, in peace and war of issuing it, of regulating its volume, and extorting thousands of millions of dollars of usury from the laborer. He voted three times to suspend the rules and charter for twenty years our 2,000 National Banks. Against this monster monopoly he raised no voice and cast no vote. (See Congressional Record, April 4, page 17; April 18, page 35; May 2, page 15; May 24, page 25.)

2. It is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce among the States in order to prevent extortion. (See Const. U. S., Art. 1., Sec. 8.) We charge that our Representative has introduced no bill to prevent crying abuses of railroad companies, such as pooling, watering stocks, discriminating against individuals and localities, charging "all the traffic will bear," etc., and, that when Congressman Reagan moved to set a day for the consideration of his famous bill to prevent such abuses, our Representative failed to vote, and allowed the railroad men to kill the bill. (See Congressional Record June 6, Page 50.) It is the duty of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debt, etc., and all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. Crying abuses now exist in our tariff laws which should be at once corrected in the interest of agriculture and labor by placing duties and other taxes so as to reach the hoards of the rich rather than the small earnings of the poor. (See Const. U. S., Art. 1, Secs. 7 and 8.) We charge that our Representative reported to the House a bill for a Tariff Commission, proclaiming that Congress is incompetent to perform its constitutional duties, and a commission not responsible to the people, to cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, is now charged with duties for which we pay our Congressmen their large salaries. This bill is a mere trick to postpone tariff reform for years. While we owe $1,500,000,000 of War debt, bearing interest, one-third of which is payable today, our Representative has echoed the cry of the banks, that our Treasury is overflowing and our taxes must be reduced. He has earnestly advocated a bill reported from his committee to relieve, first of all, bank capital, deposits, and bank checks, of over $11,000,000 of taxes a year. The people must continue to pay $50,000,000 of duty on sugar. Congress is incompetent to reduce that, but they are competent without the aid of a commission to relieve the banks. Again, he voted to more than double the duties on knit goods, claiming that, by an error, the rate had been made too low. Congress is only competent to increase the tax on the poor and relieve from taxation the rich, according to our Representative. See *Congressional Record*, Feb. 9, page 15; June 6, page 46; June 28, page 41.

Congress may secure, for a limited time, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. The people must be protected from great monopolies, organized to take advantage of the inventions of others and tax them millions without limit, as the Washburn & Moen barbed-wire monopoly. We charge that, notwithstanding the people of Iowa, through their last Legislature prayed Congress to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles, and a bill came before Congress for that purpose, our Representative failed to vote. Again the people's appeal to him was in vain. It is the duty of Congress to prescribe all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States. All sales or donations to companies, institutions, or individuals should be at once stopped. Such former grants as are forfeited should be reclaimed be Congress, and all lands held for homestead settlers. These lands belong to our children, and when granted or sold their rights and liberties are bartered away. We charge that our Representative has taken no step to reassert our rights to 39,000,000 acres of land granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which are now held by it because Congress refuses to assert our rights. He has done nothing to prevent squandering the lands in the future as in the past. False to his district, untrue to republican government, legislating wholly for monopolies and robberies, no wonder the Farmers' Protective Association did, at their recent meeting in Des Moines, pass the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Iowa Protective Association tender thanks to our Representative in Congress, the Hon. John A. Kasson, for his masterly inactivity in favor of the bill before Congress for suppressing the frauds on this country by owners of patent-rights, and the oppression of the people by consolidated capital."

We today present to the people of this district a man pledged to represent them in all their interests and to advocate the principles herein set forth—a man who can be trusted now and forever. We appeal to every voter of every party to vote out the false and vote in the true.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when Gen. J. B. Weaver was called for and responded in an extended speech, in which he spoke of his reception in Texas in the most flattering terms. He gave it as his opinion that sectionalism was dead in the Lone Star State, and that it had about disappeared from all portions of the South. He declared that a great political revolution was impending in this country. There were many monopolies in this country, but the greatest of them was the monopoly of bossism. John Bright had just enunciated the great principle that morality should be the basis of all political action. This principle, more than any other, is needed in American politics just now.

Adjournment of the New York Greenbackers—Their Platform.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The National Greenback-Labor State Convention adjourned today after a two days' session, which was devoted largely to windy speeches and fruitless discussion. There were about 150 delegates in attendance. The ticket placed in nomination is composed of representative Greenbackers, none of whom have more than a local reputation. The platform reaffirms the ground taken at the Chicago Convention in 1880; declares that all railroad and telegraph companies doing business under the laws of this State, and which have forfeited their chartered privileges as common carriers by failing to provide suitable and speedy facilities for transacting their business, should be immediately taken possession of by the State and operated for the benefit of the people; denounces the contract system of prison labor as an outrage on civilization; demands that all land owned by individuals or corporations in excess of what is required for their personal use or for the transaction of their business should be taxed so as to render its ownership valueless; pronounces in favor of civil-service reform and the regulation by law of primary elections, and claiming to be the original anti-monopoly; protests against monopoly of money, transportation, land, and labor. Last year the party cast 16,000 out of 840,000 votes. This year the leaders are manœuvering to capture the support of the Irish Land Leagues and trades-unions, and predict that they will poll 75,000 votes in November. As a bid for the votes of the laboring men, the convention nominated James Allen, a prominent Brooklyn workingman, for Lieutenant-Governor.

State Convention of the Texas Democracy.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 19.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The contesting delegation from Dallas County was admitted to equal representation. Judge John Hancock, of Travis County, was elected permanent Chairman. The following platform with relation to National issues was adopted:

The Texas Democracy declares its adherence to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

We are opposed to class legislation, favoring one class of people or one business to the detriment of others; opposed to the centralization of the powers of the Government in one department or under one head, an encroachment which tends to the creation of despotism; opposed to the National banks.

We are in favor of honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into gold and silver; favor a tariff for revenue only; favor a thorough reform of the civil service; favor a full, fair, and free vote and fair count; favor free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas, and opposed to any discrimination in favor of one place over another by transportation lines.

A resolution was adopted that the Democracy of Texas demand from the General Government ample recognition and protection of her citizens at home and abroad.

A resolution indorsing the Administration of Gov. Roberts was carried.

After recess, a telegram was received from Gov. Roberts protesting against the use of his name as a candidate for Governor. John Ireland was then nominated by acclamation.

The Coming Greenback Convention at Peoria.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon had a talk with Mr. James Springer in regard to the coming Greenback State Convention, which will be held in Peoria Aug. 2. Mr. Springer said that the call is for a convention of 690 delegates, of which it was expected that about 500 would be present. In the afternoon there would be a mass-meeting and another in the evening, at which Jesse Harper, of this State, and H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, and others would speak. The convention expected to nominate a State ticket, which, however, they had no hope of electing. No candidates for the places to be nominated for have been named. Railroads in this State would all carry delegates to the convention at reduced rates.

Private Dalzell Still Hopeful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., July 19.—The Republican District Committee of Bingham's old district met at Bellaire last night and fixed the next Congressional Convention for Barnesville Aug. 29. On the vote for selecting the place, Caldwell, Dalzell's home, received 2 of the 5 votes, but the Updegraff men fearing to hold it there gave Barnesville the 3 votes. The friends of Dalzell are greatly disappointed that it was not held at his town, but are still hopeful.

Twenty-first Illinois Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., July 19.—The Twenty-first District Republican Legislative Convention met here today and nominated H. A. Ainsworth, of Moline, for Senator, and Thomas Powers Jr., of Atkinson, and Henry C. Cleveland, of Rock Island, for Representatives.

Haseltine, the Greenbacker, Renominated.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 19.—The Greenback Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District yesterday renominated Ira S. Haseltine, the present Representative.

W. D. Washburn Renominated for Congress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—The Fourth District Republican Convention, held here today, nominated W. D. Washburn for Congress.

Congressman Davidson Renominated.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 19.—The Democrats renominated Congressman Davidson.

FIRE RECORD.

At Milwaukee, Wis., Loss $47,000, Insurance $9,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—This morning the Cream City Brass Works, owned by Loeffelholz & Co., on the corner of Clinton and Oregon streets, burned. The stock and machinery were valued at $32,000, and the building, which is a long one, built of brick, and two stories in hight, cost $15,000. The insurance carried was very small—$6,000 on stock and $3,000 on the building. The insurance was held by C. J. Cary & Co.'s agency, divided among the following companies: Royal, $3,000; Lorillard, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $2,000; Standard, $1,000. The total loss above insurance will probably aggregate $30,000. The fire was caused by burglars, who entered the building early this morning.

Near Huntington, Ind., Loss $1,500, Insurance $700.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 19. — The frame residence of John Griffith, a few miles from town, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire caught from a flue. Loss, $1,500; insured for $700 in the Home of New York.

Eight Buildings at Golden City, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 19.—A fire occurred at Golden City, Barton County, yesterday, destroying four business buildings. Loss, $8,000; insured.

SUICIDE.

Further Regarding the Young Man at Lafayette, Ind., Who Threw Himself Under a Train.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 18.—There is an absence of any known motive for Harry Story's sensational suicide about midnight unless it be attributed to drink, of which he had been partaking during the day. He spoke to his comrades in the afternoon in a very indifferent manner as to his own life, saying it was better to be over with it and even went so far as to bid many of them adieu. No particular attention was paid to his talk, the supposition being that he had made up his mind to go off again, as was his custom every little while. There was no quarrel between him and the lady to whom he gave his coat as a keepsak, although as he handed her the coat he said it was good-bye forever. He walked directly to the track of the Wabash Road and threw himself across the track, directly in front of the engine that was passing. The engineer saw a form on the track, but not quickly enough to check up, and the next second there was the sound of crushing bones, accompanied by one prolonged, agonizing shriek. That scream will never be forgotten by those who heard it. The young lady to whom he had been last conversing, ran out as soon as the cry was heard, and was the first to recognize him. The Coroner held an inquest, and pronounced it a case of deliberate suicide. Story was frightfully mangled. He was 24 years old and single.

Hubbell's Demands.

NEW YORK, July 16.—On Friday evening, as the men employed at the Government works at Hell Gate were leaving work, they were each handed an envelope addressed as follows: "If not called for in five days, the Postmaster will return to D. R. Henderson, Secretary, Washington, D. C." The letters came through the United States mails from Mr. Hubbell's committee, and each of the recipients read among other things: "The committee believe that you will esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make to its fund a contribution which it is hoped will not be less than $17.50." The men employed at Hell Gate complain bitterly of this action, as they claim that they are but poorly paid, and are utterly unable to meet the demand. There are about 150 men employed at the works, and their pay varies from $1.76 per day to $2.50. Some of the skilled mechanics receive $3 per day. Numbers of men declare they will not pay one dollar toward defraying the expenses of the Republican Congressional campaign. The assessment levied is 2 per cent upon the entire earnings of every man employed by the United States Government at the works.

Embalming in Italy.

London Lancet.

The principal Italian embalmers keep their special processes a secret, although the chief steps are well known. The process of embalming is stated to consist of five steps. First cold water is injected through the whole circulatory system until it issues quite clear. This may take as long as five hours. Alcohol is then injected for the purpose of abstracting all the water from the body. This is followed up by the injection of ether, to dissolve out the fatty matter. This injection is carried on for several hours—in thin subjects for two, in very fat ones for even as long as ten hours. After this a strong solution of tannin is slowly injected, and full time is allowed for its soaking into all the tissues; this takes from two to five hours. Lastly, the body is exposed for from two to five hours to a current of warm air, which is previously dried by passing it over heated chloride of calcium. The body can then be preserved for any length of time without undergoing change, and is as hard as stone.

INDIAN BATTLE.

Maj. Chaffee Coops Up the Fleeing Hostiles in an Arizona Ravine.

A Fight Ensues—The Troops Lose Two Killed and Seven Wounded.

Lieuts. Morgan and Converse, Third Cavalry, Among the Wounded.

Six Dead Bucks, and Twenty Additional Braves Reported Dead by the Scouts.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, Ari., July 19. — Reports received via Verde, from Maj. Evans, Third Cavalry, at department headquarters, this morning, say troops consisting of the Third and Sixth Cavalry, Maj. Chaffee commanding, had an engagement with renegades from San Carlos yesterday at Chevlor's Fork, about forty-five miles from Fort Verde.

MAJ. CHAFFEE,

who has been following the Indians since their outbreak from San Carlos, several days ago, got them into a deep ravine and the fight began, as they had no other alternative.

THE CASUALTIES

on our side are one enlisted man wounded, since died, five others wounded, two dangerously, Lieuts. Margan and Converse, Third Cavalry, wounded, one Indian scout killed and one wounded. During the night the Indians broke, leaving six dead bucks on the ground. The scouts report

ABOUT TWENTY MORE KILLED,

and all their equipage left by them on the field, and thirty-two head of horses and mules captured by the troops, also six women and children. The hostiles were led by

NATTIATISH,

one of the surrendered White Mountain Cibicu chiefs. These are supposed to be the Indians engaged in the recent outbreak at San Carlos, when the chief of scouts, Calvig, was killed. The command followed these Indians through some of the most mountainous country in Arizona.

WHAT CITIZENS HEAR.

PRESCOTT, Ari., July 12.—A special to the *Arizona Democrat* from Verde this afternoon says the Indians killed a man named Meadows, and wounded his two sons. It is thought that they will die. Several citizens of Tonto Basin are misssing. In the vicinity of Rouse McGow mine much stock was stolen. The Indians are moving to the Red Rock country. Plenty of Indians were seen near Stoneman's Lake today.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Cohoes Employer Unwilling to Arbitrate.

COHOES, N. Y., July 19.—Robert Blessert, of the New York Labor Union, and J. A. Beecher, of New York, made an attempt today to induce the Harmony Mills to submit the question of a reduction of wages to arbitration. Superintendent Johnson stated that no method of arbitration would influence the cloth market. A reduction of wages was necessary, and the prospects today were if possible darker than on the date he posted the notice of reduction. The grade of goods manufactured he refused to discuss. The Harmony Company had established a schedule of prices, and when these were accepted the mills would again start. To the intimation that the operatives would be induced to migrate, Johnston, with an emphatic gesture, remarked: "Take them all." Blissert and Beecher state that the Harmony Mills operatives' fight will be made a general issue among the trades union, and financial support was pledged. The operatives avow a determination to resist until the last the enforcement of the reduction.

Pittsburg Iron-Workers Accept Situations in Colorado—Steel-Workers Refuse to Go to Canada.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—There is nothing new in the iron strike today. A number of strikers have accepted situations tendered them by a Colorado iron firm, and will start in a few days for their new home. The firm had no difficulty in getting all the hands needed, as the men manifested considerable eagerness to try the West. The price offered was 10 per cent above that demanded here. Another gentleman, representing the Toronto Steel Association, arrived in the city this morning for the purpose of employing about 1,000 steel-workers. So far he has not met with much success, however, as steel-workers seem disposed to stay in Pittsburg, although many of the steel mills are idle at present.

The Pennsylvania Conspiracy Laws to Be Thoroughly Tested.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The Grand Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor at a meeting tonight decided to employ the best legal talent to test the conspiracy laws in the case of Miles McPaddin, their leader, who is to be tried shortly at Clearfield, Pa.

A Disaster Averted at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—A lockout tomorrow of 168 establishments in the Manufacturers' Protective Association because of a labor combination to prevent the operation of one was averted by an appeal of businessmen for arbitration.

Agitators at Port Jervis, N. Y., Discharged.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 19.—Seven flagmen and four brakemen employed on the Erie Railway, who were discharged this morning, were notified when discharged that it was for inciting a strike.

The Troubles at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., July 19.—Keene Brothers say they will have their lasting done in country factories. The men, however, say the firm does a business of a million a year, and must have its work done in Lynn.

CASUALTIES.

The Scioto Disaster.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—The testimony today in the Scioto investigation was the most important for several days. Capt. Thad Thomas, master of the Scioto, was on the stand all day, and his evidence was the most intelligent and coherent yet given. He showed conclusively how ridiculous some of the testimony has been in regard to the time between the whistles, which some of the witnesses made as much as two minutes, and most of them a minute and a half. The Captain showed if the greatest distance claimed intervened between the boats at the first signal, only 95 seconds intervened between the signal and collision, and that the whistle of the Scioto could not be half a minute after the Lomas'. Also called attention to the nature of the injuries received by the Scioto, which conclusively show that the Lomas was under faster headway than the Scioto. The Captain did not altogether approve of Pilot Keller's course, but thought Long, of the Lomas, erred much more in judgment and showed that he was not a good pilot at all. He called attention to Rule 4 for the government of pilots, not before noticed in the investigation, which positively forbids an ascending boat from crossing the course of a descending boat under any circumstances when a collision is possible. Thomas noticed particularly that Keller was not under the influence of liquor. During the examination Capt. Thomas frequently broke down when the examination suggested the loss of his son, who was drowned the night of the accident. His evident sincerity and the conscientious manner in which he made admissions damaging to his boat gave the testimony unusual weight.

Miles Mullen, of Cleveland, supposed to have been lost on the Scioto, turned up here tonight, having been hunting and fishing since the Fourth. He was surprised to learn that it was supposed that he had been drowned.

The Deputy-Postmaster at Champaign, Ill., Killed under a Train of Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 18.—A young man aged about 23, named Al McCullough, and Deputy-Postmaster at this place, was run over and killed by a passenger-train on the Illinois Central at Leverett, four miles north of this city today. He attempted to get on the train while in motion and was thrown under the wheels and killed. He was an only son, and leaves a mother in poor health.

A Sad Accident at Ackley, Ia.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ACKLEY, Ia., July 18.—A deplorable accident occurred here yesterday about noon. A little girl of 6 years, daughter of Leonard Faust, while carrying a lamp down-stairs, fell, the bowl of the lamp and chimney cutting her about the neck and face, severing the jugular vein. She died yesterday evening. She leaves a twin sister, the exact image of herself.

A Gravel Train in a River.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 19.—This afternoon the engine on a gravel train on the new Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Extension to Niles jumped into the river at that place from a trestlework ten feet high. The engineer and fireman were both severely injured.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Belief that There Has Been Sufficient Evidence Collected to Convict the Christian County (Ill.) Fiends of the Attack on Miss Bond—The Daily Calendar of Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—John G. Drennan, of Taylorville, Christian County, was in the city today. He stated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the examination of Pettus, Clements, and Montgomery, the parties under arrest for committing the outrage upon Miss Ella Bond, could not be held next Saturday. Miss Bond has not yet recovered sufficiently to attend the trial and give her testimony, and the trial will be postponed until July 31. He would give nothing of the new testimony, but admitted that he believed it was sufficient to convict the parties under arrest. This is an important statement, in view of the fact that Mr. Drennan has heretofore held a different opinion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—Frank Whiting, the notorious boy burglar, whose career has been somewhat sensational, his last escapade being an attempt to break jail by throwing red pepper in the eyes of the prison guard, was today tried in the Criminal Court for burglarizing a shoe store, and sentenced to three years in the State's prison north. Whiting operated with a gang consisting of himself, John Diggs, and Thomas Shea, and he made a confession of committing half a dozen burglaries in this vicinity.

The mother of Albert Swope testified today before the Coroner that the death of her son was caused by blows struck by the two police officers (Holt and McClure) who arrested him after the saloon fight in which he and Ellis were engaged Saturday night last. Her evidence, however, was not corroborated by other female relatives of the deceased, who were present at the time of the arrest, although all agreed that unnecessary roughness was used by the officers in dragging Swope out of the house where they found him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 19.—Frank Cobb, who a few days ago murdered his little brother Frederick while at the breakfast table by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, was this afternoon bound over for trial at the Circuit Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 19.—The motion for a new trial in the John Larney, alias Mollie Matches, case was overruled by Judge Glenn this afternoon, and the prisoner will be taken to Joliet Thursday morning by Sheriff Stuckey, where he will serve a term of ten years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 19.—John Johnson, a colored youth of 18 or 20, was today jailed for alleged adultery with Mrs. Jennie Sadien. The woman is white. The prosecuting witness was the woman's own father, who swore that she had a husband living, but was guilty of repeated offenses of the character mentioned with Johnson.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—On the Reques plantation, near Cherow, William Hinson killed his wife.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 19.—The Court of Appeals granted a writ of supersedeas in the case of Littleton Hatchett (colored), sentenced to be hanged Friday for the murder of Moses Young (colored).

ELOPEMENT.

The Des Moines Doctor Brings Back His Wife and Her Male Fellow-Traveler—Criminal Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—Mrs. Heartwell, wife of Dr. N. B. Heartwell, and William N. Osborn, the young man who eloped with her on the 5th inst., were brought here last night, and today were brought before the Police Court charged with adultery. Both pleaded not guilty. The attorney for the defense asked an immediate trial, but the prosecution were not ready, and further hearing was put over till tomorrow and both parties placed under bonds for $600. Both parties deny any criminal offense has been committed. The woman says she left the Doctor because he was of no account, never loved him, married against her wishes to please her parents, and she would not live with him. She took away only what was her own. He had nothing to lose. Osborn had only given her counsel and advice. Osborn is a young man of respectable connections. He says he has only done what he would do for any respectable woman situated as Mrs. Heartwell was, who wanted to get rid of a worthless husband. The general verdict is that all parties are making fools of themselves.

Swimming with Hand and Foot Plates.

New York World.

Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, of London, inventor of Dunlop's swimming-plates, who recently arrived in this city, is at Manhattan Beach, where he illustrates daily his system of swimming at the bathing pavilion. The plates are flat and are adjusted on the hands and feet by straps, but are so constructed as to allow a free motion, the plates not in any way interfering with the action of the wrists and ankles. They are made of light pine wood, heavily varnished, and are guaranteed to supply from twelve ounces to three pounds of buoyancy according to their size, which varies from eighteen to twenty-eight inches in circumference. The motion of a plate-swimmer is similar to that of an ordinary swimmer, but the former is able by one stroke to propel himself about seven feet further than the latter, and that with less exertion. Mr. Dunlop claims that these plates enable an average swimmer to carry from forty to fifty pounds weight of iron and tied round his neck, while, on the other hand, they enable a person to dive from the surface of the water and to swim under water. Dunlop says the distinction between the system of life-saving now in favor and that advocated by himself for plate-swimming is that the displacement buoyancy occasioned by cork jackets is about twenty-three pounds weight of iron, while the swimming-plates give only three pounds and yield mechanical buoyancy of over fifty pounds. The old system places the body upright in the water, while a plate-swimmer is carried ovr the billows and is given great power of locomotion by the water passing easily along the body. Mr. Dunlop proposes to remain at Manhattan Beach for several weeks, where all persons who desire to learn will be instructed in the art of plate-swimming. Several clubs have been formed in England by Mr. Dunlop, who says that after once being taught to use the plates properly no one whom he has met has been willing to relinquish them.

Woman in the Wild West.

In Grohman's "Camps in the Rocky Mountains," he says: The author can hardly say too much of the power which women holds in these distant regions. Her word is never disputed. Her dignity, savoir-faire, and independence make her the master of the most puzzling situation. In a remote settlement two husbands, close neighbors, had some trouble, and "shooting on sight" had been threatened and counter-threatened. One morning one of the wives made her way into the enemy's hut, where a formidable armory was in waiting to receive her husband, and the unexpectedness of her "coup" resulted in a grand victory for her. Going up to the unfortunate man she began to belabor his face and head with the brawny firsts of a frontierswoman. The victim, a huge fellow who could have crushed her with one tap of his sledge-hammer biceps, never raised himself from the chair on which he was seated, but presently drawled out: "Neow, you'd better skin (leave) or fix for a squar fight, for she be coming," alluding to his own wife, who was approaching the hut. The next day the promised shooting did come off, and the man who never raised his finger to stay the chastisement inflicted by a woman killed her husband.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Death at Toronto of Young Long, the Twelfth of July Victim.

His Horrible Treatment at the Hands of His Brutal Assailants.

Arabi Bey as a Former Citizen of Ottawa —Canadian Items of News and Record.

Death of William Long, of Toronto, Who Was So Horribly Beaten the 12th of July.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 19.—The young man, William Long, who was brutally assaulted on the night of the 12th of July, died of his injuries today after great suffering. The row originated at a dance which took place at Gowan's Hall, in which, however, deceased had taken no part. He had been to work all day, and after supper took a walk in that direction with two companions, and remained outside looking on until a late hour, when he started for home. In the meantime an altercation had taken place, which resulted in a young man named Peterson getting a bruised head and broken leg, and the companions of Peterson had started westward in pursuit of the assailant of their comrade. Seeing Long, without stopping to ascertain whether he was the object of their pursuit, and evidently not caring, they immediately set upon him. Long, on receiving the first blow, made with all haste for home, chased by four, one of whom fired a shot at him, which missed, and Long managed to reach the rear of the house in which he lived, but thinking the door was locked he ran to a small space between the house and the shed, where he was fairly cooped and at the mercy of his cowardly assailants. There the whole four beat and kicked him in such a manner that he was bruised from head to foot. The lad's mother awoke and came to the back door during the affair and heard her son say, "That will do, boys; you have done for me," and, as she moved toward the murderous crew, she heard one of them say, "Let's go back and finish him"; but it seemed as if the others had wearied themselves in the work. Long's first words to his mother when she went to assist him were, "They have murdered me, mother." It was not thought at first that his injuries were so severe as they have proved to be, so that it was some time before he was attended by a medical man; but when Dr. Carroll saw him he realized at once the serious nature of the case. Deceased was a native of Toronto and 24 years of age. A Coroner's inquest will be held. The hall where the row originated is one used by the Orange order. Long was an Orangeman, and it is supposed that the attack on him arose out of a knowledge of that fact.

A Diocese 1,200 Miles Square.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The Bishop of Moosonie, whose residence is at Moose Factory, on the shores of Hudson Bay, has arrived here from England after an absence of eighteen months. While in England he succeeded in raising $40,000 towards extending missions to the natives of his diocese, which is 1,200 miles long and the same number of miles broad. There are four great tribes of Indians in the territory, spiritually presided over by the Bishop, and these people have made considerable advances under the teachings of missionaries of the Church of England in civilization and Christianity. The venerable Bishop has been thirty years in the Hudson Bay territory, acting as a missionary at first, and for several years lately in the higher dignity of overseer of the work of a number of faithful missionaries under him. The difficulty of getting to his episcopal seat will be understood when it is stated that 500 miles of the latter part of the journey must be made in a canoe. The isolation from all means of communication is so great that a mail from Canada and the outside world generally only reaches the settlement three times a year. One ship per annum arrives at Moose Factory from Liverpool with supplies for the Hudson Bay Company's stations. There are six ordained missionaries laboring in the diocese, to which there will be an addition of one more, who is coming out shortly from England. Two of those now engaged are natives.

Discovery of a Sally-Port in the Old City Wall of Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—For some time there have been men at work digging for the foundations of the extension of the Pacific syndicate's office, which will run back from the French square to Fortification lane. In this work there has been discovered the remains of an old arch or tunnel. It is about nine feet high, but the top is only a foot or two above the present level of the lane, to which it runs at right angles. It has been broken off where the men have been digging, so it cannot be said how far north it extended. Going back from St. James street it has only been traced for six or seven feet. About four feet back there is a hole in the roof and the inside has been filled with stones and rubbish. The arch is seven feet across the masonry, being about eighteen inches from inner to outer surface. Some of the woodwork with which the walls were lined still remains, though in a rotten condition. R. C. Lipman, Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, says the arch is the old sally-port of the city wall, and further inquiries tend to confirm the belief. The spot where this sally.port has been discovered is one of historic interest. It was just above this spot that a Governor of Montreal encountered an Indian and killed him with his sword, giving the now peaceful locality the warlike name of "Place d'Armes."

A Bridge Across the Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 19.—Soundings of the Ottawa River have been made on behalf of the Ottawa, Waddington & New York Railway & Bridge Company by T. W. Imlay, A. Brunel, C. E., and C. Odell, C. E., Chief Engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, who is also Chief Engineer of the Pontiac & Pacific Railway, when a suitable site was found for the bridge. From the last accounts from Washington it appears that the resolutions before Congress authorizing the New York & Canada Bridge Company to build a bridge at Waddington to connect with the Ottawa, Waddington & New York Company's bridge is progressing favorably, and it is expected that they will be passed this month.

Did the Rev. Mr. Willoughby Kiss the Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 19.—The Brampton kissing case, in which the Rev. Mr. Willoughby was charged with having kissed a Miss Graham several times against her will and without her consent, has come to a close, judgment is reserved. The evidence, it is alleged, went to show that the whole thing was a conspiracy to drive Mr. Willoughby away from the church. Mr. Willoughby's friends feel confident that a verdict of clear acquittal will be given.

A Proposition by a Bigamist to Give Wife No. 1 $2 a Week Contemptuously Spurned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, July 19.—Adam Portenheims, the barber charged with bigamy, was today sent for trial before the Judge. He offered at the police court to give wife No. 1 $2 per week for her support, but she said it was not enough and the case would have to be pushed.

The Crops in Cape Breton.

HALIFAX, July 19.—It is thought the crops of Cape Breton this season will be an average all around. Hay is probably above the average, but later in cutting. Cereals of all kinds suffered from prolonged cold and wet in the latter part of June and first of July, and up to the 8th inst. the outlook was dark, but the last few days, which have been warm and dry, have encouraged the hope for good returns.

French Canadians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—*Le Canadienne* has an editorial from the pen, it says, of an important public man, to which it calls the attention of the Government, comparing the proportion of French Canadians in the Dominion with the English speaking element which, it says, is 13 to 25. It argues that French Canadians should make their rights respected, and as Quebec Province gives Sir John Macdonald his largest majority, that one of these rights which should be established indisputably for the future is that the Speaker of the Commons should be a French Canadian.

A Montreal Ship to Be Used as an English Transport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Messrs. Murray, the managers of the Beaver Line of steamships here, today received a cablegram from England to the effect that their ship, the Lake Manitoba, which is at present lying at Liverpool, will probably be used for war transportation purposes to the East.

Robert L. Gay, Late Foreman of the "Globe" Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 19.—Robert L. Gay, late chief foreman of the *Globe* office, was presented with a handsome silver epergne and an ice-pitcher by his fellow employés previous to his departure for Chicago.

Arabi Bey a Former Citizen of Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 19.—Not content with having the Parliament buildings and the Governor-General's Gubernatorial mansion, Ottawa actually claims that Arabi Bey is an Ottawaite, and that his real name is Pat Foley.

Resignation of the Local Governor of Nova Scotia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, July 19.—The Local Governor of Nova Scotia has resigned, and it is rumored that Lieut.-Gov. Archibald will send for Mr. Gayton, of Yarmouth, to form an administration.

SULLIVAN AND WILSON.

Financial Results of Monday Night's Bout—Richard K. Fox's Challenge to Sullivan — Why Sullivan Failed to "Knock Wilson Out."

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Tug Wilson, Arthur Chambers, John L. Sullivan, and William Madden did not finish counting the gate-money taken in at the Madison Square Garden on Monday night until half-past 6 o'clock this morning. The receipts amounted to $19,000, and the biggest single item of expense to come out of that amount was $350 for the rental of the garden. More than $18,000 was left after all the bills had been settled to be divided between the four mentioned, and, to use Wilson's own words, the share of each was "more than I hever 'ad hin me life." It is said that in all he is a gainer by about $5,700. After dividing the money Billy Madden saw Sullivan out of the city by the 8 o'clock train, the champion having decided that he could rest better in Centerville, near Providence, than in New York. Wilson, wearing a baggy suit of blue, a manilla hat, and a handkerchief in place of a collar, arose from a bed in the Putnam House at 10 o'clock this morning. He looked exactly as though he had just stepped out of an English sporting picture of twenty-five years ago. His big, smooth face was unmarked and was seldom without the good-natured boyish smile that changed it from a homely to a pleasant countenance.

He visited his friends in a carriage, accompanied by Chambers, Charles King of Philadelphia, William Greenwood, the pigeon shot, and Mr. Baker. They stopped at Harry Hill's and at the Revere House, where Wilson devoured a big steak. On the morning of the fight he had eaten a couple of small chops with the remark, "That's the last meal I'll take till I get some of Sullivan's." Next he went to the office of the *Police Gazette*, where he and Mr. Richard Fox had a long talk, in which he expressed his willingness for Mr. Fox to issue a challenge for him to fight Sullivan or any other man in the United States for $2,500 or $5,000 a side, within three or four months. The way in which Wilson signified his acquiescence was by these words: "Oh, certainly, gentlemen; 'hanything as 'll please you'll be perfectly satisfactory to me." Having agreed to fight Sullivan or anybody else, and having seen Mr. Richard K. Fox draw up a check for $1,000 for post forfeit, Wilson dictated the substance of his challenge to Fox, who, last night, made it public. It is:

"I, the undersigned, according to my promise, do agree to back Tug Wilson, the champion of England, to fight John L. Sullivan, the champion pugilist of the world, to fight at catch weights, according to the new rules of the London prize ring, for two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) a side and the championship of the world. I have posted one thousand dollars ($1,000) with Harry Hill to prove to John L. Sullivan that I mean business. Tug Wilson, with Arthur Chambers and my representative will meet Sullivan or his representative, Billy Madden, at the *Police Gazette* office at any time they may name to sign articles of agreement. I will leave the date and place of fighting and other details to Tug Wilson, to arrange with Sullivan or Madden; and I have no doubt that if Sullivan will fight he will have no trouble in arranging a match, as Tug Wilson is confident that he can defeat Sullivan according to the regular prize-ring rules. If Sullivan expects to retain the championship, which title he fairly earned by defeating Paddy Ryan, he will have to cover my money and meet Tug Wilson. At the time I offered to match Wilson before, although I offered Madden, Sullivan's spokesman, fair terms, he refused to arrange a match, and I had to withdraw my $1,000 from Harry Hill. Madden's excuse was that Wilson was too small, but promised that if Wilson could stand before Sullivan for four three-minute rounds, a match would be made. Tug Wilson did so in the presence of 15,000 people, and, in my opinion, Sullivan must either arrange a match or resign the championship. Hoping the two champions will come to terms, and that there will be a fair and straightforward battle, I remain,

RICHARD K. FOX."

The only thing that remained to be done was to go to Harry Hill's and get the $1,000 stakes. "For 'eaven's sake make the time as early as possible," said Wilson, "for it's a sip 'ere and a sip there as long as we go about." So 6 o'clock was set, and at that time Mr. Chambers, Bob Farrelly, the light-weight champion, George Holden, Jerry Murphy, Charles Davis, Edwin Bibby, James Patterson, Pete McCoy, Alf Smith, Mr. Fox, Mr. Harding, Mr. King, and others saw Harry Hill count out $1,000 in so many small bills that they half covered a table, and later saw Mr. Wilson pocket them, whereupon the crowd cheered, Mr. Chambers ordered some wine, and a toast was drunk to the English pugilist, and Mr. Hill bought more wine, and so on until it was time to drive rapidly to the foot of Liberty street to catch the Bound Brook train for Philadelphia. Wilson said that his home was to be at Mr. Chambers' Champion Rest, 922 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia. "I was so confident that he would win," said Mr. Chambers, in speaking of Wilson, "that at the last moment on the platform I gave him $500 to make a bet with Sullivan, he to have the odds, whatever they were. He went over, offered Sullivan $500 to $700, and Sullivan says: 'No, no; I'll leave it for Billy.' Madden says: 'I haven't got the money'; but I said, 'I'll take your word,' and the bet was made. The reason I was confident was that Wilson not only has never been licked, but he never even had a black eye. He will do better in a fight than he did last night." Some of Sullivan's friends say that overconfidence on his and Madden's part was what caused failure. "I'll do him with a punch," "I'll put him out in the first round," were some of Sullivan's expressions, even as late as the afternoon of the day of the fight. Madden was as confident, and no attention was paid to training the champion. "He spent his days smoking cigars in Larry Kennedy's and Steve McMaher's, in Providence, and he took no care of himself, no more than if he was going to fight a kid," said one of his friends. "I see it stated that his weight was 196, but I give you my word that it was 210, and he fights well only when he is down to 170 or 175. He was not able to get his second wind."

"He feels awfully disappointed, and says so himself," said another. "He confidently expected to settle Wilson in the first round."

The opinion that Monday night's meeting proves Tug Wilson to be the better man of the two is by no means general. Very many of Sullivan's admirers claim that in spite of the bad condition of their man, Wilson was aided by absolute breaches of the Marquis of Queensberry's rules. They claim that Wilson's way of hanging on Sullivan was against the rules, and Madden could have claimed a foul every time he did it. They say that, now that Sullivan knows what he has got to do, he will make short work of Wilson.

A veteran pugilist said that Morrissey, who was a bigger man than Sullivan, went into training for his fight with Heenan weighing 251 pounds, but trained down to 168 pounds, and Sullivan should have done the same. This old sportsman said that the fact that Sullivan and Wilson never saw one another until they met in the ring, was only paralleled by the same circumstance in the case of Heenan and Sayers in 1860, and just as the inexperienced thought Sullivan knocked Wilson down on Monday night, so it was reported that Heenan knocked Sayers down twenty-one times, but the next day Sayers said he was not knocked down once, but, like Wilson, had played the same saving suit.

The New Byron Letters.

London Athenæum.

In the course of the next few weeks we hope to print a series of hitherto unpublished Byron papers. Beginning with a letter from John Byron, the poet's father, to his daughter Augusta, and letters from the poet's mother to her husband; to Mrs. Leigh, the wife of Gen. Charles Leigh, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, and to her stepdaughter Augusta—the writings comprise: (1) A collection of poems by Lady Byron, written during her brief residence with her husband, some of them containing emendations by his pen; (2) correspondence between Lady Byron and Augusta (the Hon. Mrs. Leigh) during the term of Lady Byron's engagement to the poet and the earlier months of their married life; (3) correspondence from the date of Lady Byron's withdrawal from London till the settlement of the terms of her separation from her husband; (4) letters from Lord Byron to his wife, Dr. Drury, Mr. Hoppner, and others, including his last letter to Lady Byron, written on the eve of his departure from England; (5) correspondence of Lady Byron and Augusta from the commencement of the quarrel between Lady Byron and her husband till the date of Lord Byron's death; (6) documents touching the destruction of the "Memoirs," including Augusta's narrative of the circumstance of the destruction of the famous MS.; (7) correspondence from the date of the poet's death till 1830, exhibiting the circumstances, hitherto undivulged, that caused Lady Byron's animosity against the woman she had held for fifteen years in the highest esteem; and (8) a group of letters having reference to Lady Byron's interview with her sister-in-law in 1851, in the presence of Mr. Robertson, of Brighton.

This large body of correspondence will be found to demonstrate the baselessness of the various statements by Lady Byron in her later years to her sister-in-law's discredit, and more especially of the hideous imagination to which Mrs. Beecher Stowe gave such wide and lamentable publicity some thirteen years since.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

The Daughter of a Wealthy Baltimore Liquor-Dealer Wedded to a Police Officer.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—The following announcement appeared in a morning paper this morning:

WATKINS—FOWNER—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Shannon, Millard F. Watkins and Mary Catherine Fowner, both of Baltimore City, Md.

There is quite an interesting story connected with this announcement which is furnishing food for gossip among the fashionable residents of Northwest Baltimore, and which proves conclusively that the lot of a policeman, although hard at times, can be happy as that of any other man. The happy Benedict in the present instance is a well-known and popular officer of the Northwestern District, whose reputation for steadiness and close attention to duty is second to that of no other officer on the force. About one year ago he was appointed to the position he now occupies, and was detailed to work a beat on Pennsylvania avenue. Within a few doors of the point at which his beat ended and where he generally met the Sergeant lived Miss Katie Fowner, the daughter of a wealthy liquor-dealer. Miss Katie, as she was known, although very young in years, had already several admirers, and not a few would have gladly taken her for better or worse. Officer Watkins passed the house every evening with his squad to go on duty, and, becoming attracted by the fresh and youthful countenance, obtained an introduction and cultivated the acquaintance when off duty. From the first Miss Katie seemed to like the officer's company, and it was not long before a mutual attachment sprang up between them, which has since ripened into deep and ardent love. All this time, though matters seemed to be progressing smoothly enough, the parents of the young lady objected to the visits of the officer, and their course of true love was destined not to run as smooth as they would have liked. The couple had no objection to waiting for a reasonable time, but matters were brought to a crisis when it became known that the parents were making arrangements to go West and take her with them. Finding it impossible to effect their purpose in this way, they determined on a coup d'état, which was well planned and successfully carried out last Sunday evening. Taking advantage of a time when her guardians were otherwise engaged, the young lady gathered together some clothing, of which she made a compact bundle, with the intention of taking it with her, but fearing that suspicion might be aroused, she abandoned this idea and quietly left her parental residence without it. It was now nearly dark, and her absence was not immediately discovered. At the next corner she was joined by her lover and his best man, Officer Hartzell, and the trio made all haste to the parsonage of the Emery M. E. Church. As soon as they arrived here the key was turned in the door for fear the parents might surmise their whereabouts and endeavor to prevent the marriage. Nothing, however, intervened, and within a few moments thereafter the Rev. Samuel Shannon pronounced the happy couple man and wife.

In the meantime the young lady was missed, and thinking that she had been taken to her lover's home, her father went to his house, but they had no knowledge of the couple's whereabouts. On his way back, however, he met the newly-wedded pair, who had just come from the parsonage. Unaware that his jurisdiction had ceased, the father endeavored to get his daughter to go home with him, but to this her husband strenuously objected, claiming his right as a husband to take care of his wife. To this the father would not listen, and a scene was imminent, when the husband, exercising his prerogative as an officer, arrested Mr. Fowner, and took him to the Northwestern Station. He charged him with disturbing the public peace by interfering with himself and wife, but said that he did not desire to press the charge if left to go his way in peace. Capt. Earhart decided then to dismiss the case, but requested Mr. Fowner to remain there for a few minutes until the others had departed. This he accordingly did, and the newly-married pair went on their way rejoicing, and the father returned home. Thus the matter now stands. It is thought, however, that Mrs. Watkins' parents will finally relent, and that all will be forgiven. Officer Watkins is a son of Lieut. Watkins, of the Northwestern Station.

WAS IT YELLOW-FEVER?

The Man Is Dead, the Doctors Disagree as to the Cause of Death, and the People Don't Know What to Think—New Orleans on the Ragged Edge.

Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—This morning Louis Dichler, an Alsatian, and a resident of this city for twelve years, died at Charity Hospital under circumstances that led House-Surgeon Miller, supported by other members of the hospital faculty, to pronounce his disease yellow-fever. Dichier's attending physician, Dr. Charles Shuppert Jr., and Dr. Jones, President of the State Board of Health, are equally convinced that it was a clear case of yellow jaundice. Dr. Chille of the National Board of Health, inclines to the opinion that the diagnosis of the hospital surgeons is correct, but will not express a positive opinion until in possession of all the facts. When the case was first reported this evening it created some excitement, but since the facts have become known there is a very general disposition to agree with Drs. Shuppert and Jones that it was a case of jaundice.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES

are as follows: Dichler passed through the epidemic of 1878, when it is said he had a genuine case of yellow-fever. Since then he has been engaged in various breweries. He was intemperate and careless of his health at all times. Last week he exposed himself to the sun and night air while under the influence of liquor. The next day he complained of sore throat, and that night tied a lump of ice around his throat. The next morning he was worse, and Dr. Shuppert was called in. He pronounced it a case of yellow jaundice and prescribed accordingly. The patient had little or no fever. Two days afterward (Sunday) he was removed to Charity Hospital. Here he reported that he had fever every other day. Last night the hospital physicians decided that it was a case of yellow-fever. This morning the patient's temperature was 104; by noon it had risen to 109.5; and only twenty minutes thereafter he was dead. Dr. Miles, house surgeon, gives

THE SYMPTOMS OF THE CASE

as follows: Pointed tongue, infused eyes, congested gums, albumen in urine. On the other hand Dr. Jones thus sums up the case: Intemperance, intense jaundice, no vomiting or purgation, abuminaria, congestion of internal organs, rapid rise of temperature and death.

Further examination of the case will be made by prominent physicians tomorrow. Those interviewed today who have been made acquainted with the facts agree with Dr. Jones that Dichler's disease was yellow jaundice. If it proves to have been yellow-fever, all evidence goes to show that it originated here.

A MISER'S MONEY.

Unexpected Wealth Revealed by the Death of an Apparent Mendicant.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—In Shamakin street, a small thoroughfare near Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, William Jenkinson, an old man without visible means of support, lived a lonely life for several years. His leisure time was spent in the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company's Building. Three weeks ago Jenkinson was taken ill, and at his request he was conveyed to the Jefferson College Hospital for treatment. A few days later he dispatched a messenger to the office of the Guarantee Trust for one of the officers to visit the hospital and draw up his will, but by the time of the arrival of the latter the old man had grown worse, and continued so until he expired on the 9th inst., without the will being made. It was then revealed that Jenkinson had a little fortune locked in a box in the vault of the Guarantee Trust, which company was appointed administrator and the remains properly interred. During his sickness Jenkinson talked of a wife and two children and of a sister in Iowa, to whom it is supposed he intended to leave his money. The contents of the box in the company's vault are valued at $25,000, and consists principally of Schuylkill Navigation Company's bonds.

The deceased is said to have been engaged years ago in a manufacturing business in the Chester Valley, and diligent search is being made to discover the whereabouts of his relatives.

A Dangerous Elephant.

Pall Mall Gazette (London), July 2.

The elephant called "Blind Bill," at the Alexandria Palace, which last week killed a keeper, yesterday morning turned on another keeper named Alfred Davis, and, after goring him with her tusks, trampled him to death.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "A Square Man."

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "Pink Dominos."

Exposition Building.

Lake front, foot of Adams-st. Theo. Thomas Summer-Night Concerts.

Baum's Pavilion.

Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Mahn's Comic Opera Company. "Trial by Jury" and "Mascotte."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Chicago Jockey Club.

Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Races at 2 p. m.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

FAIR weather and stationary temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Senate yesterday in Committee of the Whole voted to reduce the tax on tobacco from 16 down to 12 cents per pound. Two Republicans—Jones of Nevada and Kellogg of Louisiana—voted with the Democrats in the majority. The bill as amended has yet to come before the Senate in regular session, and an effort will probably be made to still further reduce the tobacco tax to eight cents.

THE First District Liquor-Dealers' and Manufacturers' State Protective Association, an organization mainly composed of Chicago saloonkeepers, met yesterday and selected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Rock Island. The association adopted resolutions pledging its members in opposition of candidates for public offices who are committed to the prohibition movement, and also agreeing to "boycott" all wholesale liquor-dealers who do not join the association in its retaliatory warfare against the temperance people.

A FEW days ago THE TRIBUNE presented the results of a careful survey of the outlook for peaches in Southern Illinois, where, owing to the severe frost and cold in April last, this favorit fruit is almost a total failure. This morning will be found in our columns a showing as to the peach-prospect in Michigan. In the favored localities just across the lake, from whence a large portion of the peach supplies of Chicago is derived, the orchards are almost without exception in excellent condition, and a bountiful yield of fine fruit is promised.

THE office of Appraiser of the Port of New York, at present filled by John Q. Howard, an appointee of President Hayes, has for some time been looked on with longing eyes by the Stalwarts as their own particular property, and in order to secure Howard's removal and lay hold on his place they have preferred charges of incompetency, misconduct, and bribery. Investigation by a Special Agent of the Treasury proves these charges to be wholly groundless, and if Howard is to be removed it must be on political grounds exclusively.

THE mossbacks of the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District indulged themselves in 200 ballots at Olney yesterday, and having protracted their fun far into the night without nominating their man, concluded to sleep on the situation over night and resume balloting again this morning. S. Z. Landes, of Wabash, and Robert P. Hanna, of Wayne, are the favorits, but there are half-a-dozen sorry nags in the field and any number of dark horses to be trotted out if necessary. The district is Democratic by nearly 1,600 majority, but party dissensions and a weak nomination, should one be made, will give the Republicans a chance of which they will not be slow to take advantage.

THE Republican party in the House of Representatives is entitled to the credit of once more undoing a wrong perpetrated through Bourbon election frauds in the South. Robert Smalls, the rightful Representative of a Congressional district in South Carolina which has a Republican majority of 12,000 votes, was yesterday awarded the seat in the House previously usurped by Tillman, who held a certificate of election issued on the basis of tissue-ballots, bulldozing, and false counting. In the new district which the Democratic Legislature of South Carolina has carved out with especial reference to defeating Smalls and sending Tillman again to Congress, the Republican majority is reduced to 5,000, and the Democrats fully expect to overcome this disadvantage by methods and expedients less brazenly and palpably fraudulent than those heretofore resorted to.

THE Illinois Republican State Central Committee met in this city yesterday, and by a vote of 21 to 6 reëlected A. M. ("Long") Jones Chairman. Dan Shepard was reëlected Secretary by acclamation. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the committee's deliberations, and even the slight opposition to Mr. Jones' election for the third time to so important a position as Chairman of the representative organization of Illinois Republicans had nothing in it of the factious or personal spirit, and created no new wounds for time to heal. In accepting the position the new Chairman put his best foot forward, pleaded for harmony and a unification of sentiment in the Republican ranks, and outspokenly declared that in the coming Senatorial contest he was not and should not be anybody's man, but that his efforts would be solely directed to the election of a Republican Legislature. Encouraging reports were received from various portions of the State, none of which elicited more general interest than that from Gen. Kueffner, whose confidence in his ability to relegate Bill Morrison to the peaceful domain of private life grows stronger every day. After an informal discussion of the situation in several of the Congressional and Legislative districts, and after resolving to throw every energy into the coming contest, the committee adjourned until Sept. 13, from and after which date the campaign may be expected to open in dead earnest.

IT would appear that the prosecution in the star-route cases gained an important point yesterday in the declaration by Judge Wylie in substance that the Government had made out a *prima-facie* case of conspiracy against the defendants, and that the case will have to be submitted to the jury. This announcement was a great surprise to the counsel for the defense, who have latterly assumed that the Government had wholly failed to make out a case, and that it would not be necessary for the defense to introduce any testimony. A month ago Judge Wylie ruled out the testimony of Rerdell on the ground that the prosecution had not then succeeded in establishing proof tending to show a conspiracy to defraud the Government; but it is supposed that under the ruling of yesterday the testimony of Rerdell and of others who can throw much light on the doings of the star-route crowd will now be admitted. At all events there is encouragement to believe that the Government's case is not so entirely a failure as it had recently been thought to be.

THE war of rates that raged so fiercely between the great trunk lines of railway during the past year is now in progress between some coal roads in Ohio. Hitherto the Hocking Valley Railway Company has enjoyed a practical monopoly of the coal traffic from the region for which it is named. But of late the Ohio Central has come into the field, and has seriously reduced the rates of freight on coal to several large competing points. The war is to be further stimulated and embittered (as a Columbus correspondent informs us) by the Baltimore & Ohio Road, now on the border of the coalfields extending its lines down into the very heart of it. The vast rolling-stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Road will make it a more serious competitor to the Hocking Valley Road than the Ohio Central can be, as at present organized. Meanwhile the outside world has nothing to do but enjoy the fight and wait with patience for the cheaper coal that will certainly come to consumers.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

There were some indications yesterday that the wheat bears have possibly overdone the situation, and oversold themselves. For two or three days they had it all their own way. Gathering confidence from the fact that the receipts here and at other points were unusually large, they fairly "jumped on the market," selling it down at a rate which must have been fearful to the holders of the grain. Yesterday morning they entered the arena feeling like the man in the restaurant, who devoured the morsel of meat set before him, and then remarked: "That's what I want. Bring me some of it." But they found, like the dining wit, that they had had all there was of it. The posting of the inspection list about 11 o'clock showed only 255 car-loads of winter wheat received, against 414 the previous day and over 450 on Monday. Then they looked blank, and many of them tried to "hedge." The result was a firmer market, which would probably have been much stronger but for the hope of better things today.

The present price of wheat is not high, considering its quality and the demand for the article. The European news indicates that the weather on the other side of the Atlantic has been so persistently bad that a deficient yield of wheat is now counted on, rendering it almost certain that more of our surplus will be wanted abroad than in any former year. There is plenty of wheat in the United States for us and for the foreigners too. No danger of scarcity, and no reason for high prices. But neither is there any good reason why a really splendid article of wheat, such as is that of the current crop, should be sold for next to nothing. The speculators who have been selling the property of the farmer without first obtaining his permission may perhaps find that such consent is necessary to the delivery of the property, and that they cannot obtain that consent, after the fact, without paying for the privilege of having voluntarily bossed the job of selling the wheat crop.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was buried yesterday. Her remains were put in the crypt of the Lincoln monument by the side of her husband. The funeral services were simple and impressive. It was the special desire of Mrs. Lincoln that no sermon should be preached over her. The preacher was content, therefore, to say much of her family and little of herself. It was well known at the time, and has since been the subject of frequent remark, that the Todds thought Mary was making a poor match when she married Abraham Lincoln. She "threw herself away," as the saying is. He was a completely homely man, not only in feature, but in character. Modest, unassuming, and thoroughly unpretentious, he was not, the villagers thought, a person at all likely to get on in the world. Then he had no family to speak of, and "family" was more thought of in those days in Central Illinois than it is now. The Todds and the Edwardses had family, and were proud of it.

But Mary Todd was wiser than those who advised her, and she married Abraham Lincoln. She saw him mount steadily upwards without apparent effort on his own part. His expressions of distrust and diffidence were indeed so common that she may have doubted at times whether he thoroughly merited the advancement he received. But he was made Congressman, and candidate for Senator, then President. He became even more than President—the Commander-in-Chief of the greatest army the world has ever known. And he bore all his honors meekly. The wonderful speeches that fell from his lips, the quaint sayings tinctured with fine worldly wisdom, the funny stories that were told too often to hide the deeper griefs of his life, endeared him to the common people, and made him the idol of their affections. No man before, and no man since, has enjoyed the favor of that class in the same degree.

Mrs. Lincoln shared her husband's honors, but perhaps not all his sorrows. His was too chivalric a nature to make her fully a confidant in all his public cares. It may be doubted whether he was ever a very great man in her eyes. She perhaps never overcame the habit of her life in this respect. But according to her lights she was a good wife to him. She watched over him tenderly. She was assiduous in her attendance upon him. She gloried in his station and the position he had gained both for her and for himself. She loved him devotedly, and the mistakes she made came from an excess of watchfulness over him, and a feeling pardonable, though misguided, that her judgment as to what was good for him was better than his own.

The assasination of Mr. Lincoln was a terrible blow to his wife. She never fully recovered from the effects of it. Thereafter she testified her veneration for his memory as few wives had done before. The suddenness of the blow made it more terrible. If she had seen him pass peacefully away after a long life of usefulness she might more easily have borne it. But to see him cut off so in the very prime of his life and the meridian of his fame was for her a cruel affliction. She was thrust into the world to care for herself without a moment's warning, and exchanged the station of the first lady in the land in a day for a lonely and neglected widowhood. The world knows how she suffered, and how her mind at times was clouded, but it can never know how desolate her life was for the fifteen years that followed his death. Part of the love and gratitude the Nation owes her husband will be bestowed upon her; and, while it cannot be said that death is for her anything but a relief from pain, sorrow for her misfortunes will be everywhere felt.

THE NEW PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

Though there are but two State officers to be elected this fall, the fact that there has been a new districting of the State for Congress and for the Legislature, and that a new Senator of the United States has to be elected by the Legislature next winter to succeed Judge Davis, gives some degree of interest to the political campaign in Illinois this year. Indirectly the liquor question has become of more than ordinary interest. In Ohio the Legislature early this year passed a law imposing, in lieu of a license fee for the sale of liquors, a tax on its sale, but the courts have since then declared that, as the State Constitution prohibited the granting of licenses to sell liquors in the State, the law authorizing the sale of liquor upon payment of an annual tax was practically another form of license, and was therefore void. The same Legislature passed a law providing for a strict closing of saloons on Sundays, and generally for a rigid observation of the Sunday. At the same time the Legislature of Indiana submitted to a vote of the people of that State an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating drinks in that State. This amendment is to be voted on this fall. In Iowa a similar amendment to the Constitution of that State has been adopted, and in Kansas a like amendment was voted on affirmatively by the people last year. These elections have had the effect to give the prohibition issue more or less prominence this year, and though no question is now pending in this State or in Ohio there are persons who are laboring vigorously to force one upon the people indirectly, with a view of inducing the anti-prohibition members of the Republican party to transfer their support to the Democratic party and its candidates, State, Legislative, Congressional, and local. In fact, by a coalition between the liquor-dealers' organizations and the Democratic party, the hope is entertained that several Republican Congressional districts may be carried by Democrats; that a Democratic Legislature may be elected, and that Mr. Carter H. Harrison may be elected to the United States Senate, and that various Democrats may be elected Sheriffs, Treasurers, Clerks, etc., in Republican districts.

From a very comprehensive and careful review of the political situation in Illinois, prepared in the centre of the State, and published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, we take the following reference to the bearing this liquor question is likely to have on the general result. Noticing the general discussions in this and other States on the anti-license question, the writer says:

> In these fights the anti-license element has certainly been gaining ground, and there are now counties in the State wherein the sale of liquor is entirely stopped. A list of the anti-license counties of the State, which are counties in which the anti-license policy prevails, to a greater or lesser extent, shows a majority of them to be Democratic counties, a fact which has caused no little marvel. In fact, the Democrats are about as much alarmed at the outlook as the Republicans, and at the pinch of becoming the free-whisky, no-Sunday party, the older men shake their heads. "You may say for your paper if you wish," said Gen. McClernand, at Springfield, the other day to your correspondent "that if the Republicans take up the temperance fight in a modified form, yet so that it will drive all the foreigners into the Democratic party, and the moral element of the Democracy into the Republican ranks, that there will arise a race prejudice against the foreigners congregated in the one party that may result in great injury and disgrace to our institutions." A member of the Democratic State Central Committee said to your correspondent that he was tired of having the Democracy called the "gin-mill party," and was opposed to the Democrats declaring, as usual, in their platform against sumptuary legislation, unless the liquor men would come in and help them.

This is hardly as strong a presentation of the Democratic situation as the facts justify. There are thousands of persons who are opposed to prohibitory temperance laws and to restrictive Sunday laws who are temperance men in their personal lives, and who are strictly church members in their professions and practice, who, while they will vote for no coercive temperance laws and for no Sabbatarian legislation, will not be classed as members of a "free-whisky-and-no-Sunday" party. While protesting against the extremists on the one side they will not consent to be made extremists on the other. These people are to be found in large numbers in both political parties. The Republicans of the State of Illinois have in a formal manner and by an almost unanimous vote refused to make a prohibitory liquor law a part of their doctrine, but have left all Republicans free to vote their personal sentiments on this question as they may think fit to do.

It is not proposed to allow the Democratic party the like freedom of action and thought. The exigencies of that party are of a more pressing nature. The Democratic party has many men of ability and standing whose friends, in case of a Democratic majority in the Legislature, might well present them as candidates for the Senate. Judge Davis, Senator Trumbull, Gov. Palmer, or some one of various other gentlemen, would, in the case of an ordinary Democratic victory, probably be chosen for election to the Senate. But this is not what Mayor Harrison desires. He proposes that the Democratic party of Illinois shall sink its identity, shall make a coalition with the Liquor-Dealers' Association, and pledge itself to vote against all laws restricting and regulating the sale of liquor, or increasing the rates of licenses; and shall narrow its membership to those who espouse the liquor and the anti-Sunday cause; that, in fact, it consolidate with and become one with the liquor-dealers' party, whose State Convention is shortly to be held. His interests demand that the Democratic party of Illinois shall ignore all men of temperate habits or who consider an observance of Sunday a respectable practice, and practically vote itself to be "an anti-Sunday and a free-whisky" party. This organization he proposes, assuming that it can control all the Democratic votes of the State, shall offer as prizes the election of several "Liberal" Congressmen, several Sheriffs, County Treasurers, and fill the Legislature with men enough to control all legislation, and elect Carter H. Harrison to succeed Judge Davis in the Senate. His own fidelity to this anti-Sunday-and-free-whisky party is evidenced by his government of the City of Chicago.

As Gen. McClernand points out in the paragraph we have quoted, this attempted organization of all the foreign-born citizens of Illinois into a distinct party under the pretense of liberalizing the politics of the country and discarding Americanisms, is calculated to embarrass seriously the Democratic party in Illinois. The Know-Nothing or anti-foreign sentiment has always been extremely strong in the American portion of the Democratic party, and the organization of an anti-American party in this State with a view to deliver all offices and honors and all political control over to the saloonkeepers' government, is certainly full of danger to the Democracy of Illinois in all agricultural districts. It may have a temporary success in some of the cities and large towns, but the Democratic leaders who know the sentiments of their rural constituents see nothing but ruin and disaster to the party generally While willing to leave the party free on this subject, they will never consent that it shall take ground in favor of free whisky and no Sunday; and the great majority of Democratic counties in Illinois which have "voted for no license" object to being compelled to support Harrison's saloon-free-whisky-and-anti-Sunday party under the lead of the liquor-dealers' organization.

The friends of personal liberty in Illinois will find that their protection against adverse legislation is not to be found in withdrawing from the Republican party and forming another party hostile to all others, but is to be found in friendship and unison with the great majority of their fellow-citizens who are opposed to all legislation of an extreme and fanatical character.

A DIFFERENCE OF TEN CENTS.

There is a somewhat remarkable contest now pending before the people of Tennessee. The State owes an outstanding bonded indebtedness of about $26,000,000, several years' interest not counted. Two years ago the State Legislature passed a law for refunding this debt with new bonds at the rate of 100 cents, with 3 per cent interest. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court was compelled to set the law aside as unconstitutional for some reason. The settlement was honest, courageous, and honorable to the State. The State Convention of the Democratic party, after a long contention, adopted a pledge of paying the debt with new bonds at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, with 3 per cent interest, and they nominated Col. Bate for Governor on that issue. A portion of the party, however, denouncing this as "repudiation," proposed to pay the debt at 60 cents on the dollar, with 6 per cent interest, and nominated Col. Fussell for Governor. On this difference the Tennessee Democracy have gone to pieces, and are now engaged in a faction war. There is a Republican Convention which has a debt platform of its own, and the Greenback candidate for Governor is charged with the most violent form of repudiation because he denies the "immortality of the soul," which is considered in Tennessee equivalent to a declaration that there is no payment hereafter. The prospect now is that Col. Hawkins, the present Republican Governor, will be reëlected, and it is so grievous a one that the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus deplores that such a calamity should result from a mere division of Democrats on a question of "10 cents" honesty. It says:

> As a matter of public credit, Tennessee will be no more honored by the settlement of the debt at 60.6 than she would be at 50.3, or 50.4, or 40 or 30, or 10 cents on the dollar, or any other sum agreed to by her creditors. The world at large does not consider the details of repudiation, and the idea of a Democratic split upon a point so immaterial seems to the looker-on equally impracticable and suspicious. It carries with it the irresistible conclusion that the issue is a mere pretext on the part of some obstinate and selfish interest to lure from their allegiance enough Democrats to procure the defeat of the party and thus secure a reorganization upon terms more congenial and profitable to itself than could be obtained under existing conditions.

However jealous the Democrats of Tennessee are on the difference between paying the debt at 60 and at 50 cents on the dollar, it is understood that the whole party is a unit on the question of the "immortality of the soul," and that no fellow who expects to cheat the soul in that way has any chance to be elected Governor of Tennessee.

THE EVILS OF CONGRESSIONAL PATRONAGE.

The citadel of the spoils system is the two Houses of Congress. Civil-service reformers may seek for it in other places, but they will find it nowhere else. Members of Congress may themselves prate about reform in the departments, and censure the Executive for abuses of the appointing power; but if they will be bold and honest they will at last trace the pollution of the service to its sources in their own midst. Congressional patronage is the chief obstacle to civil-service reform. The constant pressure of Congressmen for places for their constituents and friends causes vacancies to be made that otherwise would not be made; turns worthy persons out of office and puts unworthy persons in; needlessly increases the number of offices and attaches the maximum of pay to the minimum of work. These causes react upon each other. By so much as the public offices are more desirable than private employment in point of hours, or pay, or responsibility, the pressure to obtain preferment of this kind becomes greater, and Congressmen are harassed by importunities for places. It is a mistake to say that the Executive Department rejoices and takes delight in the spoils system. It has been an annoyance to all the Presidents we have had since 1860. The difficulty of meeting the demands of Congressmen, the certainty that two to ten men will be dissatisfied by every appointment made for one that is satisfied, the demoralization of the public service arising from frequent changes—all combine to make the Executive at heart a civil-service reformer. From Lincoln to Garfield there has not been a President of the United States (duly elected as such) who would not have rejoiced if the great ruck of minor appointments—those involving no responsibilities of administration—had been practically made for them by examining boards.

The condition of the civil service in Great Britain fifty years ago was nearly what that of the United States now is. Parliamentary patronage was as great an evil as Congressional patronage is. The subject has been little understood in the United States; but the closeness of the parallel is established in Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's admirable book on "The Civil Service in Great Britain."

> The time of George IV. (1820 to 1830) has a peculiar interest because during that period the element of "spoils" (in its true definition) in the partisan system of appointment almost wholly disappeared from English administration, while, by a strange contrast, the way was at that time opened for the spoils and proscriptive elements to come more readily into our politics.
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> Patronage—that is, the right of selections for official places below heads of departments—was substantially in the hands of members of Parliament, and it was freely used for the purpose of gaining influence for themselves and making places for their favorits.
>
> Grave abuses, inevitable from a partisan system in the control of members of the Legislature, existed. It caused a vicious activity and rewarded demoralizing intrigues in parliamentary and even in municipal elections. The election involved the awarding of patronage; and hence other issues than those of principle and the merits of the candidate were often controlling.
>
> The practice was also fatal to economy and disastrous to the character and efficiency of the public service. Legislation was often controlled by patronage, and the departments were crowded with incompetents and supernumeraries.

How exactly does this report of the condition of the British civil service in 1820–1830 correspond with what we know to be true of our own service now! The British service even at that early day was not so badly off as our own—probably no civil service ever was. Even then in Great Britain removals could not be made without cause; political assessments were unknown, and the clerks were not permitted to vote—a restriction since removed. But parliamentary patronage lived fully up to its opportunities for evil, and Congressional patronage has done the same. Is it not notorious that members of Congress are pledged before their election, and often before nomination, to recommend certain persons to office? Why, it is only the other day that a man of high character was nominated for Congress in Illinois, and he is said to have obtained the support of one county delegation by promising to appoint a member of it Postmaster at the county-seat. This bargain was reported in a matter-of-fact way. The practice is so common that nobody seems to have regarded it as noteworthy or reprehensible. An injustice may have been done to the candidate in this particular instance, but if he made no promises before his nomination he was singularly fortunate.

The filling up of the departments at Washington with "supernumeraries and incompetents" is still more notorious. There are so many clerks in the departments that they cannot be employed more than four or five hours a day. The same work would be done by a private business firm with two-thirds or possibly one-half the force now employed. Clerks can be had by the hundred thousand to do the work of those now in Washington for twice as many hours per diem and at two-thirds of their pay.

But Congressmen themselves are the greatest sufferers by the spoils system. They make more enemies by the appointments they fail to obtain than they make friends by those they get. Such favors as they extort from the President involve an enormous sacrifice of self-respect. The system destroys their independence and impairs their usefulness. It compels members to consume time that ought to be valuable in haunting the departments and writing letters to their constituents, while the public business is neglected. It is for the interest of all self-respecting members of Congress who are not afraid to stand on their own merits that the system should be reformed. When they begin to realize this, and to admit, first, that the chief seat of the evil is in the two Houses of Congress, and, secondly, that patronage is more of an injury than an aid to members, there will be a prospect of reformatory legislation.

A FASHION WORTH IMITATING.

Among the almost innumerable companies and guilds in England are many worthy of American imitation, and none more so than the Cooks' Company, which has just held its competitive examination in London. It has been the habit of this excellent company for several years past to select girls from the various schools and pay the cost of their instruction in practical cookery at the national school established for the purpose at South Kensington. It was a noticeable feature of this examination that girls were not allowed to cook what they could cook best or what they had a talent in cooking, but the dishes were assigned to them by lot, so that no one knew before she stood before the stove what she was to prepare. The dishes which took the prizes will show the practical nature of the instruction. Alice Stuttle carried off the first prize for bacon and beans, which will undoubtedly create a demand for her services in Boston, though the Hub prefers pork to bacon as the crowning glory of its Sunday bean-pots. Amy Bass carried off the second prize for broiled mackerel and lentil soup; and Annie Styring for fried soles, beefsteak pudding, and pancakes.

The practical nature of this cookery is what commends it so favorably in this country. We have not been without teachers of cookery, but they have generally been peripatetic professors, staying a few days in a place and giving instruction in the preparation of fancy dishes and in the cooking of food not to the manner born. It is not long since one of these professors lectured in Chicago and waxed very eloquent over the best style of cooking shad, roe, bluefish, flounders, soft-shell clams, and vegetables and fruits, none of which can be procured here in a condition fit to be cooked, while the remainder of the dishes were indigestible compounds of the fancy variety with French names, which ought never to be cooked at all. What is wanted first of all in this country is an expert who can teach girls to cook the substantials which enter into everyday eating. They need to be taught how to bake bread, boil potatoes, roast beef and mutton, bake beans, make coffee and tea, and then how best to prepare the various kinds of food which are peculiar to their own locality. It is a great deal more important for a Chicago girl to know how to cook a whitefish than a bluefish and a prairie chicken than a woodcock, because we have the whitefish and the prairie chicken with us always; and the same rule applies to the corn-dodger and the hoe-cake, which are ambrosial if prepared with intelligence and understanding.

It is one of the most incomprehensible failings of human nature that in this country, which has the best food in the world and in greatest variety, the cook-book is less consulted than in any other, and a good cook is a rarity. It is one of the happy dispensations of Nature that we must all eat, and it is certainly cheaper to eat food properly prepared than food spoiled by ignorance. Well-cooked food is indispensable to good health and to domestic happiness, and yet we go rushing into dyspepsia and suffer household brawls which might be avoided by considerate and judicious cooking. Here and there a good cook may be found, but they are so scarce that they command fabulous salaries, and grow so arrogant that they must be patronized or off they go when least expected. Of course much of this is due to the ignorance of mistresses. Girls nowadays learn nearly everything but cooking. They can play pianos, paint china cups, dress stylishly, talk esthetically, rave over and dote upon all kinds of useless frippery, but are of no more use in providing for and commanding a cook than a babe in long-clothes. When they come to the helm of a house they find they don't know how to steer it, and so the craft drifts about at the mercy of the kitchen, floundering about hopelessly among domestic storms.

Much of this might be remedied by the establishment of cooking-schools on some sensible plan like that in London. The young girls who enjoy the advantages of the Cooks' Company are going out into the world as wives and mothers to take charge of a home. They will be thoroughly prepared in one of the first requisits of domestic content and happiness. A woman may be as learned as Aspasia and as beautiful as Helen, but if she does not know cooking, so that she can be sure of the integrity of every dish prepared by her cooks—if she allows watery potatoes, and soggy bread, and burned meat, and muddy coffee to go upon the table—it is only a question of time how soon her house will be filled with sickness, with extravagance, with discontent, and with domestic sedition. It is said that Napoleon lost Boradino, which precipitated Moscow, because of bad cookery. If an underdone shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions cost the great French General decisive battles, is it not conceivable that love may many a time have been overcome by a burned steak, or household happiness have been drowned in muddy coffee? The London *Standard* says: "If every town in the Kingdom turned out annually a dozen girls taught as the Cooks' Company's protégés are, they would speedily effect such a revolution that it would be hopeless for the incompetents ever again to 'rule the roast' in the fashion they attempt at present." In like manner, if every town in this country could turn out an equal number of good cooks, in addition to those who are naturally good, for some are born cooks, it would make a revolution in domestic affairs. High-priced kitchen tyrants would be less breezy. Dyspepsia would disappear, and with it much of the trouble and nearly all of the impiety that now exists, for it is morally impossible that a man who is the victim of a bad cook and an ignorant wife can ever be a happy man or a true Christian. Homes would be happier, and husbands would be more at home, for there would be less temptation to run off to clubs. The reform must commence at the very foundation. What is wanted is a good plain cook, not French or Italian professionals, whose stuff is not fit to eat, however elegant it may appear, and corporations as well as individuals might well look into the matter. Railroad companies especially are largely responsible for the bad cookery in this country. They accustom people to eat in a hurry, and to eat the very worst of food, whereas they ought to stipulate that every man who opens a railroad eating-house should set a good table. It would be an aid to true religion if the ministers now and then would devote a sermon to cookery. Man must eat, and he ought to eat so as to be nourished. If he is not, all that is vile comes out in him.

THE DEADLY TOY PISTOL.

There have been sixteen deaths in Cook County since the Fourth of July from lockjaw resulting from wounds inflicted by toy pistols. A large number of deaths from the same cause have occurred in other parts of the country. It is probably within bounds to estimate the whole number for the United States since the Fourth at 200. This is a costly sacrifice to offer up to the tutelary deity of National independence. It is especially distressing because it is unnecessary. The toy pistol is by no means essential to the proper celebration of the Fourth. Many National anniversaries have been observed without it; and we fancy that if it had never been invented or come into the possession of the small boy the expression of National exultation and gratitude on the last holiday would have been not less, but more decorous, than it was.

The frenzy for making a noise on the Fourth long ago changed the National birthday into a National nuisance. If anything could dispose a nation to wish that it never had been born the antics of the small boy and his aiders and abettors on Independence-Day should have that effect. The United States would be as strong and as powerful, as much beloved by other nations, and as well deserving of the affections of its own people if, like Topsy, it never had been born, but had "just growed." And this phrase happens to describe the development of the Nation more accurately than the common idea which is perpetuated in the celebration of the Fourth.

There are two kinds of toy pistols. One uses a small cartridge charged with pure rifle powder, and similar in all respects, except size, to the ordinary pistol cartridge. The other explodes a detonating wafer charged with a fulminating compound. The latter is supposed to be the dangerous weapon. The fulminate of mercury with which the wafer is charged is known to be a nerve-poison when taken into the circulation. It can be administered internally without serious danger. But if it passes into the system from the outside through an abrasion or cut, it will almost surely produce lockjaw, and ultimately cause death. The toy pistols are clumsy instruments. The wafers seldom explode promptly, and, even when they do, throw off sparks and fragments that may break the skin of the pistol-hand. If through these wounds the fulminate of mercury gets into the blood, lockjaw is a natural result.

This is the best explanation of the many deaths indirectly caused by the toy pistol that we have been able to find. Whether it is the correct one or not, parents will be wise to keep that dangerous toy, without reference to its construction or the manner in which it is charged, away from their children. The world will get on as prosperously and peaceably as ever if the toy pistol shall be wholly suppressed and its sale forbidden by law. The prohibition of the sale of all explosive compounds to minors on the Fourth or any other day would be a still more useful regulation. If the toy pistol should accomplish this it might be forgiven some of the price which the people of the United States have had to pay for their experience of it.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, the champion blatherskite, remarked on Sunday to a New York reporter: "We shall pursue a line of action which was marked out two years ago. Had my advice been followed Liverpool would have been in flames on the same day that Alexandria was fired. Our people are being decimated, and the European Powers are concerned only by the sufferings of the foreigners in Egypt. The time has then come when we can carry the war—as the perfidious Saxon is doing now—into Africa. If the men now on their way reach there before another truce is concluded not an English vessel will escape. We blew up three of their iron-clads on the Danube during the Russo-Turkish war, and we have now impressed men into the service that will attend to the Suez Canal." "Don't you think you are divulging too much?" said the reporter. "Not at all," was the reply; "for if the British Consul sends out one of his detectives to ascertain our plans he must be pitied. They are all watched very closely."

THE danger to which the Suez Canal may possibly be exposed before the Egyptian complication is settled has aroused the people of San Francisco to the necessity of an American control of an interoceanic canal on the Pacific side. Their sentiments on the subject have taken the form of the following dispatch to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the House, sent by the President of the Board of Trade of that city: "England's action in Egypt impresses upon us the necessity for an American interoceanic canal under American control. We pray Congress to note the warning and act promptly."

A STRANGER consignment has seldom been received at a freight-office than one which a steamboat company's agent at Salonica recently agreed to deliver in Constantinople. It was a box of ordinary size and appearance, and would not have attracted special attention had it not have borne the inscription, "Human heads." It actually did contain the heads of nine robbers who had been captured by the Turkish gendarmerie in Macedonia. In accordance with an old custom the heads were on their way to the Capital, there to testify that the operations of the police in the provinces were energetic and vigilant.

A COUPLE of Russian engineers have brought torpedo-boats to great practicability. One boat, which is only twelve to fifteen feet long, cigar-shaped, with a propeller worked by four men and a supply of compressed air, goes under the water at any desired depth. Her normal balance is just below the surface, with only a glass hood above water for the lookout. He takes a sight and bearings, goes under the hostile ship, leaves a torpedo which sticks to the bottom, pays out an electric wire beyond range, touches it off, and the big ship is nowhere. The other does the same on a larger scale, being propelled by steam.

FROM the gaps left by the two masses of rock which last year fell from the Risikopf upon the Swiss village of Elm, it is estimated that they formed only a hundredth part of the whole mass of the impending earth-slip. A Geneva correspondent writes that the final catastrophe cannot long be delayed, but that neither the precise time nor the direction of the inevitable fall can be foretold. Much depends upon the weather during the next few months. Meanwhile, although the people of Elm watch the mountain with extreme solicitude and are always ready for temporary flight, they show no disposition to leave their homes permanently. A new course has been made for the Sernf, into which so much rubbish fell last year, and roads have been opened over the débris to the meadows and mountain-pastures that lie beyond it. Snow-plows have been brought into requisition to push the rubbish aside, where it is not too deep, and lay bare the cultivated ground underneath; and new barns and shippens are being built to replace those that were destroyed.

PARISIAN society is now suffering—so a correspondent says—from acute Anglomania. The men and women are Anglicized from head to foot. Even the little milliner girls wear esthetic sleeves puffed at the shoulder. The cafés are taking the names of taverns and bars. The very language is being transformed by an infusion of English elements. The aristocrats give their children English names; and in high society it is considered the right thing to have none but English servants, and to speak to them in English. French novels are abandoned in favor of Thackeray and Dickens, or Herbert Spencer, who is a favorit with the ladies. Dinner is served in the English style. On some tables even English dry sherry has made its appearance. In short, the "chic Anglais" is all the rage, and the Prince of Wales is the modern French exquisit's model of manners and elegance.

THE great annual "Rose-Shows" at the London Crystal Palace and at South Kensington have recently closed with an award of prizes to one firm of florists for seventy-two distinct varieties. Among amateurs the prize was carried off for forty-eight varieties by Sir Charles Robert Rowley, a Suffolk Baronet and a descendant of the Admiral of that name who distinguished himself under the first Georges. In the Crystal Palace catalog conspicuously appear the "Quarter Sessions" rose for the barrister's buttonhole, the "Gen. Jacqueminot," the "Canon" for the church, the "Baroness de Rothschild," the "Washington," the "De Lesseps," the "Duchess of Edinburg," the "Marie Baumann," the "Elie Morel," the "Souvenir d'Elisa," and the snowy "Niphetos."

EACH of the four Republican candidates for Congressman-at-large in Kansas served in the Union army. All were born outside the State—one in Maine, two in Ohio, and one in Illinois. One is a banker, one is a Receiver of a United States Land Office, and two are Judges.

CETEWAYO will arrive in London about Aug. 18, but will return to Africa in September, as it is thought that later in the year the climate of England would be injurious to his health. During his stay in England the Queen will probably grant him an audience at Osborne.

VENICE and Amsterdam are the cities of bridges. The first has 450, the last 300. London has fifteen, Vienna twenty, and Berlin will soon have fifty. Altogether the most beautiful and striking bridge in Europe is that over the Moldau at Prague.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mr. Beecher says he does not believe in a hell. It looks as though Henry was trying to hedge some of his earlier bets.

The man who invented the hansom cab died recently in London. The man who invented the American hackman has never been discovered.

A New York paper says that "Mr. Conkling is positively out of politics." It is not believed, however, that politics are entirely out of Mr. Conkling.

Mr. "Tug" Wilson now desires to fight Sullivan without gloves. Mr. Wilson evidently believes that there is no law in this country against suicide.

Mrs. Langtry is to receive $500 a night and all expenses of herself and maid for 100 nights in America. Mr. Langtry is believed to have one of the best jobs on record.

"I notice that an article telling how apparently drowned persons can be resuscitated is going the rounds of the papers. It is just my luck that this plan was not known in 1876."—*S. J. Tilden.*

A cable dispatch says that the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarries, a Scottish nobleman, which was stolen some months since from the family vault at Dunecht House, Aberdeenshire, was found Monday in the grounds of the house. It is not known which of the young Earls who take turns spading up the garden made this interesting discovery.

Grandma was nodding, I rather think;
Harry was sly and quick as a wink;
He climbed on the back of her great arm-chair,
And nestled himself very snugly there.
Grandma's dark locks were mingled with white,
And quick this little fact came to his sight;
A sharp twinge soon she felt at her hair,
And woke with a start to find Harry there.
"Why, what are you doing, my child?" she said;
He answered, "I's pulling a basting-fread!"
—*Whitelaw Reid.*

PERSONALS.

Among a party of German immigrants arrived in New York on Thursday was Thomas Morris, a full-blooded negro, with his blonde wife and four German-African babies. This couple are reported to be quite wealthy, and intend to settle in New York.

Washington correspondents predict a brilliant social season at the Capital next winter. President Arthur will entertain extensively, and Secretary Chandler is enlarging his residence with the same object in view. Mr. Blaine will be one of the chief entertainers.

Col. Frederick Robie, the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, is the head of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in that State, and is a practical farmer. His farm is composed of 260 acres of land lying south of the pleasant village of Gorham, and is in an excellent state of cultivation.

An English parson gives ginger ale at the Lord's Supper. Lady Brassey mentions that in one of the South Sea Islands the missionaries had to substitute cocoanut milk for wine, as the cup never reached the third communicant without replenishing. Possibly the parson has had similar painful experience.

Gens. Sherman and Sheridan have declined with regret invitations to attend a veteran soldiers' reunion at Calais, Me., in August. Gen. Sherman writes: "The honorable Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan design to go to the Rocky Mountains in July, and it becomes my duty to remain at or near Washington all this summer."

The Washington correspondent to the Providence *Journal* writes: "Mrs. Kate Chase is at Edgewood with her daughters. It is announced that they will soon be joined by her son Willie, who has heretofore remained with his father, and go abroad. They have planned a fall excursion, on Shetland ponies, through the Highlands of Scotland."

A census of the marriageable Princes of Europe appears to have been taken. The age for marriage of a Prince is from 24 to 40; for a Princess from 18 to 28. There are thirty-eight marriageable Princes and twenty-four marriageable Princesses. Germany furnishes the chief supply. There are twenty German Princes now in the market, including King Ludwig of Bavaria, the most eligible bachelor in Europe.

Oscar Wilde speaks most enthusiastically of his Southern trip, and says it was worth the journey to Galveston to see the magnificent magnolia trees. This tree, he thinks, is the most beautiful on the face of the earth. Being congratulated upon the fact that no other lecturer had ever made such a successful tour of the Southern States in summer as he has, he replied that he was young, that he was never wearied, and never bored. "I believe," he said, "that a man who is bored is a bore."

La Lanterne, of Paris, gives a harrowing account of the scalding to death of a lunatic at the Salpetriere Hospital. She was a seamstress, named Georges, 27 years old, and had, to calm her nerves, been ordered hot baths. The other day she was placed in one having a locked down lid, with an orifice through which her head and neck passed. When the hot water was on, the servant with the key of the tap went to fetch linen and remained to gossip. The screams of the lunatic, she being reputed violent, were unheeded, and she was literally boiled to death before the negligence through which she had perished was discovered.

Among the beauties of the London season Miss Chamberlain still holds her own. At a ball given recently by Lord Carrington, where she appeared under the chaperonage of Mrs. Arthur Paget, it was difficult to say which of the two fair Americans attracted the most general observation. Mrs. Paget's beauty has matured and developed during her married life in England, and she still retains what was always her greatest charm, a most cordial and winning manner. Miss Chamberlain's dress on the occasion above referred to is said to have been a faultless creation of Worth's, and admirably adapted to set off her remarkable beauty of feature and complexion.

FOREIGN.

The Status Quo Seemingly Restored in the Land of Egypt.

Arabi on Good Terms with the Khedive and Dervisch, and Bragging.

The Turks Unwilling to Join the European Concert of So-Called Action.

Germany and France Much Mollified by the Cautious Program of England.

Meanwhile the French Cabinet Gets into a Bad Muddle on a Parisian Question.

Fourteen Hundred Houses Burned and Six Thousand People Homeless in Smyrna.

AN EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

A NOTE OF THE POWERS UNANSWERED.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said the identical note of the Powers to the Porte regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt is still unanswered.

PRECAUTIONS.

The Financial Secretary of the War Office said efficient precautions had been taken to protect Port Said, Ismalia, and Suez, but he could not enter into details.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The *Daily News* learns that if the Government consider it necessary to bring troops from India to Egypt they will ask the sanction of Parliament.

DERVISCH AND ARABI.

An Alexandria correspondent telegraphs: "I possess copies of telegrams showing that Dervisch Pasha had been in communication with Arabi up to the moment of his departure."

DERVISCH PASHA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—A telegram from the Porte for Dervisch Pasha arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent after him, and he is now returning.

ARABI'S FRIENDS AND THE KHEDIVE.

The conduct of the Khedive causes much surprise. He has for the last few days allowed several persons to be at his palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pasha. The Khedive apparently trusts them, but it may be that he is endeavoring to get them thoroughly in his power.

GERMANS IN CAIRO.

No Europeans remain in Cairo except twenty Germans, who refuse to leave.

AN ITALIAN CONSUL KILLED.

The Consul who was killed at Zagazig was the Italian Consul.

THE BRITISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

The reserve squadron have been ordered to return to their stations.

SUEZ.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's land line between Suez and Alexandria is intact to within sixteen miles of Alexandria. Suez is quiet. The town is deserted.

DERVISCH NOT CALLED BACK.

The efforts to stop the yacht conveying Dervisch Pasha to Constantinople were unsuccessful.

TAXES.

Arabi Pasha ordered the Mudirs to pay taxes to him for war purposes.

TWO LARGE FIRES

broke out today in opposit quarters of the town, evidently incendiary.

WATER.

The manager of the water-works has ordered the old Roman wells throughout the town emptied, cleansed, and refilled, the water supply being completely at Arabi's mercy. Laborers are scarce, and the work will probably take three weeks.

THE KHEDIVE.

Considerable progress having been made in clearing the ruins from the roadways, the Khedive was enabled to drive through the town today.

BLOODY THREATS.

Arabi Pasha proposes to kill all the Turks in Egypt. He says as there are not many throats to cut, it is better to cut them now.

A FEW AMERICAN AND GERMAN SAILORS

are still at their respective Consulates, but, with this exception, the city is held solely by the English.

GEN. ALLISON

made a reconnoisance in the direction of Arabi's camp, in order to see what better ground might be chosen for our front, as we are unable to see more than two yards from the present lines.

ARABI'S STORES.

Arabi has steam launches on the Mahmoudeh Canal bringing him provisions, and this probably explains why he has not cut the canal.

ARABI SHOT

the Egyptians sent out by the English to get horses.

COMPENSATION.

It is stated the foreign Consuls intend to demand compensation for the damage done their property by the Arabs firing their houses, alleging that had the troops been landed soon after the bombardment no houses would have been burned.

ALL AVAILABLE RAILWAY EMPLOYES

are being collected and everything betokens an early initiative on our part.

GEN. ROBERTS,

it is reported, has landed at Suez.

GOOD ENOUGH.

Reports come from Cairo that Arabi sent a party of soldiers to pillage the capital, but the commander there executed them.

ALTHOUGH SEVERITY IS NECESSARY

for the purpose of restoring order, the actual executions do not exceed eight and the total killed twenty.

ARABI PASHA TALKS

of advancing upon Alexandria Thursday. This is improbable, but he will enter Ramleh.

AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY OFFICER

has expressed the opinion that the immense superiority of the marine artillery employed in the bombardment practically leaves the question of the relative power of land and marine artillery unaffected.

A WALL FELL TODAY

on a carriage containing four persons, all of whom were killed.

ARABI ENCOURAGED.

That Arabi Pasha has been greatly encouraged by British inaction is made manifest by his activity. His patrols have penetrated within five miles of the city walls. The palace officials are continually asking when we are going to act against him.

THERE IS GREAT SATISFACTION

at the palace at the departure of Dervisch Pasha. The officials ascribe much of the present evil to his intrigues. He is suspected of communicating with the rebels the last few days.

DE LESSEPS

has arrived here. He had an interview with the Khedive today.

THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY

restoring order continues to arise through the quarrelsome conduct of the Greeks. Hatred of them by the Arabs is intense. Lord Charles Beresford is taking every precaution against an outbreak. He has issued a notice that he will make no distinction between Europeans and natives. The custom-house is reopened.

GLADSTONE WILL NOW GO AHEAD.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times* says: "The hesitation of the Porte at the moment when hesitation is fatal, has forced the British Government to the conclusion that the invitation to the conference has been virtually declined, and nothing remains for it but to carry out by its own efforts measures necessary to restore order in Egypt. There will be accordingly

NO FURTHER DELAY

in carrying out the preparations for military action in Egypt. Definit orders will be issued today for the dispatch of a force for the purpose of doing the work which the porte is held to have declined to undertake."

ROBBED BY ARABI'S SOLDIERS.

LONDON, July 19.—The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Alexandria says: "I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi Pasha's retreat and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with carriages and dead horses. It is reported that the Bedouins harassed the soldiers during their retreat, killing 200."

TWO ADDITIONAL BATTERIES

have been warned to prepare for active service, making eight batteries in all detailed for Egypt.

A WHOLE ARMY CORPS

has been mobilized at Aldershot, and arrangements have been made to embark troops at Portsmouth, Southampton, and Liverpool if necessary.

THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND

for the relief of refugees from Egypt at Malta only amounts to £3,000. The Governor has written the Lord Mayor that £30,000 are necessary.

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Cologne *Gazette* and the Berlin *North German Gazette* print articles on the Egyptian question which are regarded as being directly inspired, and representing not only the policy of Germany, but of all the other Powers except England and France. The articles state that the Egyptian question only will be ripe for Germany after the Western Powers have come to a mutual understanding to apply for the assent of Europe. In view of the general need of peace, England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the rôle of defender of her just interests.

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, July 19.—In his statement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, De Freycinet, Prime Minister, said that whenever any step for the protection of the canal was on the point of being taken, he should submit a project for a special credit.

Gambetta in his remarks last night said he thought it beneath the dignity of a great nation to accept a mere police mission. France, he said, should intervene in the Egyptian question, as far as was required by her own interests, in favor of the Anglo-French policy, as opposed to the policy of European concert.

Clemenceau (Radical) replied to Gambetta. He contended that the National party in Egypt must be taken into account.

The credit for the naval preparations was finally voted—340 to 66.

ARABI DEFENDS HIS ACTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—Arabi Pasha defends his action, and says he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the Council of Ministers in replying to the British fire.

THE REPLY OF THE PORTE

to the identical note of the Powers has been drafted, but has not yet received the Sultan's sanction. The statement that the Sultan had already determined to reject the proposal of the conference for Turkish occupation of Egypt is wholly premature.

REFUGEES.

ATHENS, July 19.—Refugees are preparing to return to Egypt.

AT CYPRUS.

LIMASSOL, Cyprus, July 19.—The British corvets Tourmaline and Carysfort, and the transport Rhosina have proceeded to Egypt.

TALK BY DE LESSEPS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—The London correspondent of the *Evenement*, in an account of a conversation which he had with Ferdinand de Lesseps, relates that the eminent engineer expressed himself as follows: "No one knows Egypt better than I do. I am, therefore, authorized in declaring that no danger is to be apprehended from that quarter. As for the recent disorder, we ourselves provoked it by sending two squadrons to Alexandria. The ships maneuvered at night by the electric light. These preparations soured the people and brought on the disturbances. If the Egyptians be not further excited they will be calm; if not

THERE WILL BE DANGER.

In that case I shall be with the Bedouins—against Europe; and, if there is a war, I shall place a frigate against the Suez Canal at Port Said. If I belonged to the Government, if I were a Minister, the landing of the English army in Egypt would not be, so far as I was concerned, the signal only for the rupture of the alliance; it would be war."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARREARS BILL BY SHARP PRACTICE PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Herald's* special says: The Arrears bill passed through committee today by a vote of 182 to 38. The amendments proposed by Mr. Parnell for widening the scope were rejected by the Government. Mr. Gladstone announced the intention of the ministry to introduce a change by appointing a fourth Land Commission, with a view of expediting the operation of the measure. A general discussion on the bill will take place tomorrow, previous to its departure for the House of Lords. Deputy-Speaker Playfair tried a clever trick successfully in this connection today. He went out to lunch, but returned almost immediately, in the absence of the Conservatives, rejected their amendments, and completed the committee stage in about two minutes. The victims were much annoyed by this sharp practice.

OPINION IS DIVIDED

as to the future of the Arrears bill. There is a strong belief that the Lords will emasculate or reject the measure. The balance of opinion, however, is that the Government will stand fast in refusing serious changes, and that the Lords, after some bluster, will surrender. Should the Government suffer a serious check in foreign affairs, the Lords would, however, throw out the measure and force the Government to resign, as the Conservatives say that Lord Salisbury is ready to take over the Government under the existing political conditions.

THE ARREARS-OF-RENT BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—The statement that the Arrears bill had passed through committee in the House of Commons Monday night was an error. The committee yesterday disposed of all the original clauses of the bill. A new technical clause was then added, and, on motion of Gladstone, progress was reported.

In the Commons today the Arrears-of-Rent bill for Ireland passed through committee and was reported to the House—182 to 38.

Gladstone stated that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Trevelyan, would tonight move a recommittal of the Arrears-of-Rent bill, in order to propose the appointment of a fourth Commissioner. The recommittal, he said, would also enable the members to state their views relative to emigration.

It may be stated that some members had declared Dr. Playfair, Chairman of the committee, had shown undue haste in putting the motion for a report.

FAILURE.

Alfred George King & Co., timber merchants, have failed; liabilities £90,000.

GOOD SHOOTING.

The rifle contest at Wimbledon for the Kolapore Cup was won by the home team by a score of 536. The Canadians' score was 520.

BRACKENBURY TOO FRESH.

DUBLIN, July 19.—Col. Brackenbury, director of the criminal investigations, Department of Ireland, has resigned and gone to London on account of a difference with the Lord-Lieutenant, who did not agree with him in allowing the police to join secret societies in order to turn informers. Some new rules also promulgated by Col. Brackenbury offended the resident magistrates, several of whom recently retired.

OUTRAGES.

During the last three months there were 455 agrarian outrages, not including cases of sending threatening letters. Only thirteen persons were convicted.

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION STOLEN.

WATERFORD, July 19.—A rail car containing a large number of military rifles and a quantity of ammunition was broken into here and the rifles and cartridges stolen.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF HOW TO GOVERN PARIS AGAIN DISRUPTS A CABINET.

PARIS, July 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Goblet, Minister of the Interior and Worship, replying to a Radical interpellation demanding the establishment of a Central Mairie for Paris, moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was rejected —278 to 172.

The Chamber adopted, by a vote of 218 to 176, an order of the day hostile to the creation of the Central Mairie.

In consequence of these votes, an urgent summons was issued for a Cabinet council.

The member who moved the interpellation quoted promises of the Government in favor of its object; therefore both votes were unfavorable to the Government.

PARIS, July 19—6 p. m.—It is stated the Cabinet has resigned.

PARIS, July 19—8:50 p. m.—The report of the resignation of the Ministry is not yet confirmed.

A council of Ministers will be held tomorrow morning at the Elysée.

It is considered probable that the difficulty will be satisfactorily solved.

NO CHANCE FOR GAMBETTA.

LONDON, July 19.—A correspondent at Paris says it is not thought likely De Freycinet will retire, but possibly Goblet and Humbert will. Another dispatch states that De Freycinet has placed the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the hands of President Grévy. The latter urgently begged them to withdraw their resignations. There is not the slightest possibility that Gambetta will be summoned to form a Ministry.

THE MOTHER OF GAMBETTA

died yesterday.

ASIA MINOR.

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Smyrna says a great conflagration is raging there. Many hundreds of houses have been destroyed.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Smyrna is the most famous commercial city of the Levant, and has a population of 150,000. It is wretchedly built of wood, and is exceedingly filthy and noisome. The city is strung for two miles and a half along the seashore, and the Franks and Greeks occupy the first rows of houses.

THE TURKS

live at the summit of the rise of the shore. There are twenty mosques and as many Christian places of worship. It claims to be the birthplace of Homer. It has had many earthquakes and many plagues, and was burned in July, 1845.

PARTICULARS.

SMYRNA, July 19.—The fire here raged seven hours. One thousand and four hundred houses were destroyed. Six thousand persons are homeless. One life was lost.

RUSSIA.

EXILED TO SIBERIA.

BERLIN, July 19.—Col. Philipolon, late commander of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fort, accused of treating the Nihilists with undue leniency and participation in their conspiracy, has been sentenced to degradation from rank and exiled to Siberia.

THE SEARCH FOR CHIPP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Secretary Chandler has the following telegram from Lieut. Harber:

IRKOUTSK, June 22.—*Secretary of the Navy:* I am starting for the Delta in a schooner. The party was increased by Ensign Hunt and Bartlett. We will search the Delta and westward in July; eastward to Jana and the islands in August. We will return in October, if possible. Otherwise we will wait for snow in November.

HARBER, Lieutenant.

It is probable the above telegram was written at Iakoutsk on the Lena, and that it bears the date of Irkoutsk merely because the latter was the station from which it was telegraped.

MEXICO.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 19.—We have had a very severe shock of earthquake here, lasting two minutes. People were on their knees in the streets. Not much damage was done, but the buildings could not have stood much more rocking. The shock was felt nearly all over the country.

The White Man's Big Moon Medicine.

St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, electrician, of St. Paul, has just returned from the Missouri, where he went to mount an electric light on the Rosebud, of the Coulson Line of Missouri and Yellowstone steamers. Mr. Thompson tells some interesting stories of the effects of the white man's electric light medicine on the noble red man at Fort Berthold. Upon arriving at the post a large assortment of redskins, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts were assembled on the shore in fine shape. While contemplating the new-fangled light, which seemed to eclipse the full-orbed moon, Mr. Thompson turned the light full upon the gaping crowd with a weird and picturesque effect. The astonished aborigines were paralyzed for a moment, and then they set up a dismal chant, lay down and rolled over and pawed up the sage bush, and made the ambient air tremble with their antics and articulations. They were finally assured that the big medicine of the white man was harmless, and then they assumed an attitude of quiescent bewilderment. They congregated upon the shore and gazed on the illuminated surroundings with mingled emotions of awe and admiration, expressing their feelings in deep guttural accents. At a wood-yard up the river the light was turned in full force upon the pile, and the dusky owner sought a hiding-place, from which he could not be induced to emerge to negotiate with the clerk for the sale of his stock on hand. He, however, ventured to hold up his hand with three fingers unflexed, to indicate that $3 per cord would take the truck. The machine mounted on the Rosebud was of 6,000-candle power, and it is no wonder the superstitious natives were stricken with terror.

A Horse's Love for His Old Master.

Allentown (Pa.) Register.

Seven years ago, while Maj. Starkweather, who conducted the Court of Inquiry in this city last week, was Mayor of Williamsport, he was the owner of a pair of elegant dark sorrel horses. One of the horses died, and the Mayor, desiring to have a match team, sold the other horse to Mr. Al Miller, who did not have him half an hour before Dr. E. G. Martin, our Mayor, took him on trial for a week and was so pleased that he bought him. Dr. Martin owns the horse to this day, the animal being one of his fine match team. On Tuesday morning, while Maj. Starkweather was going along Center square, he noticed the horse standing at the curb along Peter's Building. He still has a warm place in his affections for the horse, and wishing to test the memory of Harry (now Charley) went up to him and spoke to him. The horse recognized his old master at once and gave unmistable evidence of his affection. He placed his nose on the Major's breast and in other ways demonstrated his delight in seeing his former owner. The horse, not being hitched to a post, followed Maj. Starkweather some distance seeming loath to part with his company.

Taken Out Dead.
Corns, bunions, warts, without pain. Dr. Wing's remedy. All druggists, and 92 Lake st.

NEW YORK.

Arguments in the Mandamus Cases Against the Railroads.

Conkling Denies the Power of the State to Interfere.

The Proper Remedy, He Thinks, Is a Suit for Damages.

Tug Wilson's Friends Anxious to Match Him Against Sullivan the Champion.

Aid and Sympathy Extended the Freight-Handlers by a Mass-Meeting of Workingmen.

Collision at Sea—A Portuguese Brig Brought Safely to Port After Being Abandoned.

THE FREIGHT EMBARGO.

ARGUMENT IN THE MANDAMUS SUIT TO COMPEL RAILROADS TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Has the State of New York, acting through its Attorney-General, the right to seek a mandamus to compel a railroad company or any other corporation to perform functions as a common carrier which it has refused or neglected to perform? And can the State of New York bring such a proceeding when it has not been injured in its immediate interests by the acts or omissions of the common carrier? These are questions which are to be solved by Judge Haight, and upon his decision depends very largely the fate of the suits brought by Attorney-General Russell in the name of the people, against the New York Central & Hudson River and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Companies. Both questions arose upon the preliminary objection made by ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling and ex-Judge William D. Shipman, the counsel for the railroad companies, to the motion of the Attorney-General for mandamuses.

THE ARGUMENT

of this objection was closed in Supreme Court chambers today, and the papers were submitted to Judge Haight. Attorney-General Russell, who made the final argument on behalf of the State, claims that the merits of the application for mandamus are also now before Judge Haight. This is disputed by the other side, but its settlement must await the determination of the worth of the technical objection or motion to dismiss the suits. In order to keep himself right upon the record, the Attorney-General, at the time the papers were handed to Judge Haight, entered a formal protest against permission being given to the respondent railroad companies to put in affidavits to meet his in case the motion to dismiss is overruled without notice to him that such permission was in contemplation. The Attorney-General holds that Messrs. Conkling and Shipman, having put in a formal demurrer to his proceeding, argued the entire controversy under its cover, and that therefore they should be governed strictly and

ALLOWED NO FAVOR.

After the arguments by Attorney-General Russell and Judge Haight, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling began his argument. He said that the Attorney-General evidently meant to do his duty as he understood it. Following this, he commended himself and his associates for presenting the case in a form which had permitted its full discussion. They might have put an end to it at once, he said, by entering with a denial of the Attorney-General's allegations, in which there was no question of law upon which the action for a mandamus could be predicated. They had preferred a discussion for the reason that it was wholesome, and a decision upon the questions raised would be wholesome. Both would arrest public attention and be productive of good. Were it not for this the railroad companies could end the matter by simply denying the loose, twisted, and random allegations of the petition. Among these was the assertion that the railroad companies had

SUSPENDED THE EXERCISE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS.

"Did any man believe that? Did not the man who wrote it know it could be denied? Does any man believe that we do not furnish proper accommodations, or that we do not wish to employ laborers to do our work?" The Attorney-General had no power in a case like the present save that expressly imparted to him by the statutes or that which remained as the residium of the common law—that part of the common law not interfered with by statutes. This being a motion by the State, and there being no relator, it must appear that the right advanced is that of the State, and that the injury complained of is done to the State. Railroad companies, he said, are granted rights of way on condition that they build and maintain a thoroughfare continuously. It is a continuing duty, else the tooth of time would eat away the improvements originally made. If the grantee fails to preserve its thoroughfare perpetually, if it allows it to fall into decay,

THE RIGHT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY THEN COMES IN—

the right to abrogate the privileges granted by it. If the Pacific railroads should refuse to transmit or deliver freight for John Doe, he challenged any lawyer to be brave enough to say that the United States courts could by mandamus compel them to do so. He went on to insist that, so long as the railroad, turnpike, or plank road companies exercised properly their privileges and duties under the grants, they could not be proceeded against by the State upon the mere allegation of persons that they were not doing their whole duty as common carriers, assuming that they also acted as such. A mandamus could not be issued in such a case even upon the relation of the individual or individuals claiming to be injured, for they would have a remedy at law in action for damages. He ridiculed the idea that if a mandamus were not granted in the present case the railroad companies would possess power to oppress the people by stopping the transmission of freight whenever they chose. Mr. Conkling said he could find no instance of a mandamus against a common carrier.

ALL THE AUTHORITIES

were in favor of relegating persons asserting that they had received injuries from common carriers to a remedy at law—an action for damages. He argued that the general railroad law does not impose upon railroad companies the duty to hire freight-handlers any more than it imposes the duty to hire nurses for paralyzed or sick persons who cannot get on or off the cars any better than can packages. He insisted that railroad companies are, by an act of 1880, made the judges of the time and manner of transporting freight, and that the rule is not new that such companies are responsible under all circumstances for the losses caused by their detention of perishable or any kind of freight. He urged that the object of the Attorney-General's proceedings was to compel the railroad companies to pay larger salaries to freight-handlers. If it should succeed they would be compelled to pay whatever this or any other class of their servants should demand from them. This principle applied throughout the State would result in the fact that there would not be a chartered common carrier able to do business except with the permission and at the sufferance of its laborers.

IN CONCLUSION

Mr. Conkling said:

> It is important and desirable that freight should be carried, and should be promptly carried. It is vastly more important that the law should be maintained; vastly more important that the court should not be dragged or clamored out of its province; vastly more important that the ministers of the law should not be entangled in controversies with which legally, they cannot be asked to meddle. Should your Honor think that upon the face of these papers this motion—being a motion to quash, having, I admit, for the purpose of the motion, all the advantages to the other side of a demurrer, that is, that all the substantive allegations are to be taken as true—should your Honor hold that thus taken they are sufficient to enable you to refuse or overrule this motion, then I will say to the Attorney-General, with as much frankness as that with which he spoke, that we have caused to be prepared and to be verified, not only answers but many affidavits which not only controvert the monstrous allegations of these affidavits and of this petition, but show the condition of facts in the presence of which I think your Honor and all other listeners will be surprised when the case, as it will stand then, is contrasted with the case as we have chosen to let it stand long enough to submit these questions of law to the court.

PUGILISTIC.

WILSON'S FRIENDS ANXIOUS TO MATCH HIM AGAINST SULLIVAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK July 19.—The indications now are that Tug Wilson and Sullivan, the pugilists who the past few days have taken up so much of the public's attention, will soon have another set-to. Wilson's friends are anxious that the two men should engage in a square bare fist-fight, as they are convinced, from what Wilson did on Monday night, that he can whip Sullivan in a square contest. Mr. R. K. Fox, Wilson's backer, has made a deposit of $1,000 on his offer to wager $2,500, but Sullivan's friends say that this is not enough consideration in the way of stakes. They claim that their man is the better of the two, and that if any match is made it must be for $5,000 a side. Since Mr. Fox posted his money yesterday the matter has been very generally discussed by the sporting profession here, and the indications are that Wilson's backers

WILL CONSENT TO THE INCREASE OF STAKES.

Billy Madden, who has long acted in Sullivan's interest and trained that worthy, said this evening that he was satisfied that another match would be arranged, to take place within the next thirty days. He was not prepared to say in what particular locality the contest would take place, nor would he indicate further than by implication that it would be a square set-to without gloves, as he said he did not care to enter into a discussion of that point; but he would say that when it did take place Sullivan would be the winner in four rounds. Mr. Madden insists that Sullivan was not properly trained for the recent set-to with Wilson, and he will now take him in hand personally and put him in good fighting trim. Madden says that the contest will be for $5,000 a side. Sullivan's friends are making a good many complaints regarding Harry Hill's decisions on time at the Monday night contest, and have been

PRETTY SEVERE IN THEIR DENUNCIATIONS

of that gentleman. It is claimed that he allowed twenty-eight seconds to elapse at the close of one of the rounds, instead of calling time at the expiration of ten seconds, and that he threw his assistance in this respect in Wilson's favor.

"You know," said Billy Madden to Harry Hill this evening, "that I called foul, and you would not allow it, on one or two occasions."

"Do you think I was such a blooming fool as to insist on a foul with that audience before me?" replied Hill. "If you want fouls allowed on such an occasion you can do it yourself, and see the result."

A NUMBER OF LAWYERS

who are well acquainted with the statutes claim that the recent glove-fight at Madison Square Garden comes clearly under the law for the prevention of prize-fights. A bill of 1859 amending a former enactment provides that persons are amenable to indictment who encourage or do any act towards the furtherance of what is commonly called a ring fight or prize fight.

WAGE-WORKERS.

MASS-MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A mass-meeting called by the Central Labor Union to express sympathy for the striking freight-handlers was held on the plaza in Union Square this evening. The speaking was in English, Italian, German, and Hebrew. There were about fifty Jews in the crowd and 150 Italians. In the hat-bands of the Jews and Italians were stuck cards on which was printed in English and in Hebrew or Italian, "This is to certify that the bearer of this ticket is a member of Branch Nos. 8 or 9 of the Freight-Handlers' Union." At 7 o'clock there were between 3,000 and 4,000 people on the plaza. August Ernest, of the Tailors' Union, was made President, and Matthew McGuire, of the Central Labor Union, Secretary. Mr. Ernest said that the meeting was called to express sympathy with the strikers, and to denounce

THE GREAT MONSTER, THE RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Mr. Ernst talked at some length about politics, and urged the workingmen to put their own tickets in the field. He said the laws were made not for labor or the people, but for capital. He asked if the refusal of the railroads to grant the advance was not clear proof that they wanted to keep the laborers in bondage, and the answer came from the crowd, "Yes!"

Matthew McGuire read resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting, and in which was the following:

Resolved, That we consider the powers of the railroad corporations one of the most dangerous menaces to our Republic, and we declare it to be the duty of every man who lives by honest labor to do his utmost to check their tyrannies.

Resolved, That, as the railroads control the Legislature, Congress, the judiciary, the Democratic and Republican parties, and all branches of the public service, we declare the most urgent duty of the hour to organize in our respective trade and labor associations, and to form a political party opposed to monopoly in all its forms, and to establish a purer form of government based upon the rights of labor and its emancipation from all grades of corporate and political tyranny.

CONKLING DENOUNCED.

J. P. Maguire, of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, said the great strike five years ago taught the country such a lesson as it never learned before: that labor must be recognized, and that it must be paid adequate compensation. Referring to Roscoe Conkling and his part in the mandamus proceedings, Mr. Maguire said that, defend him who would or brand him who would, he was a traitor to the workingmen. The crowd groaned and hissed when Conkling's name was mentioned. Labor was the true friend of progress and the builder of nations. There must be no classes, and labor must assert itself at the ballot-box. "Help the freight-handlers," said the speaker. "Their defeat will be your disgrace."

Jeremiah Murphy, President of the Executive Committee of the Freight-Handlers' Union, said Judge Shipman

DENIED THE RIGHT OF MEN TO DEMAND INCREASED PAY.

If the railroads could raise freight rates the strikers had a right to ask more.

George McKay, of Typographical Union No. 6, and Edward King, of the Type Founders' Union, followed. George Black spoke in German, T. F. Cuno in Hebrew and German, S. Schinkourt in Hebrew and German, Dr. J. Hoffman in Hebrew, and R. Dirossilia, President of the Italian branch of the Freight-Handlers' Union, and Dr. Raffaelo Guidone in Italian. Justus Schwab and George Hendrix, who was arrested for defacing the André monument, were in the crowd. Hendrix expressed his approval in remarks several times.

A SCARE IN JERSEY CITY.

The freight-handlers in Jersey City induced some tobacco-workers to join them and then marched to the Erie Railway depot. The Russian refugees at work there became so frightened that the police reserves were called to the place. No act of violence was committed.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

A PORTUGUESE BRIG BROUGHT SAFELY TO PORT AFTER HER CREW DESERTED.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Capt. Guenesna and eight others of the crew of the Portuguese brigantine Francisca Felix arrived here on board the Italian bark Stanna on Wednesday last, and reported that they had abandoned their vessel in a dismantled and sinking condition on July 6, northeast of Cape Hatteras. The Francisca Felix was bound from Aracapi for New York with a cargo of sugar valued at about $10,000. The vessel was valued at about $5,000 more. She arrived at and anchored in lower quarantine on Monday night in charge of a prize crew, the cargo being uninjured and the vessel only slightly damaged. Vicor Lenanan, formerly mate of the Russian bark Navigator, which vessel arrived here on Monday from Liverpool, and who was in charge of the Francisca Felix, said today that

THE ABANDONED VESSEL

was sighted near where she was abandoned in latitude 39 degrees 52 minutes north, longitude 65 degrees, about twenty-four hours after her crew was taken off by the Stanna. Although the sea was rough he consented to board the brigantine in a small boat, and found her in comparatively good condition, excepting that she had lost her foretopmast head, and had a few inches of water in the hold. He returned to his own vessel and reported the facts to Capt. Peterson. On the following morning Lenanan and five seamen were put on board of the Francisca Felix as a prize crew. The vessel was also taken in tow and was pumped out.

On Saturday last, when about fifteen miles southeast of Shinnecock light, a dead calm prevailed and soon afterward a dead fog closed in so that neither vessel could be sighted from the deck of the other. The hawser was then cast off and the two vessels drifted apart. Fog-horns were kept blowing, but on Sunday when the heavy fog lifted the two vessels were out of sight of each other. A breeze sprung up, the Navigator kept on her course for New York, and soon afterward Capt. Peterson engaged a tug to go in search of the Francisca Felix. She was found making good headway under sail near where the Navigator parted from her on Monday afternoon, and was brought into port.

"SHEENY MIKE."

HIS ARREST FOR ROBBING A BANK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Michael Kurtz, alias Michael Sheehan, who is known to the police as "Sheeny Mike," one of the most expert and notorious burglars in this country, was a prisoner at police headquarters. He had been arrested by Detective Sergeants Heilberg and Thomas Adams, of Inspector Byrnes' force, and, although the officers refused to give any particulars in regard to his arrest, it was given out that he is believed by them to be one of the men who late on last Tuesday night or early on the following morning entered the Banco Italo Americano of Carlo Barzotti, in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, and robbed the safe. Kurtz has been a thief almost from boyhood, and at one time was associated with the cleverest and most successful band of burglars and bank-thieves in the United States.

AMONG HIS ASSOCIATES

were George Leonidas Leslie, alias Howard, who was murdered by his confederates in crime, and whose body was found at the Tramp's Rock, near Yonkers, over four years ago; Tom Draper, alias "Shang"; Billy Porter, John Irving, Gilbert Yost, John Dobbs, Joe Dollard, and other desperate characters. Sheeny Mike's specialty was robbing jewelry stores, and so expert in this line of business did he become that his services were enlisted in nearly all the large jewelry robberies in this part of the country. He is believed to have been concerned in robbing Luther Bryant of $90,000, chiefly in gold coin, at No. 1 Forsyth street on Oct. 14, 1874; the robbery at Marsters & Clawson's jewelry store, No. 132 Chatham street, on March 5, 1876, when over

$10,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY WAS OBTAINED;

on Oct. 1 of the same year the robbery at F. Horton's store, at No. 42 Fulton street, when the thieves carried off $20,000 worth of jewelry; also in robbing the safe at Moss Bros.' pawnshop in Catherine street, where $2,300 worth of diamonds were carried off; and the jewelry store of H. E. Pachtmann, of No. 365 Canal street, by which the thieves secured $8,000 worth of property. He was concerned in a burglary at the dry-goods store of James Scott, at Nos. 571 and 573 Washington street, Boston, on Jan. 15, 1877, when $5,000 worth of goods were carried off. Sheeny Mike has not been doing much business in this city of late, but has been concerned, it is stated by the police, in a number of out-of-town robberies of considerable magnitude.

COLLISIONS.

THE STEAMERS ALHAMBRA AND RHODE ISLAND.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Alhambra, from this port for Halifax, was in collision with the steamer Rhode Island at 2 this morning. The night was clear and the vessels were in sight of each other for some minutes before the collision. The Rhode Island changed her course and attempted to cross the bow of the Alhambra. The latter reversed her engines, but struck the Rhode Island head on, carrying away the port pilot box of the sound steamer. The bow of the Alhambra was stove, a large hole being made above the water-line. There was of course great excitement after the collision, but, the passengers being informed that the vessels were in no danger of sinking, they settled into comparative quiet, thankful the disaster resulted in nothing more serious to them than enforced return to New York. The Alhambra steamed back unaided. The Rhode Island was taken in tow. The latter was a new boat.

ANOTHER.

The Rockaway boat Plymouth Rock, laden with passengers, was in collision again today with a schooner off Fort Lafayette. Both vessels were considerably damaged. Nobody was hurt.

ITEMS.

SAILED FOR PORTUGAL.

NEW YORK, July 19.—John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, Minister Resident at Lisbon, sailed on the Gallia this morning. A large number of journalists and other friends of Francis accompanied the steamer down the bay in a revenue cutter.

VERDICT IN THE GUTERMUTH INQUEST.

The jury in the Gutermuth murder case returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of persons unknown.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT'S WILL.

An amicable arrangement being effected, Mrs. La Bau Berger, sister of the late Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, withdrew her objections, and his will has been admitted to probate.

An Unwilling Juror.

San Francisco Call.

Of the sixty citizens summoned, out of which to find an unprejudiced and competent jury, twenty-eight were excused by the court for good reason, and the thirty-two others were examined by the attorneys engaged in the case; twenty-three were excused for actual bias, and seven were peremptorily challenged. The twenty-fourth citizen examined was simply asked his name and business, and counsel on each side announced himself as satisfied to accept the gentleman as a juror.

"I object," said the citizen, glancing from the court to the attorneys.

"What do you object to?" asked the Judge.

"Why, your Honor, I object to serving on the jury, as I am not on the assessment roll."

"I'll not take advantage of that," said the attorney for the people.

"Neither will I," said counsel to the defendant.

"In that case," said the Judge to the citizen, "if counsel will not take advantage of this disqualification, I cannot excuse you."

"But," continued the citizen, "all the other gentlemen have been asked questions as to their qualifications, and I want to be asked some questions."

"I have none to ask," said the Prosecuting Attorney.

"Neither have I," said the defendant's counsel.

"But," continued the citizen, who appeared exceedingly anxious to be excused, "I'm not fit to serve in this case, as I can't give the defendant a fair trial."

"We think you can," said the lawyers, simultaneously.

"If counsel are satisfied with you, you will have to be sworn to try the cause," said the Judge.

The clerk then requested the citizen to rise and be sworn, and he proceeded to administer the following oath: "You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly try the cause now at issue, and a true verdict render according to the evidence and the law as given to you by the court."

"No, sir," firmly answered the citizen.

"What is your reason for refusing to take the oath?" asked the Judge.

"Because," said the citizen, "I could not render a true verdict according to the law and evidence."

By consent the citizen was then excused.

Worlds Illumined by Two Suns.

Astronomy has shown that many of the double stars which stud the heavens are really systems of worlds lit up with two suns emitting differently-colored rays of light, and revolving around their common centre of gravity. Referring to the planets which must be connected with such a system, Mr. W. Doberck remarks in *Nature:* "When we reflect upon the complicated nature of the orbits which the planets and comets describe round our sun, we get some idea of how remarkable must be the nature of those curves that planets describe round the double suns. Perhaps the same comets that disappear to our gaze, leaving the sphere of attraction of the sun, are attracted, and for a time become members of those wonderful systems. Our mathematics do not suffice for solving the problems that are suggested, but it is not unlikely that unless situated very close to one or other of the suns—so close that the other appears not much larger than a star, though comparable in brightness to the nearest sun—the planets are whirled out in the cold space by the gravitational influence of the other sun, as very likely many a minor planet was ejected from the solar system under the influence of Jupiter. What must be the nature of those worlds illuminated by two different suns, one yellow and another purple? Now rises the one, and all is clothed in yellow; now the other, and illumined from complementary sources, every object appears in its natural color. Then sets the yellow sun, and what must be the diversity of the effects as it approaches the horizon! And behold nature puts on a purple mantle. Then also the sun sets, and in the darkness of night, though there is seldom night where there are two suns, the starry heavens are seen much the same there as here, except perhaps for moons reflecting light from the differently colored suns. Not only the play of color must there be more varied than here, but phenomena of which we have not the faintest idea must be produced also through the action of heat, electricity, and magnetism. Indeed, upon subjects like these science gives no information, and we may therefore give our fancy free reins."

Cavalry Group for the Lincoln Monument.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The final group intended for the National Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Ill., is nearly finished at the Ames Company's statuary department and will be ready for shipment about Aug. 1. The figures comprising the group are heroic in size and are quite imposing in appearance. The scene represented is supposed to have occurred on one of the battlefields of the late War; a shell has exploded in front of a cavalryman's horse and the wounded rider has fallen to the ground in a dying condition; one arm is raised above his head and he still grasps the bridle rein of his plunging steed, while his head is supported by a comrade, the Orderly Sergeant of the company. The latter stands in front of the fallen man with drawn sword, determined to defend him against the advancing foe. The horse, thoroughly frightened, has reared on his hind legs, and with distended nostrils and flowing mane is about to gallop off. The position of the figures, the expression of agony, determination, and terror depicted on the faces, are all true to life. On the ground, scattered about, are the bugle, hat, and carbine of the dying soldier. This group is about ten and one-half feet high and weighs 5,500 pounds. It has required about one year to do the work. The monument occupies a commanding position in the cemetery, standing ninety-eight feet in hight from the base. It cost $136,550, and each group $13,700, making the entire cost of the work $206,550. Larkin G. Mead was the designer, and the statuary work has been done under the supervision of Melzar H. Mosman, the Ames Company's foreman.

His Wife's Explanation.

Troy Times.

Eugene Hammond Sunday evening attempted suicide at Amsterdam by taking a drachm of oil of savon. His wife having threatened to leave the house, Hammond said: "You shall not leave me. I will leave you. This shall take me from you," and, taking up a bottle of oil of savon, he drank much of its contents. He will probably die. His whole body and the room where he lies in stupor are filled with the odor of the poison. His wife, when asked why he took the poison, said: "Because he is a fool!" This is the fourth attempt Hammond has made to end his life. Ten years ago, at Lake George, he tied a stone to his leg and jumped into the water, and was with difficulty rescued. At the second attempt he tried to cut his throat; and in the spring of 1881 he took a teaspoonful of sugar of lead.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Why suffer longer?" These are the words spoken but a day or two since by one who for years had passed sleepless nights, and who chanced to meet a friend similarly afflicted. "Hops and Malt Bitters has completely restored me." For sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and general organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Offer at

"Great Sacrifice!"

Fine Imported

Thin Dresses!

In Grenadine, Mulls, Veiling, Pongees, Lawn, Swiss, and Light Silks, embracing many very elegant Costumes, from the most celebrated artists of Europe.

ALSO,

At Immense Reduction

Black Silk Mantles!

The most attractive assortment of Elegant and Stylish Garments in the city.

Special Bargain!

Jetted and Lace Trimmed

Silk Shoulder Capes!

At $10 up.

Worth Double.

We close Saturdays during July and August at 1 p. m.

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VAN DEPOELE
ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.
MAKERS OF
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APPARATUS,
Under Patents to Chas. J. Van Depoele,
Have removed their Offices and Works to
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COR. FRANKLIN.

This company has fully established its record for production of the most approved system of Electric Lighting known. After the most exhaustive examinations of the system by prominent electrical judges of Europe as well as this country, it is pronounced unequaled in the essentials requisite to perfection. The highest standard in purity of color; the least consumption of power compared with results obtained; simplicity in construction, and absence of danger. Communications should give full information concerning premises to be lighted, statements as to power, etc.

PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PAPILLON
Skin and Catarrh Cure.

A positive preventative and cure for Hay Fever and cure for all diseases of the mucous membrane and skin. This medicine does not irritate the parts, but is soothing and healing.

Trial bottles delivered free of charge by
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92 and 94 Lake-st.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Third Annual Convention of the First District Protective Association.

The President Asks for United Action Against the Inroads of the Prohibitionists.

No Votes for Candidates Who Are Not in Sympathy with the Trade.

The third annual convention of the First District Liquor-Dealers' and Manufacturers' State Protective Association was opened yesterday in the library of Turner-Hall.

The following delegates were present: Chicago Saloonkeepers' Association—Charles Berger, Adolph Mueller, John Feldkamp, Peter Mahr, Cornelius Han, Christian Valke, P. Dieder, E. Praeger, Val Knobloch, R. Anbach, T. Steinmueller, E. Six, A. Koblitz, F. Thielman, I. B. Runge; South Side Association—John Yunker, Peter Engel, Joseph Halder, August Mitte, Frank Koch; West Side Association—John Lude, William Rust, Jacob Gastel, F. Robrecht, H. Dreves; Liquor-Dealers Protective Association—David Hogg, John B. Cook, P. O'Brien, Charles King, W. D. Fitzgerald, Charles Denneh, F. M. Hansborough, John Lomax, M. Olsen; Lemont Association—F. Eggert, N. New; Fifth District Association—August Kolling, Henry Meyer.

The President, Mr. Adolph Georg, read his annual report, in which he called attention to the fact that the manufacturers, brewers, and wholesalers were not coöperating as they should with the movement. He believed a firm stand should be taken, and no candidate or party should be supported who would not give strong pledges of conviction in the right direction. The membership of the district association is now 526. What is needed is better organization, as the victories of the temperance people come almost entirely from perfect organization and discipline. The temperance people had made prohibition a political issue, and the liquor-dealers should be prepared to meet it. The organization of the English speaking society had been peculiarly gratifying, as it showed a general spirit of interest among all the retail dealers. The disbandment of the organization among the wholesalers was to be deplored, and efforts should be made at once to interest them in the movement. Many of them had made liberal donations to the cause, and had done good work at Springfield, but they were not identified with the regular organization. An important political campaign was at hand, and the speaker urged that united action be taken in favor of liberty and against all sumptuary laws.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed and reported as permanent officers Adolph Mueller Chairman and H. Adams as Secretary.

The Treasurer, Mr. Henry Gurderman, presented his annual report showing receipts of $2,023. The expenses for routine supplies were $1,361, leaving a balance on hand of $662.

MR. HARRY RUBENS ADDRESSED

the convention briefly, saying that with united action the association was sure to succeed, inasmuch as it had the sympathies and support of the masses of the people. He had attended all the conventions and was satisfied that the work was going on satisfactorily. At the present time organizations had been perfected in the Senatorial districts, and, without regard to party affiliations, the people would work against every candidate who would not openly pledge himself to vote in favor of the principles of liberty. The brewers and wholesale dealers should be brought into the organization at once, as without them nothing could be done, and yet they were just as much interested as the retailers. It was all-important that the large dealers, who had so much at stake, should contribute not only money, but also time and advice. If the liquor interests could be united in the common cause there would be no danger that the wave of prohibition which now threatened them would extend any further, and even what had already been done could be undone.

Committees were then appointed as follows: By-Laws, Messrs. King, Howe, and Yunker; Resolutions, Messrs. Hogg, Anbach, and Lerder; Nominations, Messrs. Berger, Mitte, Steinmueller, Fitzgerald, and New; Finance, Messrs. Ruger, Meyer, and Rust.

Mr. Leopold Ballenberg, the Treasurer of the State association, was introduced and stated that thirty-nine districts had been organized within the past eighteen months. In the southern part of the State, where the work had been discouraging, there was now every prospect of gratifying success. What was needed was united action at the polls in November, where the real work was to be done and the liquor interests protected.

The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the Committee on By-Laws reported amendments providing for an Executive Committee, and reducing the initiation fee from $50 to $15.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a series of preambles and resolutions pledging the members to coöperate and endeavor to reconcile all conflicting views, and further pledging the delegates to work to defeat all candidates in favor of prohibition, and to support only men of liberal views who will give

THE STRONGEST KIND OF PLEDGES.

The resolutions were received with applause and passed unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Peter Hansborough made a vigorous speech on the subject, urging that not only should candidates be pledged to the liquor interests, but that parties should be required to distinctly disavow prohibition by a plank in their platforms. The whisky tax paid in Cook County last year amounted to $7,817,961, and this represented a vast business, which could consistently make any demand of any party.

The Committee on Organization presented a report creating an Executive Committee as follows: President, Charles King; Vice-President, Adolph Mueller; Recording Secretary, Cornelius Hau; Corresponding Secretary, P. M. Hansborough; Treasurer, August Mitte, with an additional member from each society.

A discussion followed on the question of appointing representatives to the State Convention at Rock Island, and it was finally directed to appoint a full delegation.

The delegation as appointed is as follows: Fifth Commissioner's District Association, H. Meyer; Lemont Union, N. New; West Side Association, John Lude, F. Schwuchow, William Rust, J. Gastel, H. Dreves; South Side Association, August Mitte, Frank Koch, John Halter, Peter Engells, P. K. Regan, B. Baum; North Side Association, R. Anbach, Adolph Georg, Philip Steinmüller, J. B. Runge, Edward Six, F. Thielman, Philip Enders, Joseph Schuster, William Elser, A. Kobiltz; Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association, David Hogg, J. S. Cooke, P. M. Hansborough, Charles Dennehy, P. O'Brien, J. A. Lomax, W. F. Fitzgerald, Charles King, Canute A. Brown, George Gilman, M. C. McDonald, R. Evans, James Bradley, Hank Adams, George Hoffman; Chicago Wirth's Association, C. Berger, Philip Dieter, Adolph Mueller, Peter Mahr, C. Volke, S. Knobloch, P. Mueller, M. Wasserman, C. Hun, R. Prager, F. Burgerheimer, F. Michle, Philip Maas, F. W. Leutz, and Peter Deip.

Messrs. David Hogg, J. A. Lomax, and August Mitte were appointed a Committee on Transportation to act in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer.

A resolution was offered pledging all saloonkeepers to withdraw their trade from wholesalers who refused to join the District Association. The resolution was passed unanimously after some discussion.

A number of addresses were made on the subject, and the speakers announced their determination to

"BOYCOTT" ALL WHOLESALERS

who do not identify themselves with the association.

Mr. Adolph Georg wanted a tax levied at once to provide means for carrying on the fall campaign, when it would be necessary to have plenty of money. He was ashamed of many of the wholesalers. Some of them might have spent money in other places and should receive due credit, but the retailers had a right to know what was being done and who was doing it.

Mr. Hansborough wanted some more decided action, as unless some active measures were taken the resolution would not be worth the paper on which it was written. He proposed that all the members of the association be required to sign a written pledge not to deal with wholesalers who did not join in the movement.

Mr. Ballenberg explained that the State association had had hard work to collect $5,500 to pay the running expenses. The wholesalers had undoubtedly done a good work at Springfield, and without them and Mr. Rubens the temperance people would have been victorious. The trouble was, however, that if proper work were done there would be no necessity for bribing Legislators. The money and the work should be expended on election-day, and in this way Representatives could be secured who would be already committed to the liquor interests.

The usual votes of thanks to Mr. Georg and Mr. Mueller were passed, and after some desultory discussion the convention adjourned sine die.

TICKET-BROKERS' CONVENTION.

BOSTON, July 19.—At the afternoon session of the Ticket-Brokers' Convention the reports of President Lansing and General-Manager Maeder were read. The report of the President dealt largely with the position held by the association in relation to railroad corporations and the public. He referred to the efforts made in several Legislatures to destroy the business of ticket brokerage, and called attention to several matters upon which the members will be called upon to act—viz.: several by-laws passed by the Executive Committee at their Louisville meeting; the adoption of a telegraph cipher, and the question of incorporation. Maeder's report showed a total membership of ninety-seven. Losses by expulsion and withdrawal twenty-two.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Lecture by C. H. Litchman, of Massachusetts.

Charles H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Mass., late Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor, addressed a large audience at Fairbank Hall last evening, his subject being "The Mission of the Knights of Labor."

Mr. Litchman is in the employ of the order as a lecturer, and is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and took as the basis for his remarks the preamble of the organization setting forth its objects and aims. The question to start with, he said, was whether or not the people should continue in the power of the corporations, and after dwelling upon this for awhile, in which he arraigned the railroads, telegraph companies, and the press, he went on to argue that labor created all values, and that it should have its share of the wealth it created. It was, he thought, the magic wand for all comfort and good, and the basis of our prosperity depended upon our capacity to consume what was produced. The necessities of life were something to eat, to wear, and a place for shelter, and the laborer was entitled to an honest day's pay for an honest day's labor. Getting this, which was one of the aims of the order, they could not only get the necessities but a telescopic view of some of the luxuries.

From this the speaker spoke in opposition to land grants to railroads, and maintained that strong, intelligent organization could alone compete with the power of wealth, and that labor, enterprise, and usury were the three great questions of the hour. Railroads organized to raise freight rates, but the moment the laborers demanded an increase of pay they were

PUT DOWN AS CONSPIRATORS.

If one class was guilty of conspiracy the other was, he thought, and what was needed was a bond of union among the toilers as there was among the merchants—one grand confederation of interests, such as was aimed at by the Knights of Labor; an association which admitted to its ranks all classes except bankers, lawyers, and rum-sellers. Coöperation, he argued, would ultimately emancipate labor, and unless this was brought about, fifty years hence would find Ireland's condition reproduced in this country, for what usury was here absentee landlordism was in England.

Further on the speaker attacked Chinese labor, which in California, he said, was a species of slavery, and after referring to their filthy habits of life and drawing a picture of "Chinatown" in San Francisco—a picture calculated rather to entertain than instruct—he spoke in detail of "the mission of the Knights of Labor," which was, in a word, to "agitate, educate, and organize." The order meant protection to labor against the encroachments of capital; protection against the dangers of mines and machinery; paying employés every week; the settling of labor troubles by arbitration rather than by resorting to strikes; the keeping of children out of factories and the sending of them to school; the doing away with convict labor as a competitor against honest industry; the equalizing of women's work and pay with that of men; the creating of a healthy public sentiment on the labor question; the enlargement of the right of suffrage so that women could vote; the propagation of temperance and sobriety; and the necessary legislation to deplete the army of the so-called "tramps."

After the lecture the hat was passed to pay the expenses, and the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE HANKINS' DEN.

What a Business Man Saw There on Two Occasions.

"You newspaper men don't put this gambling business half strong enough," said a prominent business man to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "What I have seen in the papers excited my curiosity, and I determined myself to look into it. Hankins' place seemed to be thought about the worst place of its kind in the city, and I went there twice in one day, once in the morning and once in the evening. This is George Hankins' place I am talking about now, and it's at No. 134 Clark street you probably know where it is."

"Did it come up to your expectations?"

"Didn't I just tell you that you newspaper men don't make it strong enough? I tell you that as bad as it appeared in print, the half was not told. Now I went there in the morning at an hour when other places are supposed to be closed up, and actually are, I understand, for want of custom. I wanted to see how the place looked when deserted, and then meant to go again at night to see the contrast. I rang the little bell in the door, and a negro admitted me to the rooms. Well, sir, I was simply amazed. Deserted? Why there were at least sixty people in there outside of men employed about the place, and all of them were playing. There was a faro layout in one place surrounded by a crowd of young men, not one of whom, I'll take my oath, had seen 18 years, and fully a half of whom were under 17. Out of the sixty in the place forty of them were under 18. There was not a professional in the place outside of the proprietors and their employés. A sleek-looking man named Wightman, one of the proprietors, sat in one of the lookout chairs supervising the game of faro. I should say he had over $1,000 in the drawer of the table at which the game was going on.

THE BOYS WHO WERE PLAYING

seemed to be so fascinated that nothing could attract their attention. With flushed faces and bright eyes they sat there and bet away their little earnings that they could so illy spare. I haven't the slightest doubt in the world that some of the money they played in there belonged to the men who employ them. Some of the young fellows pulling away at vile cigars and viler cigarets cursed the luck that poured their money into the drawer of the wolfish proprietors of the house, exhibiting a knowledge of viler language than I ever dreamed existed. Some of the other lads were risking their money at a hazard-table, and still others were gathered about the roulet-table. I noticed that most of the boys drank freely at the sideboard, and that the befuddled condition in which they soon found themselves worked greatly in favor of the gamblers. There were some young men there who seemed to be printers, and one or two hardlooking fellows, who looked as if they might be thieves. Such a gang I never got into before, and I'm sure I never want to get into such a thief-breeding establishment again. The young men will have money to play with, and if it isn't their own it won't make any difference. I feel just as sure that a third or perhaps a half of those boys there will be discovered at their thieving and wind up their careers in a cell as I am sure I am talking to you. It's a shame and an outrage that such a place is allowed to be maintained on a street as prominent as Clark and so near Madison. It should not be allowed to exist a minute, not a minute, so long as it is patronized and maintained by the class that I saw there that morning.

"How was it at night?"

"Just the same kind of people there, only the rooms were crowded almost to suffocation. All boys and beardless youths betting away their money. I tell you what it is, I only wish other business men could see this thing as I have seen it. I think they would

APPRECIATE THE QUESTION MORE THOROUGHLY

and perhaps make some efforts to save their employés by insisting that Hankins and Wightman shall close their hell."

It may be stated for the benefit of this gentleman, as well as a great many others who are interested in the matter, that a petition is being prepared for circulation among business-men asking the Mayor to see that this disreputable hole be shut up.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

Hilding, One of the Swedish Murderers, Wanted in Stockholm—Robertson Held for Larceny Only.

Yesterday morning Acting-Superintendent Doyle received from the Swedish and Norwegian Minister at Washington the following telegram in regard to Hilding and Robertson, the self-confessed Swedish murderers:

Chief of Police, Chicago: As I have not received any instructions, I hereby withdraw my telegram to hold the two Swedes, Hilding and Robertson. C. LOWENHAUPT,
Swedish and Norwegian Minister.

This telegram was not unexpected, and as the police have had both men identified by North Side parties who were robbed by them and by West Side parties from whom these men had stolen some clothing, it was intended to prosecute these men on these charges, so that the Swedish Minister's telegram had no effect upon their captivity. It was well this was so, for last night a second telegram was received at police headquarters. This read as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—*Chief of Police, Chicago:* I beg to inform you that I have received instructions, and that I am going to ask the extradition of Hilding. LOWENHAUPT,
"Swedish and Norwegian Minister."

It would appear from this that the Stockholm authorities will take no action so far as Robertson is concerned. It will take some time, probably two weeks, to procure the necessary papers, and then Hilding will start for Stockholm, while Robertson will remain here to be prosecuted for the petty larcenies in which he has been concerned. This arrangement will not suit Hilding at all, because his sole purpose in confessing was to be revenged upon Robertson, who, he claims, was solely responsible for the crooked life they have led here. Now that he is to go back alone and suffer alone for the crime they both committed, he will probably curse the day he weakened and confessed to Lieut. Steele. The men are still at the Desplaines Street Station.

Sanford's Ginger for indigestion.

ON 'CHANGE.

Quite an Active Business in Grain, but Provisions Less Active.

Prices Were Again Unsettled, but with Less Excitement than on Tuesday.

Provisions Less Active and a Trifle Easier.

There was a little less doing on 'Change yesterday, though the grain markets were really active, and there was a moderate volume of trading in provisions. Prices were unsettled and unsteady, but there was a little reaction from previous weakness, and the tone of the markets was a comparatively steady one. A little disposition to sell the markets down still further was exhibited at the opening of trading, and prices in wheat and pork fell off to a considerable extent, while corn looked weak. But the decline there was arrested by the understanding that there were shipping orders in hand for more than was likely to come in, and the news that the weather in the country continued cool, though clear, revived fears for the maturing of the next crop. About 11 o'clock the inspection-list was posted, showing that there was a material falling off in the receipts of grain, especially in wheat and oats, and then prices turned up. They ruled comparatively firm until about half an hour before the close of 'Change, with buying orders from outside, and then fell off slowly as the local buyers again obtained the ascendency, some of them closing rather weak. There were no special features in the trading as compared with the excitement of the past two or three days. The lower price for wheat attracted some export orders, and it was stated that about 200,000 bushels had been taken the previous day and yesterday morning for export to Europe, while several other parties telegraphed questions with regard to the price at which wheat could be forwarded. There were other telegrams in from country holders of wheat ordering receivers here to stop selling for future delivery at the reduced price, and this caused a turn in the sentiment. The bears for two or three days previously had been

SELLING WHEAT RIGHT AND LEFT

as if they thought it would never stop on its downward course until it had touched 75 or 80 cents a bushel, and the moment the situation turned with a prospect that the owners of the property would not sell it at their prices, a sufficient number of them became nervous enough to want to fill in, and there were several round blocks bought in on account of short sales made earlier in the week.

The market for spring wheat was nominally a little firmer for this month, but easier for next. A few settlements for July spring were made at $1.27, and one or two at a half a cent above and a half a cent below that figure, which was regarded as a pretty high price with cash No. 2 red winter selling at $1.06½ to $1.07¼, the usual price of the day being $1.07.

The shipping demand for corn seemed to be a little in excess of the offerings, and rejected was a good deal stronger, while there was some talk about a shortage of several millions for July, which might cause trouble to the shorts if the rather severe falling off in receipts of yesterday be continued through to the end of the month. The principal point outside of this in corn was an increase of about two cents in the price for seller the year, that being based upon the increasing fear that a large part of the corn crop will not mature with this kind of weather. September was also relatively firmer, selling from one-fourth of a cent discount from August early to a shade of premium later. The oats market was stronger on futures in sympathy with corn, but there was a little falling off in the demand for spot, and some people think that the July deal is much more nearly settled than claimed by the longs. The general market was steady.

PROVISIONS WERE RATHER LESS ACTIVE,

and were beared during the morning with some talk about more yellow-fever in the South. But the reports of that were not heard until after the market turned down, and there was some reason to think that the point was assigned as a reason for the break rather than forming the cause of it. Lard was relatively weak and meats dull. It was noted that winter-cured meats commanded a considerable premium over those that were summer cured. It was also noteworthy that the receipts of hogs yesterday and the day before were very small—a fact which some parties in the trade accounted for by reference to the break in prices last week, which, they said, makes country holders much less willing to forward them, as in the case of wheat.

PUTS AND CALLS.

The committee on June wheat is still hearing testimony, and a decision is not looked for until Saturday.

The rumor that F. W. Nelson & Co., of the Open Board, had failed, was untrue, they having simply settled up outstanding contracts, paying in full.

Several operators on the Open Board, who were long on wheat and corn, laid down yesterday. Tom Sidwell, Brower & Jennings, and Hood were named, their customers having failed to come to time. The amount involved is not very large.

AN ALLEGED FORGERY.

Did the Late Peter MacFarlane Sign the Note?

Very many readers of THE TRIBUNE no doubt remember Peter MacFarlane, the proprietor in ante-fire days of an ale and wine vault on La Salle street, near Lake. The place was largely patronized by the business community, as the corner of those two thoroughfares was then the business centre of the city, and Peter was very well known and respected. A short time before the fire he tired of the business, and having accumulated a considerable fortune, sold out the vault, and suddenly left for the City of Montreal, where his brother and other relatives resided. Once since he revisited Chicago, but remained only a short time. His death occurred at Montreal, Aug. 5, 1879. His brother, W. S. MacFarlane, became the chief executor of his will, and about a year later was confronted with a note for $4,000, payable to Alexander Henderson, to which was appended what he at once pronounced a very skillful forgery of his dead brother's signature. Henderson, who is married to Mr. MacFarlane's niece, insisted that it was genuine, and endeavored through the courts to collect it from the estate. His two sisters swore to having seen Peter append his signature to the note, and the only way the executor could overcome the weight of their combined testimony was by attacking Henderson's character. He is or has been a saloonkeeper in this city, and one of the main points urged against his claim was that he had some years before attempted to enforce and collect a similar claim against the estate of Mr. Lill, the brewer, and that his claim had been pronounced a forgery and thrown out of the courts in this city. It was also urged that he had worked a similar scheme with success in connection with some property at Rogers Park. The property was in the market, and rather than have it remain unsold or remain in litigation as it would have done the heirs compromised the claim. Mr. MacFarlane and his attorney, Mr. John Dunlop, of the firm of Dunlop & Lyman, advocates, Montreal, are stopping at the Palmer House, and for the past two weeks have been engaged in taking depositions of witnesses, with which upon their return to Montreal they hope to successfully combat Henderson's claim. Their errand is in the nature of a commission from the court, and they therefore refuse to make public at the present time the result of their investigations.

AN ARKANSAS FURY.

She Armed Herself with a Long Knife and Sought a Rival Belle—Failing to Find Her Rival She Butchered That Rival's Sister.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19.—A private telegram to THE TRIBUNE correspondent conveys the information that the case of Miss Sarah Stokes, which was set for trial at the July term of the Clark County Circuit Court, has been continued on the ground of the absence of important witnesses for the prosecution, and will probably be heard at a special term of the court to be held at Arkadelphia in October or November. Miss Stokes is charged with having murdered Miss Melinda Stevens in front of her dwelling in Howard County nearly a year ago. The history of the case forms one of the most interesting chapters in the criminal annals of the Southwest. Miss Stokes is the eldest daughter of a Howard County planter. Her father stands well in the community, being considered honest and industrious. His wife died some time ago, and since her demise his daughter Sarah has had charge of household affairs, and her administration of the trust and care for several younger brothers and sisters has won many encomiums for her. The girl is about 18, very handsome and intelligent, and by many considered the belle of the neighborhood. Adjoining the Stokes place live a family named Stevens. There were several children, among them a girl verging into womanhood. Between this young lady and Miss Stokes there grew up a fierce rivalry, culminating at last in a terrible tragedy. The immediate cause was an alleged remark made by Miss Stevens derogatory to Miss Stokes' social standing, and which coming to the knowledge of the latter transformed her into a female fury. She decided to confront Miss Stevens and force a retraction. Informing her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton, of her intention, she prevailed on that lady to accompany her. Before leaving her father's house she concealed in the bosom of her dress a long, keen-bladed knife, and thus armed set out on her mission. The two women learned on reaching Miss Stevens' house, that she had gone to the adjacent village of Mineral Point, and without unnecessary delay they rode rapidly after her. Arrived at town they visited all the stores but could not find her. It is said Miss Stevens was apprised of their approach and prudently avoided them. Miss Stokes and her sister mounted their horses and returned to the Stevens homestead. Malinda Stevens, aged 15 or thereabouts, a sister of the girl they sought, was standing in the front yard as the women rode up to the house, and to her Miss Stokes addressed some stinging words denunciatory of the elder Miss Stevens. The young girl responded, warmly defending her absent sister. The two shortly became involved in a furious quarrel. At length Miss Stevens, stung to the quick by Miss Stokes' bitter taunts, moved impulsively forward, when the latter, mad with rage, jumped from her horse, drew the knife from her bosom, and plunged it to the hilt in the bosom of the advancing girl. Miss Stevens uttered a piercing cry and fell to the ground, the blood pouring in torrents from the wound. Other members of the family appeared, and an exciting and effecting scene followed. Nothing, however, could be done for the wounded girl, and she shortly expired. The inquest disclosed that in one of her hands she held a rock tightly clenched, shrwing, as alleged, that she intended to assault Miss Stokes.

The latter and her sister were proptly arrested and jailed. They were indicted for murder, Miss Stokes as principal and Mrs. Shelton as accessory. Subsequently they were admitted to bail in a nominal sum. The case was tried last spring, but without result. It was set for a second trial on the 24th of January last, but continued at the instance of the prosecution until the July term, and now goes over indefinitly. Since the tragedy the Stevenses and Stokeses have become friends, and are moving to shield Miss Stokes from punished, it is claimed. Miss Stokes is represented as bordering on insanity, while Miss Stevens is reported in great mental distress. The result of the trial will be watched with keen interest.

THE CROPS.

Reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The completed report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops for July shows there is an increased area of potatoes in nearly every State and Territory, the natural effect of the high price. This increase amounts to about 7 per cent. The condition is also high, falling little short of 100 anywhere and averaging 102.

There is an increase in breadth of sweet potatoes, especially in the Southern States west of the Mississippi. The condition is high south and west of South Carolina, but not up to the average in any Atlantic State north of South Carolina.

The acreage of tobacco is nearly the same as in 1881. The condition is high in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, but below the average in the Connecticut Valley, Maryland, and Virginia.

In sorghum there is some increase of area in the South, a small decrease north of the Ohio, with a small advance west of the Missouri. The condition is somewhat below the average generally, except in the Southern States.

Apples and peaches will be fairly abundant. The Delaware and Maryland crop of peaches may exceed 4,000,000 baskets. A medium crop will be gathered in the Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri peach regions. The condition of the fruit is better west of the Mississippi than in the Ohio valley. As usual, there is great local variation in condition.

In relation to the European crop reports the report says:

"The exportation of more than a third of the wheat crop of the United States, of a fourth of the pork products, large shipments of beeves and beef, mutton, hops, and other products, brings into prominent importance knowledge of changes in European production, and the current condition of the crops in all European countries. In the present condition of the crops, all the commercial countries of the world are pooled for the markets of the world, and the American farmer must have prompt and accurate information of the prospective production upon which depend the prices which he may expect for the products of his labor. Western grain-growers have been especially anxious the department should undertake the prompt collection of European crop statistics, and a recent appropriation for the extension of the work of its division of statistics renders practicable the initiation of an enterprise of much importance. A central office for such collection of statistics will be established with headquarters in London at the office of the United States Consul-General."

Progress of the Harvest, and Condition of the Crops in Various Portions of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINDSOR, Ill., July 19.—The oats harvest in Moultrie County is now in full blast, and farmers are utilizing every available hour in getting the crop into the shock. The hay crop, too, is at hand, and, there being so much of it, the farmers find it almost an impossibility to get sufficient help to take care of both. As a paying crop hay is becoming one among the best that Moultrie County produces, and farmers are yearly giving it more attention. The wheat has all been harvested, and the indications now are that it will be saved in good shape. The self-binding harvesters have proved to be an opportune invention, and, were it not for them, it would be almost an impossibility to get the crops in in proper season. The weather has been cool and pleasant the past week, and rapid progress has been made in farm work. With the exception of that on low grounds, the corn prospect in Moultrie County is fair. A great deal of it has already been laid by. Taking it all together, the crops throughout the county will produce an average yield.

Disappointing Rains at Bedford, Ind.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 18.—Since Sunday the weather has been rainy and wet in this section, putting a stop to all wheat thrashing operations. The present indications are that there will be more rain, and farmers who were so imprudent and careless as to leave their wheat in the fields in the shocks instead of stacking it are growing uneasy through fear that it may sprout and be ruined. The weather this season cannot be depended upon forty-eight hours in advance.

Northern Iowa Reports Corn Poor and Other Grains in Excellent Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 19.—Reports from points along the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway tonight, in the north part of the State, show corn growing slowly because of cold weather the last few days, warmer weather starting it quite rapidly. If there is frost before Sept. 20 it is feared there will be no sound corn. With the best of weather there will be a fair yield. Other crops are looking magnificently, and will make up for the shortage in corn.

Hurrying the Harvest in Western Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 19.—Wheat harvesting commenced in this neighborhood this morning; that is, on the high and sandy soil. As it is later than usual, some farmers are apt to cut too green, and will lose more by shrinkage than to wait a few days longer. A very heavy crop will be harvested if the weather remains favorable. Oats are also promising a heavy yield. Corn remains very backward. New potatoes are selling at $1.25 per bushel.

The Army-Worm.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 19.—The army-worm has appeared in this vicinity in large numbers. The farmers are digging ditches around the gardens and filling them with tar and water.

RELIGIOUS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—Bishop Henry Warren, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived here this forenoon to make his first visit in Bloomington. He was assigned at the last meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Bishops to the charge of this conference for this year. Tonight he preached to a very large congregation at the First M. E. Church, and captivated all by his simple eloquence and power.

THE RAILROADS.

Another Consideration of Rates to Omaha and Kansas City.

Annual Report of the Missouri Commissioners—Mileage in That State.

Meeting of the Managers of Missouri River Roads to Consider Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Kansas City Rates.

A meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads leading to Council Bluffs and other Missouri River points was held yesterday at Commissioner Daniels' office for the purpose of considering rates to points east and west of the Missouri River. Heretofore the rates to Omaha were higher than to Council Bluffs, on account of the bridge toll being added. Since the completion of the Missouri Pacific Road to Omaha the latter has made the same rates to Omaha as the roads running to Council Bluffs made to the latter point. This, of course, caused much complaint on the part of the Omaha shippers who did business with the Chicago lines. They claimed that they were not able to compete with Council Bluffs shippers on west-bound business. To settle this matter and also to take action regarding the proposition to make Kansas City rates the same as the rates to Omaha was the principal topic of discussion.

The following roads were represented at the meeting: Northwestern, Burlington, Alton, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Wabash.

None of those present seemed to be well posted regarding the actual state of affairs. It was claimed that the Omaha Bridge Company had lately issued a schedule of new rates, but no notice had been given to any of the roads of such a change. There was a general feeling that the merchants of Council Bluffs and other points on the east side of the Missouri River should be placed on the same basis as those in the cities on the west side, and they also thought that the Kansas City and Omaha rates should be made alike. But sufficient facts upon which to base definit action were not on hand, and it was therefore agreed to refer the matter to the General Freight Agents of the various roads for further consideration, and an adjournment was then had.

During the afternoon the General Freight Agents met at Commissioner Midgley's office and had a long discussion regarding the subjects referred to them, but no definit result was reached.

A Temporary Truce in the War on Kansas City Rates from Cleveland and Toledo.

A meeting of General Managers and General Passenger Agents of roads interested in the passenger business west from Cleveland and Toledo was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of making another attempt to stop the cutting of rates to Kansas City from those points, which, it is charged, has been going on for some time past and is greatly demoralizing the business. There were present W. P. Johnson, Lake Shore; O. B. Skinner, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; C. H. Chappell and James Charlton, Alton; E. H. Waldron and G. W. Smith, Lake Erie & Western; and H. C. Townsend, Wabash. It was claimed that as long as the large block of tickets sold to a Cleveland ticket broker during the fight between the Wabash and Alton about two years ago remained out, so long rates could not be well maintained. Mr. Waldron, of the Lake Erie & Western, states that these tickets cut no figure at all in the present fight, as but very few of them had come into the market. He said his road could not redeem the tickets, as it had used the money obtained for the same. The Lake Erie & Western also refused to abolish its offices at Cleveland and Toledo, as by doing so it would lose much of the business to which it was entitled. Mr. Waldron, however, agreed to maintain the rates from those points until the question of differential rates claimed by his road had been decided. He also agreed to maintain the rates from Buffalo, provided the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and other competing roads would do the same. Owing to the absence of several of the parties interested in this matter, no understanding could be reached and it was agreed finally to hold another meeting next week in New York and try to settle the difficulties. Until that meeting has considered the matter, all the roads present at this meeting agree to maintain the tariff rates.

Report of the Railroad Commissioners of Missouri.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioner of Missouri has been submitted to the Governor and printed. The following statistics are taken from the report:

Miles of railroad in Missouri in operation Dec. 31, 1880, as reported..		4,006
Deduct track taken up in 1881..............		15
		3,991
Add corrections in measurements 1881..............		4
Add new lines opened in 1881..........		238
Miles in operation Dec. 31, 1881..		4,234
Miles double track Dec. 31, 1881.....		18
Miles sidings Dec. 31, 1881........		649
Total all tracks..........		4,901
Steel rails, miles, Dec. 31, 1881........		2,416
Steel rail, miles, Dec. 31, 1881........		328
Cross-ties, used in renewals, 1881......		1,971,981
Earnings in Missouri, 1881.........		$26,839,326.74
Passengers carried, 1881.........		6,565,656
Tons freight moved, 1881.........		12,650,000
Employés in Missouri, Dec. 31, 1881.		19,700
BRIDGES—DEC. 31, 1881.		Miles.
Wooden truss..............	561	7.75
Iron truss..............	122	4.80
Combination truss.........	110	1.37
Iron trestle and girder.......	17	.95
Wooden trestle and pile....	3,166	53.20
	3,976	68.07
Built in 1881.		Feet.
Wooden truss..............	64	4,102
Iron truss..............	16	2,252
Combination truss.........	9	946
Wooden trestle and pile......	280	40,926
	369	48,225 9.139

Employed on construction and repair for bridges, 952 men; 6 passengers (1 in each 1,084,276 passengers carried) killed—none from company's fault.

Forty-two passengers (1 in each 156,325 passengers carried) injured. Thirty-two from causes beyond their own control.

The Humiston & Shenandoah Railroad to Be Completed Sept. 1.

Mr. F. O. Wyatt, General Manager of the Humiston & Shenandoah Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He says the road will be completed and opened for business about Sept. 1, 1882. The road runs from Humiston, Ia., to Shenandoah, Ia., and is being built jointly by the Burlington and Wabash Railroads. It will give the former an additional line through Iowa to Pacific Junction, and to the latter a more direct line from Chicago to Council Bluffs than it now has. It was calculated to have the new road ready for business about July 1, but, owing to frequent rains and heavier work than was anticipated, its completion has been delayed. The new road is being constructed in the best possible manner, so that when completed it will be equal to the older roads.

Sale of Railroad Land.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Commissioner Drummond, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, returned today from an extended trip over the lines of the road in Iowa and Minnesota. He reports the sale of 36,000 acres of fine farming land in Martin and Jackson Counties in Southern Minnesota, to Mr. Frederickson of Milwaukee, and Mr. Hanson of Chicago. The price paid could not be ascertained. These gentlemen purchased the land for colonization purposes, and have made arrangements with the Scandinavian and German emigration societies of this State to settle a large number of emigrants on the land. The land sold lies along the line of the road, and is fine farming land.

The Wisconsin Central's Milwaukee Connection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—The Wisconsin Central Company has about completed traffic arrangements with the Milwaukee & Northern Company, so that the latter road will carry the Central's business into Milwaukee until about the 1st of October, when it is expected that the Central's new line will be completed from Oshkosh to this city.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought in five car-loads of European immigrants, and the Michigan Central three car-loads.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has addressed a circular to connecting lines giving arbitrary rates to points on its line which the company requires to be added to the rates of connecting roads.

Mr. J. W. Maas, for the last two years General Freight Agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The merchants and shippers of Denver are making strenuous efforts to secure a reduction of freight rates between Denver and the markets of the East. Several meetings of the Board of Trade have lately been held for the purpose of bringing about such a result.

Mr. C. G. Eddy, of the Northwestern, Mr. E. P. Ripley, of the Burlington, and Mr. J. F. Sanford, of the Rock Island, met yesterday at the office of Commissioner Daniels, and discussed matters pertaining to the transportation of live stock received from the Union Pacific Railroad. It was decided to correspond with Mr. Vining in reference to rates, and another meeting will be held as soon as replies are obtained.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the second week in July were $165,984, against $164,247 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $1,736. The gross earnings from Jan 1, 1882, until July 16, inclusive, were $3,723,302, against $3,552,529 for the corresponding period last year. An increase of $179,735.

The Western Classification Committee, consisting of Horace Tucker, of the Illinois Central, W. G. Swan, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and M. Knight, of the Wabash, held a meeting yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, to consider a number of applications for changes in the classification. They decided to make no change at present, as it gives general satisfaction the way it stands.

Mr. John C. Gault, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash, who was in the city yesterday, states that he has just made a trip of inspection over the lines of his road. He found the wheat prospects along the entire line in the most excellent condition. The corn prospects in Illinois and Iowa he found rather poor in some sections, but in others they were not so unfavorable, and in Missouri corn prospects were quite favorable. He feels quite reassured from what he has seen, and thinks his road will do a prosperous business from now forward.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley issued the following circular yesterday:

Commissioners' circular No. 61, forbidding the carrying of flaxseed in bulk is hereby withdrawn and conceded. Until further notice flaxseed originating at the Missouri River or West thereof and destined to the Mississippi River or East thereof will be carried in bulk in car lots, owners' risk as to leakage.

A meeting was to have been held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, to which had been invited the Wabash, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and Lake Erie & Western for the purpose of making an advance in the freight rates out of Lafayette, as the present rates are considered too low. As only Mr. Bird, of the Wabash, and Mr. Waldron of the Lake Erie & Western, turned up, no action could be taken in the matter.

The following circular has just been issued by Commissioner Midgley:

Sewer pipe, west bound, in car-lots, is classed B, and in less than car-lots fourth class. Fourth class and class B are the same from Chicago, but are not alike from St. Louis. Stoneware in carlots is classed special, which from St. Louis is the same as class B, while from Chicago class B is five cents per 100 pounds above special. The two commodities are so nearly analagous that they may properly be charged alike. To accomplish this sewer pipe and tile in car-lots will from and after this date be classed special.

The railroad officials interested in the pool on Colorado traffic west of the Missouri River say there is not a word of truth in the rumors that the agreement for a division of the Colorado business between the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Burlington Roads had been canceled. The agreement made last week has been fully perfected, and the division of Denver business only was agreed upon. A number of details have yet to be agreed upon before the new pool can be carried into effect, but there are no apprehensions that there will be any trouble between the Colorado pool, and all feel sanguine that everything will be satisfactorily arranged in due time.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Some time ago R. S. Veech asked to be relieved of duty as President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, as he wished to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Veech's business experience, his sagacity and sound sense have been of inestimable service to his road, and the stockholders declined to accept his resignation. Since that time marked progress has been made in the road; arrangements have been made to enter Chicago, terminal facilities secured there, and Indianapolis brought within the circuit. The prospects of the company are very flattering, and Mr. Veech again asked to have his resignation acted on at the recent meeting in New York, and it is understood that again his resignation was declined. Mr. Veech's remarkable success in the management of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago fully justifies the refusal of the Directors to consent to his retirement."

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Julian Neville, at New Orleans, in Great Destitution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Last night there died in great destitution the Hon. Julian Neville, at one time a very wealthy and prominent merchant of this city. He was born in Pennsylvania and was a grandson of the Revolutionary Gen. Morgan. He had resided in New Orleans fifty years, taking an active part in social and political life. He was a prominent Whig leader from the time of Henry Clay, and during the War a pronounced Union man. He was the first resident of New Orleans to welcome Gen. Butler on the landing of the Federal troops in 1862. His business was broken up and he drifted into politics, holding a recordship for several years and a land office by appointment of President Grant. Deceased was of fine presence and genial spirit, and universally esteemed for his kindness and philanthropy. He died of paralysis, and penniless, with no one but his blind and crippled wife at his bedside.

Col. Calvin Morgan, at Lexington, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Col. Calvin Morgan, brother of the famous Confederate cavalry raider, Gen. John H. Morgan, died at his home in Lexington today, aged 55. He had been ill five months. The deceased served with Gen. Morgan in Mexico and in the late War. At the time of his death he was engaged in the hemp-manufacturing business at Lexington. His partner, Price McGrath, a famous turfman, died about a year ago.

Miss Alice Garman, at Normal, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—At Normal, Ill., Miss Alice Garman, assistant principal of the High School of this place, died today after an illness of three weeks. She is greatly mourned, having been highly esteemed for her talent and worth.

George Ruger, of Lafayette, Ind.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 18.—George Ruger, a gentleman well known in business circles, died this morning after an illness of some weeks. Deceased was in his 42d year, and leaves a widow and four children.

Death of Mrs. Welch, of Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 19.—Mrs. Kittie Welch, daughter of Judge Sylvanus Wilcox, of this city, died today after a long and sad illness. She was aged about 30 years, and leaves two small children.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 19.—Madison society circles were interested today in the wedding at the Congregational Church of William Trelease, a State University tutor in botany, and Miss Julia M. Johnson, a university graduate of '81. The bridal party started east on a trip.

YELLOW FEVER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The bark Fannie H. Loring, from Matanzas, has arrived at quarantine with yellow-fever on board.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE TURF.

Two Good Races at the Driving Park Yesterday Afternoon.

Jerome Eddy and Black Cloud Capture the Purses for Their Classes.

Phil Thompson's Effort to Beat the Four-Year-Old Record a Failure.

Three Great Races on the Program for Today—The Pool Selling, Etc.

Races at Saratoga and Long Branch—Dead Heats for Places in Two Races.

Michigan Horses Win Both Purses at the Chicago Meeting.

The attendance at the Driving Park yesterday was the largest of the week, fully 7,000 persons being present to witness the two class races on the program and the trial of Phil Thompson against the 4-year-old record (2:19¾) of Trinket. In regard to this last-mentioned event it may be disposed of in very short order by the statement that so far as an exhibition of speed was concerned it was a dismal failure. After getting the word for the first attempt Phil Thompson immediately broke, and was at once brought back for another trial. Again he was started, and again he broke at the first turn, but this time went on the full mile, trotting it in 2:36¾. His third effort was somewhat better, but still fell far short of a success. He trotted the mile in 2:23½, the quarters being 36¼, 1:11¼, 1:46½, 2:23½. In spite of this not particularly brilliant exhibition Mr. C. H. Raymond, the owner of Phil Thompson, is still anxious to match him against any 4-year-old or under for $5,000 a side, the race to take place within thirty days of the time of making the match, and to be trotted over any first-class track that may be selected by the interested parties. This challenge will remain open until Aug. 1, and Mr. Raymond yesterday placed $1,000 in the hands of Mr. Hamilton Busby of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, as an earnest of his intentions. The challenge is evidently directed at the 4-year-old gelding Jay Eye See, owned by Mr. J. I. Case, of Racine, that trotted such a good race here Saturday.

The two races on the regular program of yesterday were won by Michigan horses, and in consequence of this fact the large delegation of bucolic gentlemen from this section were unusually happy last night, having won every bet which they made; and it is but justice to say that they backed the successful horses with a liberality that will eventually land them in the poor-house. In the 2:27 race, which was first on the card, Jerome Eddy sold two to one over the field before the start. His driver made no effort for the first heat, which was taken by Mattie Graham, but the next three were captured in easy style by the Michigan stallion.

Black Cloud, a Detroit horse, that was at one time owned by the late Gen. Custer, managed to win the 2:21 race after a hard struggle with William H., who took the second heat in 2:18½. Unalala, a full sister to St. Julien, was well backed in this race, but lacked the speed to beat either Black Cloud or William H.

THE 2:27 CLASS,

with which the sport began, had six starters, the lot including Catchfly, Aldine, Largesse, Naiad Queen, Jerome Eddy, and Mattie Graham, who took positions from the pole in the order indicated by their names. Jerome Eddy was a hot favorit, selling about two to one over the field in the pools. The start was a good one, but before the turn was reached Aldine had the pole, with Mattie Graham second, Naiad Queen third, Aldine fourth, and the others out of it. They trotted thus to the quarter-pole in 36 seconds, and down the backstretch these positions were unchanged. Just before the end of the first half mile, which was done in 1:11¼, Mattie Graham took the lead from Aldine, Catchfly going into third place, and at the head of the homestretch she looked like a winner, but broke just before reaching the distance stand. Mattie Graham and Aldine had a fighting finish. Batchelor's mare winning by a neck in 2:21¾. Catchfly was a good third, Jerome Eddy fourth, Largesse fifth, and Naiad Queen distanced.

Mattie Graham and Jerome Eddy now sold even with each other in the pools, bringing $100 apiece to $50 for the field. When the word was given Mattie left to her feet, and after being caught went to another break before reaching the turn, Jerome Eddy taking the pole. He set sail for the heat at once, opening up a big gap on the others, so that by the time the head of the homestretch was reached the rest were six lengths behind him, Aldine being in second place. Jerome Eddy came along under the whip and distanced Catchfly in 2:22, the rest being inside the flag.

Jerome Eddy won the third and fourth heats easily enough, although a break at the first turn in the last heat sent him to the rear for a little while.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 19.—Purse $2,000, for horses of the 2:27 class; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth, with $500 extra to the winner of the fastest heat, if trotted better than 2:21.

Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, Mich., enter b. s. Jerome Eddy, by Louis Napoleon, dam Fanny Mapes (Abbott) ... 4 1 1 1
J. A. Batchelor, Macon, Ga., enter b. m. Mattie Graham, by Harold, dam by Mambrino Chief (Batchelor) ... 1 4 4 3
N. K. Norton, Grand Rapids, Mich., enters br. m. Aldine, by Almont, dam Mother Hubbard (Norton) ... 2 2 2 2
G. W. Saunders, Cleveland, enters b. m. Largesse, by Scott's Thomas, dam Woful (Saunders) ... 5 3 3 4
R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., enters b. m. Catchfly, by Administrator, dam Cuchuca (Higbie) ... 3 dis.
J. H. Phillips, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Naiad Queen, by Gooding's Champion, dam Tackey, by Pilot Jr. (Phillips) ... dis.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.36	1:11¼	1:46	2:21¾
Second heat	.36½	1:11	1:46¼	2:22
Third heat	.35½	1:10½	1:45¼	2:21
Fourth heat	.37	1:14	1:48¾	2:23¼

Fanny Robinson, William H., Black Cloud, Scott's Thomas, Pilot R., and Unalala started in

THE 2:21 RACE.

In the pools William H. sold for $100, Unalala $90, and the field $80. Black Cloud had the pole, Pilot R. second place, Fanny Robinson third, Unalala fourth, Scott's Thomas fifth, and William H. the outside. When the word was given Black Cloud outfooted the rest of the party, being clear of the lot at the first turn. William H. broke at this point, Scott's Thomas being in second place, a length behind Black Cloud, and the rest strung out. The first quarter was trotted in 35 seconds, and the heat may be summarized by saying that the first three-quarters were done in exactly 35 seconds apiece, and the last in 35½, making the mile 2:20½. Black Cloud was nearly ten lengths ahead of Scott's Thomas at the three-quarter pole, but the blind horse closed the gap coming down the homestretch and was beaten a length only, the others as per summary.

The second heat furnished some fast work. Before the start Black Cloud sold for $55 and the field $175. Unalala went away very fast, taking the pole before the turn was reached, Black Cloud having had a trifle the worst of the send-off. Unalala passed the quarter-pole a length ahead of Scott's Thomas in 34 seconds, and reached the half in 1:09½. At this point Scott's Thomas broke, and William H. came into second place and set after the leader. He overhauled her on the lower turn, and down the homestretch the pair had a driving finish, William H. being first to the wire by a neck in 2:18½.

Black Cloud won the third heat easily enough, William H. breaking at the three-quarter pole, and trying to run away. Before the heat William H. was favorit, $100 to $60 over the field, but after Black Cloud had won it he sold even with the field, and took the fourth heat in 2:21½, William H. breaking just before the wire was reached.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,500, for horses of the 2:21 class; $1,250 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth, with $500 extra to the winner of the fastest heat if trotted better than 2:17¼.

A. H. Cutler, Parma, Mich., enters blk. s. Black Cloud, by Ashland Chief, dam Old Lady (Voorhies) ... 4 1 1 1
George W. Saunders, Cleveland, enters b. g. William H., by Young Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Chief (Saunders) ... 4 1 6 3
R. C. Mercerau, Chicago, enters b. s. Scott's Thomas, by Gen. Thomas, dam Lady Rice (Fuller) ... 2 3 3 2
A. Goldsmith enters b. m. Unalala, by Volunteer, dam Flora (J. Goldsmith) ... 3 2 2 4
W. P. Myers, Danville, Ill., enters b. g. Pilot R., by Black Knight, dam by Joe Davis (Harris) ... 6 5 4 6
Crit. Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., enters blk. m. Fanny Robinson, by Blood Chief, dam by Alexander's Norman (Davis) ... 5 6 5 5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.35	1:10¼	1:45	2:20½
Second heat	.34	1:09½	1:44	2:18½
Third heat	.34½	1:10	1:44½	2:19¾
Fourth heat	.35	1:11	1:46½	2:21½

SALE OF JENNIE C.

Mr. M. Burke, of this city, has sold to C. H. Lithgow, of the Board of Trade, the gray mare Jennie C., record 2:24, by Blue Bull, and she will hereafter be used on the road.

TODAY'S RACES.

There are three good races today: the 2:25 pacers, and the 2:19 and 2:40 classes of trotters. In the pacing race the starters are Keno, Wonderful, Winder, Flora Belle, Princess, and Joe Bowers, and at Bride & Armstrong's pool-room at the Palmer House last night Flora Belle and Princess sold for $250 a piece, and the field for $100.

The 2:19 class will have for starters: Clingstone, Fanny Witherspoon, J. B. Thomas, Annie W., and Driver. Clingstone is an immense favorit, bringing $250 to $45 for Fanny Witherspoon, $25 for Annie W., and $25 for the field.

Golden Rule, Logan B., Florence M., Douglass, Lillian, and Neta Medium are to start in the 2:40 race, but no pools on the event were sold last night. It it believed that at least one heat in this race will be trotted close to 2:20, as all the starters are known to be very fast.

Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 19.—The first race, five furlong heats, was won by Bounce, Brambaletta second, Northland third. Time, 1:06¼, 1:05¼.

The second race, one and three-fourths miles, was won by Glidelia, Spark second. Compensation third. Time, 3:12½.

The third race, one mile, was won by Blenheim, Perplex second, Buccaneer third. Time, 1:47.

The steeplechase was won by Turfman, Lighthorse Harry second, Edison third. Time, 3:16.

Races at Long Branch.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 19.—The first race, one and one-quarter miles, was won by Babcock, Hilarity second, Volusia third. Time, 2:13¾.

One mile, Jack of Hearts first; Constantine and Yorkshire ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:43¾.

Redbank Stake, three-quarters of a mile, Pizarro and Inconstant ran a dead heat; Renegade third. Time, 1:16½.

Mile and a half, Monitor first, Eole second, Batonrouge third; time, 2:42.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Strathspey first, Constantine second, Hospodar third; time, 1:29¾.

Steeple-chase, full course, Felix won, Ike Bodham second, Joe Hunt third; time, 1:17.

No Races at Boston.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Beacon Park races were postponed on account of rain.

THE OIL CRAZE.

It Has Broken Out in Ohio, Near the Pennsylvania Line, Where a Good Article of Lubricating Oil Has Been Discovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—The oil craze has broken out in Hubbard Township, O., near the Pennsylvania line, on the farm of a man named Waldorf. While engaged in drilling for coal a show of oil was obtained, and on running the sand-pump down more than a quart of pure solid oil was obtained. Experts called to test it pronounced it genuine Mecca oil, whose qualities as a lubricator are well known. The drill was sent down only forty-three feet, just striking the first sand, when the oil was obtained. Speculators at once flocked to the new oil territory, offering Waldorf any price to secure a lease, but he declined all offers and leased it to Henry Tod, of Youngstown, who had the coal lease on the land. Prospectors are busily engaged in leasing all the adjoining farms, and in a week it is possible there will not be a foot of land within two miles of Waldorf's well that is not under lease. The old Mystery well, nearer Warren, Pa., has dropped to 300 barrels a day. Other wells in the same district have declined in an equal proportion. The result of this is that prices are looking up.

SUSPECTED POISONING.

The Body of a Gentleman Who Died at Silverville, Ind., Last January, Exhumed for Examination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 19.—At the request of the sons of the late Lewis J. Baker, of Silverville, this county, who died the 1st of last January of apoplexy, the remains were exhumed today by Coroner Hamm, and the liver, kidneys, and stomach taken out for analysis by a Louisville chemist. Things that have taken place within the past few weeks have satisfied the deceased's relatives and friends that he was poisoned, and the finding of the stomach and intestines in a good state of preservation, while the other portions of the body were far advanced in decay, strengthens the belief that such really was the case. Drs. Joseph Gardner, H. C. Laforce, and H. Sillson were present and removed the organs to be analyzed. The suspicioned parties are near at hand, and will be closely watched until the result of the analysis is made known. For the present their names are witheld. There is much excitement over the matter in and about Silverville.

THE ECLECTICS.

Dr. Edson, the Expelled Member, Wants Some Information Which Is Refused.

A meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society, from which body Dr. C. C. Edson was recently expelled on a resolution offered by Dr. W. F. Bundy, was held last night in Room 23 of the Grand Pacific. Dr. H. K. Stratford was in the chair. The attendance included the expelled member and also Dr. Bundy. Edson was accompanied by Mr. Noel, the gentleman who is interested in the patent medicine scheme which led to the expulsion of Dr. Edson and caused the society to brand him as a quack. The presence of Dr. Edson and Mr. Noel made it quite apparent that an effort would be made to resurrect Mr. Bundy's resolution. The society was averse to anything of the kind, and attempted to head it off by proceeding at once to regular business, first suspending the reading of the minutes.

Dr. Edson asked why the minutes had not been read, and was given the indefinit response that there were several reasons. Then he asked the privilege of speaking on the question of his expulsion, believing, he said, that he had not been fairly treated.

Dr. Pingree moved that the expelled member be heard, and Dr. Taylor seconded the motion.

Several members spoke briefly but emphatically against the motion and no one spoke in support of it. The motion was lost by an almost unanimous vote.

Dr. Edson then said he would like to ask a question for information.

The Chair said he could not ask it, and stated (Mr. Noel whispering to Dr. Edson) that there must not be any coaching by outsiders.

Mr. Noel pulled out a pencil and paper and winked at the reporters, but his scheme would not work, and he was again warned not to coach.

Dr. Edson asked if he was gagged entirely, and was told that he could only be heard in the shape of a communication. The society then proceeded summarily to regular business.

Dr. Edson and Mr. Noel sat in the meeting about twenty minutes and then quietly withdrew.

Prof. Rush read an essay on the cause and nature of eczema, which was discussed by Drs. Davis, Jay, Bundy, Ingraham, Pingree, Nichols, and others.

At the next meeting Dr. Pingree will read an essay, in which he will try to prove that alcohol in any form or dose is not a stimulant. Dr. Bundy will also read an essay.

THE NAVARRO FLATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BENFORD, Ind., July 19.—The quarry firm of Viris, Norton & Co., of this place, today signed a contract for furnishing all the stone to be used in the Navarro Flats, an immense new building in course of construction in New York. The contract will require several hundred car-loads.

One hundred baby carriages to select from at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 260 Wabash ave.

DUST TO DUST.

The Body of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Consigned to the Tomb.

Impressive Religious Services at the Church and at the Grave.

The Solemn Ceremonies Attended by a Great Throng of Sorrowing Friends.

Business in Springfield Entirely Suspended and Evidences of Grief on Every Hand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Today the last mortal remains of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln were followed to the tomb by the sorrowing relatives and a large concourse of people of this and other cities. Many friends and acquaintances came from a distance to pay their last respects to the memory of the departed lady. The scene at the residence of the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards this morning was an affecting one to those who were present. In the north double parlor lay the remains of Mrs. Lincoln. Around about it were scattered floral emblems breathing forth faint odors, which betokened the esteem and love of many kind friends who thus testified to their sorrow and remembrance. Seated about the room were neighbors and intimate friends of the family, who had come for a last look at the face of her whom they had long known, and in an adjoining room were grouped the family of Mr. Edwards and the immediate relatives, clad in garments of mourning and prepared to follow the lost loved one to the cemetery. There was

NO TRACE OF SUFFERING IN THE CARE-WORN COUNTENANCE,

which was exposed to sight of the favored few. It was as calm and peaceful in the repose of death as that of any infant, and the faint semblance of a smile which one could but imagine played about the lips and seemed to indicate the delight of the soul, now happily released from its torturing prison, at its freedom from earthly care and suffering. The hands were folded across the now quiet and untroubled breast. One finger was encircled by the bond of love placed there forty years ago by Abraham Lincoln when they were married in the same room and almost on the same spot where the coffin stood this morning. After all who wished had been allowed an opportunity of taking a last farewell look, the casket was closed and prepared for removal to the church. When closed the casket presented a plain and unpretentious appearance, rich and handsome, but without suggestion of ostentatious display, as was fitting it should look out of respect to the plain and modest woman whose body it concealed and protected. It was merely

A PLAIN BUT SUBSTANTIAL COFFIN

of wood covered with black velvet, with almost no relief. The handles were massive bars of gilt, attached to the wood by large plates of oxidized silver, and were thus strong because of the heavy lining of lead which the casket contained. For more than an hour before the arrival of the cortege the doors of the First Presbyterian Church were surrounded with a throng of people anxious to gain admittance, and the large edifice was completely filled. Several rows of seats which had been reserved were filled by the mourners, friends, State officers, and others. The body was placed at the foot of the altar by Gov. S. M. Cullom, Judge S. H. Treat, the Hon. Milton Hay, the Hon. James C. Conkling, Col. John Williams, Gen. John A. McClernand, the Hon. J. A. Jones, Capt. J. S. Bradford, and the Hon. Jacob Bunn, friends of the family and of the deceased. On the lid of the casket lay a beautiful white cross containing a single snow-white lily. The altar was gracefully draped with folds of black, making a sombre ground, against which the white flowers were grouped. Between the casket and the altar stood a magnificent design in white flowers about three feet in hight, which was a representation in Nature's blossoms of the

"PEARLY GATES AJAR,"

through which the spirit of the now lifeless clay has winged its way to join that of its loving mate gone years before to the heavenly rest. This idea was beautifully suggested by a bust of Lincoln, which was visible through the open gates, draped with fresh green, just in front of the black and gloomy altar. On the right stood a floral cross and anchor five feet in hight, surmounted by a cross and crown. These two designs, with an open book made of carnations with the words "Mary Lincoln" in forget-me-nots, on the open pages, and a large floral pillow with the inscription, "From the citizens of Springfield," were the loving offering of the people of this city. The designs were very beautiful. In addition to these magnificent tributes were others less elaborate but none the less handsome, fully expressing the regard of the donors. At the foot of the casket was a broken column, on which perched a snow-white dove. Another of the handsome designs was a snowy pillow, on which appeared in purple letters "Lincoln," and above it a star and crescent. Scattered about on numerous tables were many other beautiful conceptions of buds and flowers in great profusion and variety.

THE SERVICES

began with an anthem by the choir, composed of Mrs. T. C. Henkle, Miss Carrie Cullom, Mr. Fred Fisher, and Mr. Will L. Grimsley. The Rev. R. O. Post, pastor of the First Congregational Church, read a Scriptural passage and offered prayer. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was then sung by the choir, and the sermon, by the Rev. James A. Reed, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, followed. The sermon was largely biographical, and was a just tribute to the memory of the unfortunate lady. The portion relating to the ancestry and the history of Mrs. Lincoln contained the same facts which were published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE today. In introducing his subject Mr. Reed drew a comparison in which the life and career of Abraham Lincoln and his now deceased spouse were contrasted with the growth and decay of two pines which he had observed standing side by side on a rocky ledge in the Allegheny Mountains. The trees which he recalled to mind grew from the same rocky crevice, their roots intertwining and gaining subsistence from the same source, and the trunks almost joined at the base, so as to appear as two branches springing from one trunk. Near the ground one of these trees

HAD BEEN BLASTED,

and, as if in sympathy, the companion had wasted slowly away, until in a few years it too had died. It seemed to have been killed when the fatal blow fell on its mate, and its after subsistence was merely a living death. Similar was the course of life with the illustrious Lincoln and his mate as pictured by the speaker. Mrs. Lincoln, he thought, might be said to have been killed by the fatal bullet which ended the life of her husband. It was only charitable to view it in this light, he said, and accordingly he spoke of her as she was before the awful occurence which robbed the Nation of one of her noblest sons on that eventful night seventeen years ago. He spoke of Mrs. Lincoln as a true and loving wife and mother, and dwelt upon her womanly virtues and characteristics, without, however, attempting to be eulogistic, and closed with an appeal to all present to recognize the one and only event which is common to all humanity—death.

Upon the conclusion of the sermon a solo was sung by Mrs. T. C. Henkle, and the congregation was dispersed after prayer by the Rev. T. A. Parker, of the First Methodist Church. The congregation remained seated until

THE PROCESSION

had passed out, and the body was then conveyed to the beautiful cemetery north of the city known as "Oak Ridge," where the National Lincoln Monument stands solitary and grand upon a commanding hill. The remains were followed by a long procession of carriages and other conveyances containing the family and friends, State officers, members of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, citizens of Springfield, and others. Upon the arrival at the monument a large assemblage of people was found already there, and this, added to the concourse in carriages, made a great crowd of people. The monument and terrace were literally covered, so many were there present. The crypt intended for the body of Mrs. Lincoln was opened and lined with fresh evergreen. Over it hung a lone star composed of white flowers. In the vestibule, which is on the north side of the monument, the ends of the five crypts were seen. Two contains the bodies of Willie E. and "Tod," and a third—the centre one—stands open. It was designed to receive the sarcophagus containing Lincoln's body, and to be sealed as the others are, but stands still open in order that the marble sarcophagus may be seen by visitors.

THE FIFTH CRYPT

is empty, and will remain so during the life of the surviving member of the family, who today conveyed his mother's remains to the tomb. The sarcophagus of Lincoln was strewn over with cut flowers, and the various floral designs heretofore described as exhibited at the church were placed in appropriate positions. The body was conveyed from the hearse into the vestibule, and rested side by side with that of the one who had gone before. The relatives of the family gathered into the little room, filling it completely, and listened to a solemn and impressive but very brief prayer from the Rev. James A. Reed. The procession then returned to the city. During the afternoon the lid was removed from the casket and the lead lining was hermetically sealed. It was then placed in the crypt to be walled up, hidden from view, but not lost to the minds and hearts of the American nation. From the time that the funeral left the house for the church until its return to the city business was entirely suspended, and no sign other than that of respect and sorrow for the dead was visible.

Tribute to the Dead from Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SWISSDALE, Pa., July 17.—Today brings the sad, glad tidings that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has passed from that darkness which had fallen upon her path through this life, out into the light and joy of that life toward which her vision has so long been strained.

Years ago she held my hands in a close, warm clasp—such a clasp as only a true heart can inspire—and, looking into my eyes, said:

"Ah, my dear friend, you will rejoice when you know that I have gone to my husband and children!"

I have mourned with her often, and why should I not rejoice with her now? But that rejoicing must be full of sorrow, and tears, and self-reproach that I had not made the effort necessary to see her again in this life.

I want to write of her as a historical character—as one to whom the people of this country owe a great reparation, but can only think of her as a most affectionate, faithful friend. Yet she was the inspiration of her husband's political career. It was she who

Urged him up the steep
Where hangs the noblest crown
Honor may gain or virtue keep—
An honest man's renown.

In statesmanship she was farther-sighted than he—was more radically opposed to slavery, and urged him to Emancipation, as a matter of right, long before he saw it as a matter of necessity.

She opposed the appointment of Seward to a Cabinet place because she believed him to be a temporizer, and that his pride and disappointment would prevent any zeal in making the Administration successful. Her sympathies were with the radical Abolitionists from first to last of the War of the Rebellion; and it was simply as an Abolitionist that she honored me with her friendship and confidence at a time when she held the proudest social position in the world, and I had not the means to get a second dress. She must have known I was poor; but nothing in our intercourse ever reminded me that my $10 must go as far as her $1,000; and the ground of her friendship was my sympathy with her husband. I never knew a woman who more completely merged herself in her husband. Whatever aid or counsel she gave him, in her eyes his acts were his own, and she never sought any of the credit due to them.

I think she was never entirely sane after the shock of his murder; but on most subjects her mind was perfectly clear. It was sad, after talking with her an hour on the political issues of the past and present, and noting her intimate knowledge of events and intuitive perception of their bearings, to have her suddenly turn aside to some description of her own physical condition, which showed that her reason was for the moment all clouded, her mind all dark.

She naturally had a full share of the general love of personal adornment; yet would have joined a society pledged to use no foreign dress goods, laces, or ornaments, during the War, if Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of the Treasury had not condemned the project, declaring that the Government needed the revenue coming from the importation of these luxuries. They thus made the wearing of rich clothing a patriotic duty; and, this decision agreeing with her tastes and opportunities, she, as matter of course, became noted for costly apparel; and this, in turn, made her an object of envy and reproach to those who were unable to compete with her. But I never knew any other well-dressed woman whose dress was a less part of her life. There are thousands who give much more thought to dress than ever Mrs. Lincoln did; and it was little to our credit as a people that so much ado was made about her dress, and her disposition of it, in the days of her darkness and despair.

With all her love of beautiful garments, and the cultivation of that love as a patriotic duty, no woman ever sustained the dignity of widowhood by more appropriate demeanor. Only once did she lay aside her heavy weeds, and this at the earnest entreaty of her son Tod, on the occasion of his birthday, when she wore a plain black silk dress; but never again could be induced to put off her mourning, which was the external emblem of incurable grief.

The last time I saw her we spent an hour looking over Charles Sumner's letters to her; and she gave me one as a memento of him and herself. Throughout her husband's Administration Sumner was her chosen friend; and this fact alone answers all the slanders that have ever been spoken or printed of her sympathy with the South and unfaithfulness to the Union cause. Let the people of this land hasten to do tardy justice to this mourning widow, this doubly-bereaved mother, whose mortal remains are laid in a Nation's tomb, and whose spirit has gone to rejoin those whose loss broke down her strong reason.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

WISCONSIN.

Letting of the State Printing Contract—New Corporation—Inspecting the Militia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 19.—The State printing contract for the calendar years 1883 and 1884 was today let to the *Democrat* Printing Company, of this city, for 57.51 per cent off the maximum established by law. The present contractor is David Atwood. Now that biennial sessions of the Legislature are established, the work will be but little over one-half what it used to be. The present Atwood contract figure is 63 per cent off maximum rates, and during the past year the contractor has lost money at it. With the present increased wages and prices the *Democrat* Company will have to struggle to save itself.

Articles of association were filed today of the Ashland Manufacturing Company, with capital stock of $25,000.

The Eau Claire Chilled Plow Company has amended its articles of association so as to increase its capital stock to $50,000.

Adjutant-General Chandler P. Chapman is engaged at present inspecting the companies composing the Wisconsin National Guards. He has just inspected the two La Crosse companies, and last night the Appleton Light Infantry, and today he reviewed the Manitowoc volunteers and Rankin Guards.

THE PRICE DIFFICULTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 19.—Considerable interest has been awakened here in regard to the Price difficulty in Chicago. The father, Thomas, is acquainted with everyone here. He was on the constabulary force for many years, though not recently. His wife applied for a divorce from him in April, 1881, alleging that he did not properly provide for her and their daughter Cora, and in the May following a divorce was granted. Cora was always a great pet with him, and after the death by accidentally drowning of two of his sons, the parents were left with but the one child. The drownings took place about two years apart. The mother contrived to live here after the divorce, but Mr. P. went away.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladona Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain.

PEACHES.

A Fine Prospect of a Good Crop from the State of Michigan.

Shipments of 190,000 Bushels from South Haven and Vicinity Promised.

The Profits of the Fruit and Berry Culture—The Dreaded "Yellows."

It has already been shown by THE TRIBUNE that Chicago, in addition to its reputation as a distributing point for meats, corn, wheat, and the necessities of life, had achieved a great reputation as a market for fruits and vegetables which represent, in part, life's luxuries. The latter, of course, follow the former, but as not so much attention has been paid to fruits, THE TRIBUNE has judged it wise to devote time and space to that subject. The most prominent and most delicious fruit in this market is the peach. It is standard, and furnishes the best index of the interests involved in the fruit business. Its relation to the ordinary fruits is about the same as that which wheat sustains to other grains. There is just the difference that the peach speaks direct to the consumer, while wheat is only known to him as flour or bread. There is more money, too, to be made for all parties in fruit than in grain. It was with this idea that it has been deemed wise to present in advance of the crop a good, general, reliable idea of the probable yield of peaches in the section of country immediately tributary to Chicago,

as shown in the columns of this paper a week ago, the crop of peaches in Southern Illinois may be set down as nearly or quite a total failure. In spite of the declarations of the commission merchants, this would have a disastrous effect were it not for the proximity to Chicago of a

PEACH DISTRICT OF UNEXAMPLED RICHNESS.

Reports having reached this market of an alleged scarcity of peaches in Michigan, a TRIBUNE representative was at once dispatched to the peach region, with instructions to bring back and formulate a reliable report of the crop prospects in that section.

Some years ago the chief port in the peach interest was St. Joseph, Mich., a beautiful little town directly across the lake from this city. The reporter's visit there was barren of all results, as, for reasons set forth hereafter, no peaches have been raised in that vicinity for several years. The present centre of the peach interest is at the Town of South Haven. This is reached, as the reporter reached it, by a delightful night's ride over the lake. It is a little village of about 1,500 inhabitants, and is advantageously located behind a good harbor at the mouth of the Black River, a once celebrated logging stream reaching back for miles to the heavy timber. The town is the central point for a large lumber and freight interest, but the chief factor in its prosperity is fruit, and among the fruits the chief one is the peach. As it is the largest and best shipping point, South Haven may be taken as the typical point of the peach interest.

The section of Michigan which supplies Chicago with peaches is somewhat peculiar, and yet really regular in contour. It begins with the light crops in the neighborhood of Muskegon and follows the trend of the lake for about eighty miles, until it reaches the country about St. Joseph, which once abounded in peaches but is now barren. This region which is so peculiarly favored follows the shore of the lake, because along the shore is a ridge or bluff which is singularly adapted to peach-growing. This ridge runs back from one to ten miles from the lake. The prevailing cold northwest winds of the winter and spring—more especially in the latter season, when the blossoms are budding out—are tempered to a wonderful degree by the waters of Lake Michigan. It is this fact which gives to these slopes their reputation as fertile and never-failing fruit districts. The higher ground seems to be invariably secure when the valleys are heavy with the results of the killing frost. The consequence is the uplands have a climate which unites the temperate qualities of the South with the invigorating and pungent growth of the North, thus securing a safe and profitable field for fruit culture. As has already been stated South Haven is

THE CENTRE OF THE PEACH DISTRICT,

and there the reporter made his most exhaustive examination. The orchard of Mr. George Hannahs, one of the largest and best posted growers in the place, was selected as the best example of the possibilities of the county and the crop. It lies about two miles from the town in a northeasterly direction. Entering in at the gate the observer finds himself at once driving through the middle of a beautiful, well kept orchard. The trees were set out, as is usual, about twenty feet apart, and the ground between was cleanly harrowed, presenting the appearance of a neatly-kept garden. About 1,500 trees—the owner could not give the exact number—were carefully studied and examined. They were in good condition and well looked after. The leaves were well grained and free from spots. Fruit picked off as the party drove through the orchard was firm, well-developed, and apparently healthy. It was free from worm boils or spots. The general appearance was that of a full, fair, healthy crop. The owner shipped 6,400 baskets—1,600 bushels—last year, and will do as well or better this year. Some of the early Amsden variety were already in good shape, and the others were in a condition which nothing but some extraordinary freak of nature can prevent from coming to the ripening condition. The orchard lies at the summit of a sandy ridge running down to the river, an exceptionally good situation. That the owner was not moved by pecuniary reasons alone in the improvement of the place was seen when the reporter walked down the beautiful slope toward the river, where were extensive greenhouses filled with exotics, and fish ponds with thousands of speckled trout. Orange trees were bearing small, green fruit in the open air, and berries of all kinds were ripening in magnificent profusion.

ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING ORCHARDS

visited was that of Mr. Healey, on a clay bluff within sight of the lake. He has about fifteen acres of peachtrees, all in splendid condition. He shipped last year about 12,000 baskets, and will have fully as large a crop this aear. One tree was pointed out of immense size and loaded down with fine fruit. Last year it yielded forty-seven baskets, or nearly twelve bushels, of fruit, and for a few years back has averaged a profit of $37 annually. All of the other trees were in good condition, and gave promise of a full crop. The owner had been uniformly successful with his orchard, which is in a favorable situation. Some of his neighbors suffered somewhat and will have but small crops. He was inclined to place the general yield of peaches in Van Buren and Allegan Counties at about half the usual yield, which was a much lower estimate than the reporter was inclined to adopt after a general survey of the field. Mr. Healey was also successful with his other crops of berries and fruits, and pointed out a garden where he was cultivating tomatoes for an Eastern seed house, having a contract to furnish 18,000 pounds of seeds.

THE DRIVE ON THE UPLANDS

through the two counties revealed a magnificent prospect. As far as the eye could reach were waving masses of peach orchards, and almost all seemed to be in good condition. Along the bottom lands there were several orchards which had been touched with frost, where there will be little or no crop, but the general average is well kept up. Almost all of the orchards showed the intelligent care bestowed upon them. The trees have been carefully "bugged," and the dreaded curculio has not appeared in numbers this year. The day's drive brought the reporter back to South Haven impressed with the magnitude of the peach interests and prepared to assert that this section will yield a fair average crop, in spite of occasional failures on the bottom lands. Even there it is not totally destroyed. One grower said he had not given up hope until his orchard had been withered by three successive frosts, and although his crop was about wiped out he would have a fair amount of some of the later varieties.

South Haven shipped last year 235,000 bushels. One of the most reliable shippers informed the reporter that, making the most liberal allowances for the shortages in the lowlands, shipments this year would aggregate at least

190,000 BUSHELS,

which is a fair average crop, that of last year having been unusually large. Two years ago there was made a careful estimate of the acreage of peach-trees in the district tributary to South Haven. Out of 30,367 trees actually counted there were 16,465 which had arrived at the bearing age of 4 years. With this average, out of the 90,000 trees in South Haven there must be about 50,000 bearing trees. In Caseo were 45,000, and in Ganges and Geneva about 5,000 more, making a total for this district two years ago of 100,000 trees. The number has increased about 10 per cent each year, so that the district immediately tributary to South Haven may be estimated as containing 120,000 bearing trees. The receipts from 1,200 acres of bearing peach-trees were about 150,000, or an average of about $125 per acre all through. The receipts last year from all varieties of small fruits and peaches, as furnished by the bank officials,

FOOTS UP $235,000.

In addition to this should be reckoned $150,000 as the proceeds of the trade in small lots carried on in little schooners. The average of peaches this year is about the same as last, as, although there were a great many young trees set out, a corresponding number of old trees were worn out. The shipments of other fruits will be generally satisfactory. Last year there were 8,450 cases of berries shipped. This year there will be about the usual crop of raspberries, larger shipments of blackberries, and smaller shipments of strawberries. There were shipped from this port last year 33,500 packages of grapes and [illegible] barrels of apples, and this year both of these crops will be much heavier. Of the entire crop of peaches and fruits about 75 per cent of the shipments are by lake, and the great bulk of the whole crop comes to Chicago. The shipments of peaches will begin in about two weeks, and will continue through September and October, a few of the latest varieties even reaching into November. The different varieties are found in all the orchards, the aim of each grower being to secure a succession in the time of ripening. The Amsden are the earliest, and among the other varieties are the Hale, Jacques, Stanley, Oldmixon, Early Rivers, Susquehanna, and the early and late Crawfords. The peaches are packed in the orchards, and one of the great industries of South Haven is a factory where the well-known baskets are made by tens of thousands.

The next point to South Haven is the region about

SAUGATUCK AND DOUGLAS,

at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River. The crop there will average fairly, being good on the uplands and slightly touched in the valleys. The shipments from these two towns combined will about equal those from South Haven this year. Holland will not have too large a crop, and does not make very heavy shipments. Bangor and Lewiston, in Van Buren County, and Fennville, in Allegan County, have fair crops, and are devoting considerable attention to the peach. The latter place is ten miles from the lake, on the outside of the ridge, but is on high land, and has some fine orchards. Shipments in varying quantities are also frequent from Paw Paw, Ann Arbor, and numerous other points. Fruit-trains are run regularly on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, and the peaches are brought to this city in good condition and with commendable rapidity.

The causes for the complete dying out of the peach orchards about St. Joseph form an interesting subject of investigation. While walking through an orchard in Allegan County the owner suddenly turned to a young tree whose fruit was already turning red.

"I'VE GOT IT SURE ENOUGH,"

he remarked, as he turned back the branches. Without more ado he pulled out a large fruit-knife, and in a minute the tree was cut down close to the ground. Inquiry developed the fact that the tree had the symptoms of a disease peculiar to the peach-tree known as "the yellows." Inquiry among the growers developed a variety of beliefs as to its origin and character. There seems to be good reason for believing it to be contagious. It seems strange, but yet it is supported by the facts. One grower reported a case where a tree at the edge of an orchard was cut down and dragged out. In dragging it along the branches brushed against nine other trees, and the next year every one of these trees was infected. The disease first manifests itself in the premature ripening of the fruit, which is the only and invariable symptom of the first stage. The next year a fungous growth is observed on the trunk, the fruit is in bad shape, and the leaves begin to show yellow spots. The only safe thing is immediate extermination. It was the "yellows" which ruined the great orchards about St. Joseph. About its origin nothing is positively known. Some attribute it to the failure of the soil while others lay the blame on some invisible insect. The latter supposition would seem to be more in harmony with its contagious character. While the orchards have been ruined at St. Joseph the growers at South Haven have been successfully battling against the disease. By carefully inspecting the orchards, and cutting out all diseased trees they have succeeded in keeping down the annual losses from this cause to about 6 per cent. At St. Joseph other crops have been successfully raised on land formerly occupied by the peach-trees, and it is believed that now the peach-culture could be resumed there with every prospect of success.

THE MICHIGAN GROWERS

have been feeling somewhat puffed up by the failure of the crop in Southern Illinois, and the consequent prospect for high prices. The peaches from Tennessee and the South generally, which are now arriving in Chicago, are in bad condition, and could by no means compete with the Michigan crop. With Southern Illinois out of the way the Michigan grower a few years ago could get his own prices. Now, however, as a commission-man on South Water street explained to the reporter, the Maryland peaches can be laid down in Chicago in good condition and in sharp competition with those from Michigan. The same authority gave it as his opinion that the market would be flooded with peaches within a month, and that prices would be lower than ever before.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Lake region, fair weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, winds mostly easterly, stationary or higher temperature, followed by falling barometer.

The rivers remain nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal-Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in Manitoba, and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. There was occasional rain in all districts except the Upper Mississippi Valley. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest, and southwesterly in the Atlantic Coast States. Elsewhere they are light and variable. The temperature remained nearly stationary in all districts. The following temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 58; Montreal, 71; Quebec, 69; Mount Washington, 50; Cleveland, 64; Alpena, 57; San Francisco, 57; Duluth, 59; Denver, 59; St. Paul, 58. Yuma reported 107 degrees as the maximum temperature yesterday afternoon. Fair weather indicated Friday in the Lower Lake region, the Middle States, and New England.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	81	71	S.W.	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
Alpena	65	53	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Bismarck	71	65	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	72	68	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	82	77	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	88	78	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	76	55	N.	Brisk	.19	H. rain
Chicago	70	65	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	81	76	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	75	70	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	72	65	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Denver	88	72	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Des Moines	67	63	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Detroit	77	66	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	80	71	S.	Fresh	.52	Th'ng
Dubuque	71	..	......	......	.....	......
Duluth	69	60	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Erie	75	67	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	63	56	W.	Light	0	Fair.
Champaign, Ill.	77	64	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	82	..	......	......	.....	......
Fort Buford	75	63	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	83	74	S.E.	Light	0	Th'ng
Fort Garry	67	76	W.	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Ft. Smith	87	..	......	......	.....	......
Galveston	81	81	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	62	61	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	68	62	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	81	70	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	71	65	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	93	68	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	67	64	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	78	70	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Louisville	84	73	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	85	78	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	63	57	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	85	76	E.	Light	.06	Fair.
Milwaukee	66	62	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	68	60	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Nashville	88	73	S.E.	Light	.51	Cl'dy.
North Platte	76	68	E.	Fresh	0	Hazy.
Omaha	70	67	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Oswego	74	73	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	83	71	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	86	79	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	75	60	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Chattanooga	88	..	......	......	.....	......
Rochester	78	64	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
San Antonio	90	79	N.E.	Light	*	Fair.
Sandusky	77	69	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	79	70	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Shreveport	88	79	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	79	68	N.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	81	71	N.E.	Fresh	*	Fair.
St. Paul	72	61	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	68	55	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex.	91	79	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	79	65	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	89	77	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	66	64	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Washakie	85	63	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.956	63.1	75	W.	6	0	Clear.
10:18a. m.	30.007	68.1	53	N. W.	6	0	Fair.
2:18p. m.	30.014	69.6	64	S. E.	11	0	Fair.
6:18p. m.	30.019	67.5	53	S. E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18p. m.	30.046	63.0	75	S. E.	2	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 69.6.
Minimum temperature, 61.1.
Mean daily barometer, 30.008.
Mean daily thermometer, 65.3.
Mean daily humidity, 71.3.

Heaven Angry with the Circuses This Year.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 19.—This section was swept by a storm this morning. Many persons were injured by flying missiles. A circus tent was demolished and the spectators and performers drenched.

A Heavy Rain and Thunder Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, July 19.—There was a heavy thunder-storm here this afternoon for half an hour. The rain fell in torrents, and at intervals of a few minutes there were sharp flashes of lightning and terrific and swift-succeeding thunder claps. The damage by water in the lower sections of the city is very great. Hundreds of basements are flooded with mud and water. The sewers in some instances backed up and discharged part of their contents into cellars. Scores of places at the South End were deluged from the flooded streets, the water pouring into the basement windows and driving the occupants to other parts of the houses. Along Dock Square great damage was done. The inclosure was filled a foot deep with a filthy mass of mud, slime, and water, and every basement in the vicinity was filled almost to a level with the sidewalk. The work of moving stuff and of cleansing the premises will take some days. From all parts of the city come similar reports. In Charlestown there was much damage done. At Station 15 the water rose so high that the prisoners in the cells were obliged to roost on the bunks. One and 28-100 inches of rain fell.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Women May Practice in the Courts of Connecticut.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—The Supreme Court of Errors, the highest tribunal in the State, today decided, in a test case, that women are not ineligible to admission as attorneys because of sex. A test case was made upon the application of Miss Mary Hall, who has been a student for several years in the law office of the Hon. John Hooker. Mr. Hooker and his wife, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, prominent in the woman's right movement, have taken an active interest in Miss Hall's application. The applicant passed a very satisfactory examination several months ago, but, in the absence of any precedent, the question of the eligibility of women as lawyers never having been raised in this State, the County Court reserved the matter of admission for the opinion of the Supreme Court. Miss Hall will now renew her application, or the court may act upon the one now pending.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 19.—The steamships Egypt and State of Georgia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Arrived, the Abyssinia, from Liverpool; the Devonia, from Glasgow, and the Lydian Monarch, from London.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—Arrived, the Batavia, from Boston, and the Indiana from Philadelphia.

THE CONDITION OF SENATOR HILL.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—An Atlanta (Ga.) special says the condition of Senator Hill is hopeless; that there is no prospect of his sudden death, but that the physicians decline to say how long he may survive. It is possible that severe pain awaits him as the disease progresses.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

THEO. THIRD WEEK. EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EVERY NIGHT. Saturday Matinee. THOMAS
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

TONIGHT—Third Symphony Night.
TOMORROW NIGHT—Request Programme.
SATURDAY at 2 p. m.—Popular Matinee.
SATURDAY EVENING—Terpsichorean Night.

The programme for this evening will include the most popular Ballet and Dance Music of Italian, German, and French Composers.

Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Tickets can be secured at the Exposition Building.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
OF THE POSITIVE SUCCESS,
The New American Drama,
A SQUARE MAN.
A story of Western mining life. Exquisitely beautiful scenery. The great Negro Whistler. Last Matinee, Saturday.
Our next attraction—The great London success TAKEN FROM LIFE.

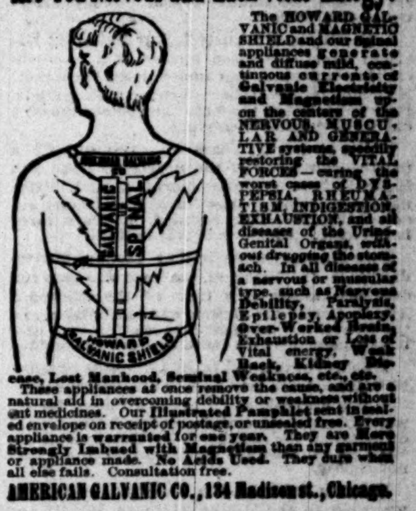
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN ... Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING this week, and Saturday Matinee, the laughable Comedy success, first played in this country at the Union Square Theatre, entitled
PINK DOMINOS!
Presented by a carefully selected Company of thoroughly competent artists and mounted with the care and elegance so conspicuous in all productions at this the "COOLEST and MOST POPULAR THEATRE" in the city.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
The only First-Class Variety-House in the City.
THIS WEEK ONLY!
MLLE. AIDA'S LUMINARIES.
Great Variety Olio. 25—Bewitching Beauties—25.
Every evening at 8:30 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

BAUM'S PAVILION,
Twenty-second-st., Indiana and Cottage Grove-avs.
THIS EVENING—GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
TRIAL BY JURY and MASCOTTE.
Miss Amy Gordon, Miss Hattie Starr.
Popular Prices—25 cents and 50 cents.

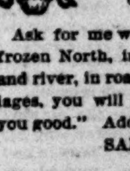
M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MISS MARGARET MATHER
in ROMEO AND JULIET ... Seats now on sale by W[illegible]

Are You Nervous and Lack Vital Energy?



These appliances [illegible] natural [illegible] strength [illegible] all else fails.
AMERICAN GALVANIC CO., 134 Madison-st., Chicago.

HAVE YOU HEARD?
Have you heard of Sanford's Ginger [illegible]



Ask for me where you will, seek me in the frozen North, in the luxuriant South, from rivers and villages, you [illegible] you good.

SANFORD'S GINGER,
EVERYWHERE.
UNIVERSAL COUNTY,
WORLD.

CENTAUR
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.
The Great Healing Remedy.
In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments on Horses and other Animals, its effect is [illegible]
Liniment

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. Cummings, of Toledo, O., is at the Tremont.

H. F. Young, of Toledo, O., is at the Tremont.

Judge L. E. Reed, of Ripon, Wis., is at the Palmer.

Senator J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, is at the Palmer.

Edwin Hoole, of Cincinnati, O., is at the Palmer.

J. W. Massman, of New York is at the Palmer.

R. H. Lewis, of Sandusky, O., is at the Tremont.

John W. Shaw, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Dr. E. P. Strunkey, of New York, is at the Sherman.

P. G. Ballingall, of Ottumwa, Ia., is at the Sherman.

J. J. Robertson, of Sydney, Australia, is at the Palmer.

Frank W. Ellis, of Philadelphia, Pa., is at the Tremont.

Col. E. S. Wilder, of Youngstown, O., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Beardsley, of Ogden, Utah, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. H. Robinson, of Fairfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

A. M. Schultz, of Hamburg, Germany, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. D. H. Moffatt, of Denver, Colo., is at the Palmer.

Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Wagner, of Delphos, O., are at the Palmer.

B. Beaupré and family, of St. Paul, Minn., are at the Palmer.

N. E. Chapman and wife, of Baltimore, Md., are at the Palmer.

The Hon. S. F. Hopkins, of San Francisco, Cal., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woods, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Sherman.

J. B. Ramsey, of the Palace Hotel, Santa Fé, N. M., is at the Leland.

Judge O. D. Hasker and family, of Carbondale, Ill., are at the Tremont.

Prof. J. H. Brownlee and family, of Carbondale, Ill., are at the Tremont.

Edward P. Nailor and Murray B. Opedyke, of Leeds, Eng., are at the Sherman.

A. A. Talmage, General Manager Missouri Pacific Road, St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific.

S. Frink, General Freight Agent Iron Mountain Road, St. Louis, Mo., is at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Sheriff James King, Detective J. J. O'Connor, and Mr. P. O'Connor, of St. Louis, are at the Brevoort.

Charles F. Hatch, General Manager of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Road, St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

M. J. Mills, Vice-President Detroit Stove Works, and Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Tefft, of Detroit, Mich., are at the Sherman.

Charles L. Cole, of Pittsburg, Pa., Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Palmer.

George Cleary, who tried to steal an $80 roll from a gentleman at the Driving Park, went to the bridewell yesterday on a $25 fine.

George H. Valliant, General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road, Cleveland, O., is at the Grand Pacific.

John E. Frost, of Galesburg, C. F. Sieek and wife, Fairbury, Neb., and Col. George B. Easlin, Louisville, Ky., are at the Leland.

R. W. Reynolds, Grand Rapids; C. Carrington, New York; Charles M. Nodler, Keokuk, Ia.; and Henry Olsen, Rochester, Minn., are at the Briggs.

Charles Swanson, the Swede who stole $120 from his room-mate, went to jail yesterday in default of a $700 bond, being held to the Criminal Court.

John C. Gault, General Manager; A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent; H. C. Townsend, General Ticket Agent, Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

Frank Hayes, the young man arrested by Officer Granger Tuesday afternoon charged with robbing John Zadik of $7, forfeited a $500 bond before Justice Wallace yesterday.

George H. Mansfield, Johnson's Creek, Wis.; Charles H. Spencer, Grinnell, Ia., R. Walker and wife, Fond du Lac, and M. G. Murphy, Wyoming Territory, are at the Leland.

The underwriters well meet this afternoon to hear the report of the Fire-Patrol Committee on the condition of the grain elevators, which have recently been inspected with a view of ascertaining their defects from an insurance point of view.

The grand jury were unable to complete their work yesterday as they had intended, but will report this forenoon. They will return some fifteen or twenty indictments in jail and bail cases, and among them one for murder against Teresa Sturla.

Mr. George C. Needham, the well known Irish evangelist, is in the city and will conduct the meeting at the Chicago Avenue Church Friday evening, will fill the pulpit Sunday morning, and address the Sunday-school Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

John Mitchell, a burly fellow living on Division street, possessed himself of a base-ball club last night and ran amuck down the street. He finally tackled Officer Keegan and got left. He was booked at the East Chicago avenue on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Willie Ordas, 2½ years old, fell out of a third-story window at the corner of Lake and Halsted streets yesterday morning, and, striking the pavement thirty-five feet below, received injuries that resulted in death three hours later. The Coroner was notified.

Two inquests were held at Lemont yesterday, each one being in the case of a man run over and killed by a train of the Chicago & Alton. One of the victims was Jacob Olson, and the other was Christian Johnson. In each case it was the man's own fault, the juries so finding.

The case of alleged false pretenses against H. C. Kleinsmith and B. A. Kanauski, the auction men who sold A. P. Lacey a watch for $7, which timepiece Lacey claimed to be snide, was dismissed at the Armory Police Court yesterday. Whether the case was compromised or not does not appear.

William Rehberg, the Pullman machinist, who went to the Massasoit House July 11 and shot himself in the head because he had experienced some domestic infelicity, died at the County Hospital early yesterday morning. An inquest was held and the jury found that it was a case of suicide.

James Phillips, a teamster in the employ of the Enterprise Stone Company, fell from his wagon near the corner of State and Thirtieth street, and was run over. He sustained a fracture of the right arm and also severe bruises about the chest. He was removed to his home at No. 196 Sebor street.

When Frank Hillman, Yard-Master of the Pan-Handle, attempted to eject a tramp from a freight-car at the foot of Washington street yesterday morning the fellow pulled a razor and began slashing vigorously at Mr. Hillman, who received a severe cut on the right cheek and another on the right hand. The tramp escaped.

James Marcamp, a teamster in the employ of E. J. Gallery & Co., while unharnessing his horse in the barn at the corner of Franklin and Pearson streets last night, was pushed up against the stalls by the restless animal and had his right hip fractured. He was taken to the County Hospital by the Larrabee street patrol.

J. R. Shaw, an alleged detective, who has been identified as having been concerned in the larceny of $485 from H. Phillips in a Madison street assignation-house, and for which a woman named Myrtle Mayo is also locked up, was arrested last evening and given quarters at the armory. Edward Bellows, suspected of being in the same thing, was placed on the slip.

The employés in the various offices in the Custom-House were granted respit from work yesterday, all the departments being closed out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, whose funeral occurred yesterday at Springfield. The only office open was the Marine Department of the Custom-House, which was rendered necessary in order to effect clearances.

Dr. Theodore Canisius, of the United States Consulate service, is in the city. He was formerly Consul at Bristol, England, whence he was sent to Bremerhaven, Germany, and now he is on his way to the Samoan Islands, where he will represent the United States. He will sail in a few days from San Francisco in the Australian mail steamer, and expects to reach his destination, which is 4,000 miles from San Francisco, about the middle of August. Dr. Canisius is well known in Illinois, where he resided for a number of years. He was at one time one of the Commissioners for the Joliet Penitentiary.

A continuance was granted by Justice Wallace yesterday in nearly all the smoke nuisance prosecutions. The railroad companies requested time in which to devise some means of obviating the nuisance, and it was agreed to continue their cases until July 29. If before that time the Health Department shall be satisfied that the nuisances are abated the prosecutions are to be dismissed.

Mr. William S. Smith, the Manager of the Chicago Clearing-House, received word Tuesday of the death of his father, Mr. William B. Smith, at Canandaigua, N. Y., and left for the East the same night to attend the funeral. Deceased, who was 71 years of age, was formerly a dentist in Auburn, N. Y., where he will be buried, and Manager Smith was born there. The father was well known in Chicago, having formerly for a time resided here, and was at one time connected with the old Hyde Park Hotel. He was a most worthy gentleman, and his many acquaintances will be sincerely sorry to learn of his death.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home, the Treasurer reported the receipts to have been $11,109.52, and the expenditures $10,108.01. A statement was made in regard to the Martha Washington Department, showing that its liabilities were $15,115.85, and its assets $735; deficit, $14,379.85. New donations to the amount of $1,005 for this department were reported. Dr. Duncan, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Wells were appointed a committee to report upon the possibility of securing an asylum for such weak-minded inebriates as were not cured by the expiration of the time allowed by the home. Mr. Charles Crossette was elected Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The hospital authorities are considerably interested in the case of Kennett C. Bethune, the young Canadian who attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat at No. 229 Ontario street about ten days ago. Since he was taken to the hospital he has been giving some new evidence every day that he is growing crazy. He gave the attendants a good deal of trouble by trying to tear open the healing wound in his throat; and during yesterday and the day before was kept in a strait jacket all the time. He will eventually recover from the effect of the wound in his throat, but it is a question if he will recover his reason. He has friends in Toronto who will undoubtedly look after him when the time comes for him to be discharged from the hospital.

Conrad Wilder and James O'Ronrke, the men charged with robbing cars on the Grand Trunk Railroad, had a hearing before Justice Walsh yesterday morning. They both pleaded guilty, and gave away the "fence" where they had disposed of their stuff. They claim to have sold it to Thomas Flagherty, a Blue Island avenue junk dealer, who, unfortunately for them, has been in the hospital for some months, and could not have bought it as they say. In giving their evidence against Flagherty they got mixed as to the particular case of robbery they were charged with, and divulged some other cases in which they are implicated. Both cases were carried over until Friday to give Flagherty an opportunity to prove his presence in the hospital and consequent absence from business.

The Supreme Temple of the United Order of Ancient Templars adjourned yesterday after a two-days' session. Delegates were present representing Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Texas, Kansas, and Oregon. The constitution was changed so as to admit representation from subordinate temples, and the general status of the order reported good. The following officers were elected: Past Supreme Templar, Theodore Hill, Illinois; Supreme Templar, H. N. Ryan, Illinois; Supreme Vice Templar, H. P. Dow, Kansas; Supreme Recorder, J. B. Hill, Illinois; Supreme Lecturer, Rev. J. R. Holtz, Illinois; Supreme Treasurer, R. C. Myer, Illinois; Supreme Marshal, Wilson Collins, Missouri; Supreme Guard, Benjamin F. Stewart, Illinois; Supreme Watchman, A. B. Case, Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. J. H. Finley, Illinois.

Officer M. J. Granger, of the Harrison Street Station, ran across a young man yesterday afternoon whose hat seemed to be too big for him, and who had no apparent aim in view loafing around disreputable saloons on Clark street. He began questioning him, and the young man said that his name was Charles Williams and that he hails from Buffalo. His hat, which was stuffed full of paper to make it fit, was bought at S. W. Keeler's hat store at Decatur, Ill., and had in it an initial ribbon embroidered with the initials "I. W. C." or "J. W. C." This aroused the officer's suspicions, and, after relieving him of a big Smith & Wesson revolver he carried in his hip pocket, he took him to the armory. The young fellow, being questioned on the way, said he bought his clothes of Nicol the tailor, at Buffalo, but at the station an examination of the coat, which is of fine blue and black mixed goods, revealed the mark of "Ehrman, Decatur, Ill." The prisoner then changed his story, saying he bought the suit of another young man. In his pockets were an ivory memorandum-book mounted with silver and marked "B. C. C.," a plain gold ring marked "C. W.," a receipt for $10.78 from a Columbus, O., firm to Homer T. Bailey, an amethyst ring, and two snide gold watch chains and a lady's watch, English make and without hands. The officer thinks the young man is a thief, and hopes to get a claimant for some of the above property in the course of a day or two.

THE QUACK DOCTOR LIBEL CASE.

The hearing of the alleged criminal libel case of Dr. Edson against Dr. Bundy was resumed before Justice Arndt yesterday morning. When cross-questioned on the stand Dr. Edson acknowledged that he was the author of some of the "testimonials" praising his patent medicine, by the sale of which he induced Dr. Bundy to cause his expulsion from the Eclectic Medical Society. The defense put Dr. Edson through a course of questions relative to his knowledge of medicine and pharmacy, but he refused to answer because "he had not come prepared for an examination." Other witnesses were examined, and Webster's definition of a quack appeared in evidence. Prof. H. D. Garrison, of Chicago University, for the defense, defined a quack to be "one who blew his own horn and was usually an ignoramus." The profession considered quacks all who owned patent medicines or those medicines the mode of making which were kept secret. A doctor, he said, could not advertise, but a pharmacist might, though, if modest, without any signs. A. L. Clarke, President of the Bennett Medical College, said that the medicine, as compounded, would never be used in general practice. The case will probably be concluded today.

A LOTTERY DEALER IN TROUBLE.

Mr. J. H. Spirey, a student in the office of Mr. James Latham, the attorney, has tried his luck lately in the lottery line and has invariably drawn a blank. Believing that he had not been given a square deal, he yesterday caused the arrest of B. Frank Moore, agent for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, on two State warrants, one charging him with selling lottery tickets, and the other charging him with advertising the scheme. Mr. Moore was arrested by Constable Scanlon at the former's office on La Salle street and taken before Justice Brown. Mr. A. S. Trude, acting as counsel for the defendant, secured a continuance to July 24 in bonds of $2,300, the bail being promptly furnished. Mr. Latham is the attorney for the luckless Spirey. He had this to say in the premises: "This action is not taken to make a test case, but to secure a conviction. Our statutes are very broad and comprehensive on this point, and there can be reasonable doubt that a conviction will follow. Secs. 183 and 184 of the Illinois statutes impose a fine of $2,000 for selling tickets and $100 for advertising a lottery, and on a second conviction of the offense confinement in the county jail for not less than one year. I have no motive in prosecuting this case other than to have justice done. This lottery is worse than any keno game that was ever run here, and takes out of the pockets of Chicago people fully $50,000 a month. I don't believe it is a square concern, and think it should be prevented, as much as possible, from doing further injury."

FORFEITED BAIL BONDS.

There was published in Tuesday's TRIBUNE a list of the bonds in which forfeitures were entered up the day before by Judge Hawes in the Criminal Court. Out of a total number of forty bonds so forfeited nine were accepted and approved by Judges on the criminal bench, and the others by Justices of the Peace, as follows: Wallace, 5; Ingersoll, 4; Hudson, Summerfield, Hammer and Kaufmann, 3 each; Walsh, Morrison, and Thomas and Fleming of the Town of Lake, 2 each; and Demars, Scully, Prindiville, and Brown and Cook of Lake, 1 each. The aggregate amount of all these was $18,800, as against $56,000 similarly declared forfeited last year. The exposure which THE TRIBUNE made of bail practices at that time has evidently done much towards eradicating the evil.

CITY-HALL.

The Chicago avenue bridge will be closed today for repairs.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday from No. 124 Chestnut street.

The experts appointed by the Council to go through the books of the Assessors are anxious to resign. They have not commenced work yet, and probably never will.

Henry Paul, of Christchurch, New Zealand, writes to the Controller for information touching Chicago's water system, and the necessary documents have been forwarded.

The Mayor yesterday signed the ordinance regulating the stopping of street-cars to let passengers on and off, and it may now be said to be a law. The railway companies are not particularly averse to the ordinance, and it may be enforced. It requires the stopping of cars at all street intersections, and where the blocks are 500 feet long they shall stop in the middle of the block.

"Harrison Carter" writes the Mayor that there are at least ten million unlicensed dogs on Butterfield street in one block. The figures are exaggerated, no doubt, but it is a fact that unlicensed canines are more numerous this year than they were last.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges met yesterday and placed on file the petition of the Harbor Masters for an increase of pay, and referred the petition of F. A. Menge for the sale of property covered by the swinging of the Fuller street bridge to the Department of Public Works.

Henry Lescham, No. 208 North avenue, was fined $50; Honora Murphy, No. 3147 Ashland avenue, $100; John Lawlor, Farrell street, near Lyman, $50; Charles Williamson, corner of Parnell avenue and Thirty-eighth street, $25; and John Kane, No. 2721 Emerald avenue, $25, all for violating the building ordinances.

Ald. Lawler is confident that he has the inside as candidate for Congress from the Democratic district. He claims that Ald. Sheridan has got a fight on his hands in the Fifth Ward, where he lives, and he disposes of Ald. Hildreth by saying that he will run for the State Senate, and of Ald. Cullerton by announcing that his name will be presented for Coroner.

READY TO JOIN THEM.

In reference to the action of the Board of Underwriters looking to enforcing the building ordinance, Superintendent Kirkland says he will only be too glad to help them out. His department, or Inspectors, have heretofore labored under the disadvantage of having to appear in all prosecutions as both attorney and witness, notwithstanding the city has an attorney hired for just such business; but now that the underwriters have employed some one to assist him in the courts, who can be relied upon, he expects to be able to bring about some results. The Health Department has been suffering in the same direction, and if some philanthropic person will furnish an attorney, the opinion is expressed that the promoters of the smoke and other nuisances will speedily encounter a setback.

BUILDING LOOMING UP.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to F. H. Johnston to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 3441 Vernon avenue, to cost $5,500; one to the Board of Education to erect a three-story school-house, corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets, to cost $40,000; one to the same to erect a three-story school-house, corner of Throop and Twentieth streets, to cost $40,000; one to Ellis Hahn to erect a two-story dwelling and barn, corner of Wood and Yeaton streets, to cost $3,000; one to S. L. Robinson to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 489 Belden avenue, to cost $4,500; one to C. D. & W. B. Holton to erect a two-story store and dwelling, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-seventh street, to cost $4,000; and one to C. W. & E. Pardridge to erect eighteen two-story dwellings, from No. 222 to 240 Thirty-seventh street, to cost $40,000.

THE MAYOR AND THE GAMBLERS.

A reporter yesterday called the Mayor's attention to the fact that the public gaming-houses were running as of old, and especially to the fact that George Hankins' place, which is the most disreputable of the lot, had been open the night before and was running eight tables, which were being patronized by beardless youths and the poorer class of mechanics and apprentices. The only reply the Executive would make was that if any reporter knew of gambling going on it was his duty to swear out a warrant for the pulling of the place, and he got rid of being interviewed on the subject in that way. The facts are that the Mayor and the police know better than any one else—except, possibly, those nightly robbed in such dens—that gambling is going on; that all of the houses are running with their doors open; that they are schools for defaulters and thieves; and, furthermore, that the business is going on in defiance of all law. The reason they are not suppressed, it is fair to infer, is that he fears the political power of the gamblers, and, as matters stand, it is not saying too much, perhaps, to charge him directly with the responsibility of all the evils such places create and foster. The police would interfere with them no doubt, if allowed to, but Mr. Harrison is "Mayor of the entire city," and they dare not move without his consent, which he refuses to give.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Judiciary Committee had a number of bills before them, including two for $34 for carriage hire in the Huebner murder case; also a bill for $25 for a drawing of Cahill's house, which was used in that murder trial. Both items were laid over for explanation.

The Sheriff's investigation was resumed yesterday morning, when a Bailiff of the County Court was examined, but his testimony was irrelevant. The next session will be held Tuesday morning, when State's-Attorney Mills will be examined. This will probably close the case.

The Committee on Charities met and had before them a half-dozen or more applicants for passes. Several parties wanted to be sent to Europe, and a couple to New York, but none of these requests was granted. A sad case was that of a widow lady whose boy left home some time ago and while in Pennsylvania lost both legs by a railroad accident. He is but 15 years old, and he was taken care of at the Huntingdon County Poor-House at Shirleysburg, Pa., which county now demands pay for his care. His mother is anxious to get him here, and the county will see that he is brought back. Another sad case was that of a woman with two children, whose husband is in an insane asylum in Ohio. She being left without support went to a brother's house in Iowa, but the two women couldn't agree, and she was compelled to leave. She managed to get as far as Chicago, and the committee, out of a matter of charity, sent her to Cincinnati with letters to the authorities there to send her further. Commissioners Ender and Sommer took money from their own pockets to pay the price of the meals on the way. It was one of those cases which peculiarly appealed to sympathy.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Yesterday forenoon the corpse of a man was discovered on the lake shore near the foot of Fortieth street, by some laborers employed in grading for the Illinois Central Railroad. The body was that of a man of about 40 years of age, and was dressed in a dark woolen suit. The face was clean-shaven, and from its appearance the body could not have remained in the water over four hours. A ticket on the Chicago West Division Railway was found upon his person, with the date of July 17, and the name of John M. Curen upon it. This is supposed to be the name of the unfortunate stranger. The inquest will be held early this morning.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in order to transfer some money from one fund to another, whence it can be used to pay Cope & Maxwell for their work at the water-works.

GRAND CROSSING.

Two men, named Wilson and Budd, citizens of Grand Crossing, aroused perhaps by Sullivan's late undertaking, agreed to have a little set-to with gloves. They met in a little grove near Kleinman's Shooting Park, accompanied by a number of friends. A ring was formed and the two young men commenced their fight. After several rounds of vigorous sparring the contest ended in favor of Wilson.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Stone has been secured by the German Catholic Church from the quarries of Joliet for their new edifice. Work will commence on the building next week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Third Symphony Night at the Exposition Building.

The program last night was a popular one. Tschaikowsky's new "cappriccio" does not improve on a second hearing, and is one of the least meritorious numbers Mr. Thomas has put on his programs. It is a mass of musical affectations, and bears about the same relation to the works of a great composer that the mere rhymester does to the Laureate. To-night is the third symphony night, and Beethoven's "Eroica" will be the important number in the evening's concert. The full list of selections is as follows:

War March of the Priests, Overture, } "Athalia"	Mendelssohn
Pastorale, "Christmas Oratorio"	Bach
Hungarian Suite Volks Song and Variations. Finale.	Raff
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica, op. 55 1. Allegro con brio. 2. Marcia Funebre. 3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.	Beethoven
Overture, "Flying Dutchman"	Wagner
Two Iceland Melodies	Svendsen
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2	Liszt

INSURANCE.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—Col. C. H. Moore, State Superintendent of Insurance, today notified the officers and Directors of the Home Insurance Company of this city, that after an examination of the affairs of said company he found that its assets are reduced 129 per cent below the capital stock required by law, the assets amounting to $77,829, the liabilities to $335,000. After deducting from said assets all the actual liabilities and a reinsurance fund equal to 50 per cent of the premium on all unexpired risks and policies, the Superintendent, under the statutes of the State, requires the officers of the company to direct the shareholders to pay, within ten days the 129 per cent, as above stated, upon the amount of their capital stock. The capital stock of the company is $200,000.

A DEADLY TOY.

The Little Pistol and Box of Caps Which Are Sold for a Dime.

Fifteen Fatal Cases of Lockjaw in Chicago in Two Weeks.

The Wounds Caused by the Exploding Cartridges and Percussion Wafers.

Medical Science Ignorant of the Causes Producing Such Deadly Results.

The Coroner's Jury Recommend that Their Sale Be Prohibited.

For the past two weeks the local and telegraphic columns of THE TRIBUNE have bristled with paragraphs setting forth how Johnny Blank, aged anywhere from 7 to 17 years, had died from tetanus (lockjaw) occasioned by a wound from a toy-pistol. Never before has the mortality from this cause assumed such proportions, and as the number of deaths directly traceable to the toy-pistol has increased so rapidly, the matter was considered worth looking up. Chicago counts very nearly a score of victims since the Fourth of July, and in every case death has resulted from tetanus. Believing that there must exist some special reason to explain the peculiarly deadly action of the toy-pistol, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE spent a couple of days investigating the reported cases and interviewing officials and others who could throw light upon the question at issue.

The first person spoken with was a physician whose experience in nervous diseases is unequalled in Chicago. In response to the inquiries made the Doctor said that he had noticed the astounding increase of cases of tetanus as reported, but none of them had come under his personal observation. Tetanus had hitherto generally been considered as a rare disease, much the same as hydrophobia, and the death of a person from lockjaw furnished matter for neighborhood conversation for months. But now it seemed that in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities the deaths from tetanus must be counted by the dozen, and he was inclined to think that the inducive conditions must have

MULTIPLIED VERY EXTENSIVELY.

Tetanus, said the physician, is purely a nervous disease. There is nothing of blood-poisoning about these cases. It appears that boys sustain injuries of the most trivial character from toy-pistols. The wounds are hardly more than scratches and little or no attention is paid to them at the time. In a few days alarming symptoms are developed, and in two weeks at the most the boy dies. Sometimes the course of the disease is much more rapid, and four or five days will cover it.

"Why is it, Doctor," said the reporter, "that the toy-pistol has broken loose to such an extent this year, and that the deaths are all recorded as arising from tetanus?"

"Toy-pistols have been used much more within the past year or two than ever before. Practically they are a recent invention, and as they are cheap and make a tremendous amount of noise they are popular. They can be used to fire either blank cartridges or paper caps, and I really do not know which of these is the most deadly. Here is a point which you probably (and the public generally) do not recognize. The danger of tetanus bears no proportion whatever to the magnitude of the wound. A person may sustain a compound, comminuted fracture, say of the ankles and tetanus will never be developed. On the other hand, a child may receive a scratch so minute that its mother will not even consider the application of a piece of court-plaster as necessary, yet tetanus will follow."

"Is it the fact that the cartridges contain some poisonous matter which causes tetanus?"

"As I have said, I have not had a case in my practice, and am ignorant as to the constituents of the cartridges. Judging from what I have read, I should say that the cartridges or wafers

CONTAIN A MERCURIAL SALT.

Such salts are poisonous, and a very small quantity will do the mischief. To induce tetanus two things are required. There must be a condition of nervous irritability and a wound. Many have said that tetanus can be produced without a wound, but this is not so. We recognize two forms of the disease, toxic and traumatic tetanus. The first refers simply to poison. People who have taken strychnine in overdose die of tetanus traumatic. Tetanus means lockjaw resulting from a wound, and I say it cannot occur unless there is a wound. It may be only a scratch or a cut which you would never notice, but it must be there. In cases of strychnine poising the hands are always involved, and are rigid. In traumatic tetanus the hands are flexible even up to the moment of death. Tell me whether the hands were flexible or not in these cases and I will tell you whether or not death resulted from toxic tetanus. That is, I will tell you whether or not it was a poison which caused lockjaw. A rusty nail (poisonous), a piece of glass, even a scratch from a brass pin, may induce tetanus where the condition of nervous irritability exists. That condition is aggravated in hot and damp weather. Tetanus is far more prevalent in the tropics than in this latitude."

Acting on a suggestion made by this physician the reporter obtained some samples of the little paper wafers which are used in the toy pistols and also in some of the blank cartridges. These were submitted to competent judges for analysis. As to the paper wafers Dr. T. D. Williams

REPORTED AS FOLLOWS:

"The toy-pistol caps sent me for examination contain fulminate of mercury, chlorate of potass, starch and gluten, in form of paste, evidently used to inclose the explosive compound, and a limited quantity of red coloring matter the nature of which I have not as yet satisfactorily determined. Fulmeric acid is isomeric with both cyanic and cyanuric acids, and is produced by the action of nitrous acid on alcohol in the presence of a salt of silver or mercury."

The blank cartridges appear to be less dangerous than the paper wads. They are composed of powder inclosed in a copper cylinder and have a very small amount of fulminating compound in them. Mr. John Gillespie, who is standard authority on all matters relating to explosives, was shown the toy-pistol, the paper wafers, and the blank cartridges. The wafers he pronounced harmless. The cartridges, he said, contained nothing but cheap rifle powder. The powder was good and the same cartridges could be fired from an ordinary revolver without the slightest risk. They are of about 22-calibre and are capped with a thick paper wad. But when Mr. Gillespie was shown the alleged pistol he said that the only wondor was that the victims were not counted by hundreds instead of dozens. The weapon loads at the breech, and there is an open space of about one-sixth of an inch between the hammer and the cartridge. Consequently, when the hammer falls the explosion may occur at either breech or muzzle. Mr. Gillespie thought that in all probability the cases of tetanus had been the result of explosions where pieces of the copper cylinder had

BEEN DRIVEN INTO THE FLESH.

Or it might have been that the "wad" with which the powder is covered had been forced into the hand. As illustrative of this view of the subject, the following special dispatch published in THE TRIBUNE of July 12 may be quoted:

"ELGIN, Ill., July 11.—Robert Hewitt died last night of tetanus, after thirty hours of acute agony. The deceased boy worked prior to Sunday, July 2, for W. H. Jeckle, a dealer in Fourth of July goods. On that day he accidentally discharged a toy-pistol which he was showing, the wad from the "blank cartridge" which it contained entering his thumb near the nail. A physician probed for it unsuccessfully. Thinking little of the injury, he neglected it until it began to pain him severely. Finally the thumb was cut open along the course of the wadding, and the latter extracted. Shortly after this symptoms of lockjaw ensued."

In this case the cause was plain enough, yet the wad was of common paper. Mr. Gillespie, as an expert in firearms, was inclined to denounce the pistol first of all. He said that it was unscientific, dangerous even in the hands of experts and trebly dangerous in the hands of boys. If he had his way he would make the sale of such weapons a penal offense. The manner in which he handled the thing showed better than words the respect which he entertained for its death-dealing powers.

The reporter, in order to arrive at the constituents of paper wafers, called at the office of the United States Engineer's Department and found there several officers of the regular army. These gentlemen are all experts in explosives, but they could give little information about the deadly wafer, not having had any practical experience therewith. They believed, however, that the wafer was composed of fulminate of mercury, and therefore calculated to be risky at least. All had heard of the great mortality recorded since the Fourth, and all agreed that the sale of the toy-pistols ought

TO BE PROHIBITED BY LAW.

One gentleman said that the things were more dangerous than a 45-calibre bullet.

The head of a firm of dealers in fireworks was seen. He said that the toy-pistol was introduced three years ago. His firm sold the pistols one year and then quit, being satisfied that the weapons were of such a character as to be dangerous. Last year they received a considerable consignment, but strict orders were given to discharge any employé who should be found handling one, and the entire outfit was thrown into the boiler fire. This gentleman said the copper cap was the mischief-maker, and that the paper wafers were harmless. The manager of the same firm went further and declared that one could eat the wafers without harm. This hardly tallies with Dr. Williams' analysis of the wafers. But both these gentlemen agreed that the sale of the toy-pistols ought to be prohibited by law or city ordinance. The Coroner took the same view. In the case of Charles Zucker, of No. 24 Pearce street, the latest victim of the murderous toy-pistol, the Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict, which, after setting forth the cause of death, recommended as follows:

"We, the jury, in view of the many accidents recently reported, would recommend that the authorities, legislative and executive, take such steps as will prohibit the manufacture and sale of these toy-pistols, caps, and cartridges in Chicago."

A ROSTER OF THE VICTIMS.

The following is a list of fourteen other victims who have died in this city from tetanus caused by wounds from the toy-pistol since the 4th inst.:

Andrew Karasek, 7 years, 144 Augusta street.
Willie Dress, 8 years, 253 North avenue.
Frank C. Monzel, 9 years, 215 Forquer street.
Michael Tyson, 10 years, 3118 Butterfield street.
Louis G. Howard, 10 years, 2638 Prairie avenue.
William Patrick Bath, 10 years, 3709 South La Salle street.
Theodore Brown, 11 years, 569 South Halsted street.
Albert Fuchs, 13 years, 223 Van Buren street.
William Thompson, 14 years, 229 West Thirteenth place.
Thomas Thompson, 15 years, 222 North Halsted street.
Henry Greve, 21 years, 617 Wells street.
Frank Hamborsky, 21 years, 739 West Twenty-first street.
Theodore Roede, 25 years, Alexian Brothers' Hospital.
Henry J. Weber, 27 years, 598 Sedgwick street.

The truth of the matter is, none of the medical profession can give the reason for this prevalence of tetanus from apparently such trivial causes. Some say that in case where the wound had been caused by the exploded cartridge, poisoning from copper was the result, and this was followed up by the fatal lockjaw. Against this theory stands out in bold relief the fact that twenty-five years ago the old-fashioned copper gun-caps formed a staple means of affording amusement to the rising generation, who were accustomed to explode them by pounding them with a hammer or a stone. The boys were frequently cut and scratched with flying pieces of the exploded copper cap, and sometimes they had their fingers burned in the explosion, but in those days a case of tetanus was as rare as one of hydrophobia, and none was ever reported as having been caused by the copper gun cap. The only words of warning from anxious parents were: "Look out there for your eyes," as it was feared a flying fragment of the cap might enter that organ and destroy the sight.

None of the medical books or magazines contains any record of any of these cases, which have been steadily increasing in number since the invention of the accursed toy, and it would seem that none of the physicians who had been called in to attend the cases has thought it worth while to give them a searching investigation. Even had they done so and were unable to arrive at any conclusion, yet a comparison of notes might make some of the points clearer and add just so much more to the world's knowledge of practical medicine. It is, however, not improbable that some steps will be taken in the near future to solve the problem by experimenting with the cartridges and wafers on the lower animals.

Last evening a reporter endeavored to ascertain the facts in the case of some of the victims mentioned above, but was only moderately successful in one. The doctor who attended him declined to be interviewed on the subject, and the information obtained was from the relatives.

Albert Fuchs, aged 13 years, the son of a widow, residing at No. 223 Van Buren street, died of lockjaw on the morning of the 11th inst., from the effects of a burn received from the premature explosion of a toy pistol. The little fellow was using blank cartridges in a single-barreled pistol about 9 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth of July. He was loading the weapon and had his hand on the trigger, when a boy came along and pushed his arm, causing him to let go of the hammer, which resulted in a premature explosion of the cartridge, a portion of which passed through the fleshy part of his left hand near the thumb. He felt no evil effects from it until the following Sunday evening, when he sat down to supper. He was then unable to eat his bread, and he so informed his sister, who was sitting next to him. His mother told him to go to a doctor at once, and Dr. Wills was summoned. He gave some medicine at the time, and visited the patient regularly several times a day and night until he died Tuesday morning. The child became perfectly rigid, and remained conscious until within two hours of his death, realizing on Monday that he was going to die. The jaws at times relaxed somewhat, but never sufficiently to allow him to partake of any food save a little liquid.

GRAIN GAMBLING.

Another Scheme for Catching the Unwary Granger.

It was only a few days ago THE TRIBUNE had occasion to notice the doings of an alleged commission firm doing business in the bucket-shops, which was flooding the country with circulars descriptive of the immense profits to be made. Now comes another house which apparently acts on the same plan. G. W. Rumble and Wilson T. Soule are two public-spirited men who are anxious to benefit their fellow-men. They therefore organized in August, 1881, a concern known as the American Grain Company, which was incorporated last April—possibly on All Fools' Day—with a capital of $250,000, divided up into shares of $25 each. This company was organized especially to allow small investors an opportunity of getting suddenly and violently rich through the kind mediation of Messrs. Rumble & Soule. In spite of the fact that the concern guarantees 24 per cent annually the managers feel impelled to flood the country with circulars asking for purchasers of shares. The June dividend, they say, was 5 per cent, which would be at the rate of 60 per cent per annum. They say also that as soon as circumstances are favorable large transactions will be made and then shareholders may expect large dividends of 300 to 3,000 per cent. The circular is delightfully reticent as to what these circumstances are or when they will come off, although it does assure the stockholders that they "may occur at any time."

The remarks already applied to another concern of the same stamp apply equally to this. The managers may be perfectly honest in their dealings, and they may, although it is not probable, earn the large dividends they claim, but the business is not one which commends itself to intelligent investors. Operations based solely on the fluctuations in the market are illegal and dangerous, and the bucket-shops mar more fortunes than they make. Operations in the regular way are risky enough, but money invested in grain "companies" is generally lost with striking regularity. There are commission houses in this city operating in the usual manner on the Regular Board of Trade who would never dare to guarantee 24 per cent profit per annum, as do W. T. Soule & Co. That fact is in itself suspicious. The business is at best precarious, and concerns which guarantee such large profits will be avoided. They may be honest, but are too sanguine to be successful.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TOURNAMENT.

The following item appeared in the Indianapolis *Journal* July 7, 1882:

"What purports to be a challenge to Raper Commandery from St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago, has been placed in the hands of one of the members of Raper. It is addressed to the Eminent Commander, Austin H. Brown, who is now on his way to Omaha, and it is not certain what action will be taken on it, as the mode of its delivery, etc., are not free from suspicion. Since the encampment opened, some gentlemen from Chicago have been in the city, and the day before they departed they, claiming to represent the St. Bernard, left the paper referred to. The members of Raper say that if it is a proper challenge they will gladly accept it, according to the rules governing such affairs. It is to be regretted that Mr. Brown is out of the city, and that the contest, if held, will necessarily be somewhat delayed."

Upon inquiry it is found to be alleged that the truth is somewhat garbled in the above statement. The facts are Eminent Commander J. B. Overmyer, Captain-General H. C. Purinton, and one or two other Sir Knights of St. Bernard Commandery did attend the military and templar tournament held at Indianapolis on July 4, 5, and 6, and were individually recognized and courteously received as representatives of St. Bernard Commandery, Chicago; that prior to their departure they were legally authorized and instructed to leave the challenge referred to in the hands of Raper Commandery, which challenge was promptly accepted by Eminent Commander Brown, by sending a communication to St. Bernard to that effect on the following morning, July 7. This letter of acceptance, however, was not considered to be official; and, having ten days' grace, according to the rules governing the competitive drill, within which time they were obliged to accept the challenge, naming the time and place for the contest, or else surrender the banner upon demand to the Commandery sending the challenge, Raper dispatched by messenger a second communication to Chicago, signed by Eminent Commander Brown, making inquiry as to the authenticity of the challenge, and then subsequently formally accepted the challenge as a Commandery on the last day of grace, or on July 16, naming Sept. 5 for the time and Indianapolis for the place of contest. The St. Bernard boys feel justly indignant because of the spirit in which their challenge was received, and they say that the only suspicious thing connected with the entire transaction is, that Raper Commandery No. 1 may lose her prize banner on Sept. 5, 1882, for St. Bernard proposes going to Indianapolis with such an idea in view.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

Where machinery is used the Drew oil-cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Loss of a Game to Buffalo Drops Chicago Back to a Tie Again.

Providence Manages to Secure a Victory Over Boston by a Score of 1 to 0.

Buffalo 4, Chicago 3.

After scratching out of one game by sheer luck the Chicagos yesterday lost a game on its merits. They should have lost all three of the games played here by Buffalo, as the latter has invariably played better ball and deserved to win. Luck was about equally distributed yesterday, but the best play was clearly on the side of the visitors, who played a steady, close game throughout, and, while having fewer hits to their credit, they did their batting when it was needed to bring in runs. For the first six innings the Chicagos made a sickly display of batting, the one-armed man being again too much for them. Of Chicago's five errors three told against them and yielded unearned runs, while but one of Buffalo's three misplays affected the score. The loss of the game is almost entirely attributable to Gore, whose muff of an easy fly let in a run, and whose failure in the ninth inning to back up Dalrymple allowed three bases to be taken where with good backing the hit could not have yielded more than two, and the batsman might possibly have been held on first base. For fielding errors nobody is subjected to censure in the Chicago team, but for pure laziness and downright neglect there is no possible excuse. The run-getting began in the second inning, when after two outs Foley hit for two bases and was batted home by White's single. In the fourth Gore muffed Brouthers' fly, and on the succeeding outs and a single by Richardson an unearned run was made. In the first half of the fourth Kelly led off with a two-baser, but got no further than third, as Anson popped up a foul fly to White, Williamson was retired at first, and Burns struck out. Again in the fifth Goldsmith started with a two-baser, but both Flint and Nicol struck out in the weakest and most aggravating manner, and Dalrymple gave Rowe an easy foul bound. In the sixth Gore began with a single and stole second, but neither Kelly, Anson, nor Williamson could do anything to help him on. In the seventh both Goldsmith and Burns hit for two bases, Goldsmith went to third on Flint's out at first, and tallied on Richardson's muff of Nicol's very difficult fly. Dalrymple popped up a fly to Brouthers, and after Nicol had cleverly stolen second Gore hit to Force and was ruled out at first base, though it was more than an even thing that the decision was wrong, as Brouthers failed to hold the ball. With the score a tie Chicago began the eighth inning, Kelly getting his second two-baser as a starter, and going to third on Anson's single. Williamson's grounder to Richardson resulted in a double play at second and first, but Kelly scored an earned run. Buffalo tied in the last half of the eighth, O'Rourke scoring on Burns' fumble and singles by Rowe and Richardson. For the ninth inning Goldsmith gave Purcell a fly and Flint one to Force. Nicol then got in a pretty two-baser along the left-field foul line, but Dalrymple hit weakly to Richardson, and died at first. The tie business was quickly settled by Jim White, who drove the ball against left-field fence, and it bounded off and rolled far down the field. Gore, who should have backed up Dalrymple, stood in his tracks and never moved, and White reached third base. Dalrymple made a long throw to Williamson, who let the ball get away from him, and White kept on and crossed the plate with the winning run. Average play would have held him at second at furthest, and with Force, Daily, and Purcell following the inning should have been a blank. The pitching and catching on both sides and the play of Richardson at second and Force at short were the fielding features. Chicago is again a tie with Providence, and must now meet Cleveland for four games, commencing with tomorrow. Providence, after the game today with Boston, next meets Worcester, and Chicago will have to work hard and play well to stand so well as a tie at the end of this week.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	2
Kelly, s. s.	4	1	2	4	2	3	1
Anson, 1b.	3	0	1	1	9	0	0
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	3	1
Burns, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
Goldsmith, p.	4	1	2	4	1	0	0
Flint, c.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Nicol, r. f.	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Total	36	3	8	14	24	8	5
Buffalo.							
Purcell, l. f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b.	4	1	1	2	14	0	0
Rowe, c.	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	7	1
Foley, r. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
White, 3b.	4	1	2	4	1	0	0
Force, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	6	1
Daily, p.	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Total	34	4	7	11	27	16	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicaga, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Two-base hits—Kelly (2), Goldsmith (2), Burns, Nicol, Brouthers.
Three-base hit—White.
First base on balls—Anson.
First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Buffalo, 3.
Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 6.
Struck out—Burns, Flint.
Double play—Richardson-Brouthers.
Umpire—Bradley.

Providence 1, Boston 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—The science of the game of base-ball received a fine exemplification today in one of the prettiest contests imaginable between the Boston and Providence Clubs. Ward and Mathews pitched, and Nava and Deasley caught. Both of the sphere twisters were on their mettle, and pitched with all their old-time brilliancy. Consequently the safe hitting was light. They were excellently backed up by their respective clubs, and the fielding was so sharp that only one run was scored in the game, and that in the ninth inning by the Providence catcher. He made a base-hit and stole second. Start hit a fly to Rowen in right field, and he made a miserable muff, allowing Nava to score the winning run. Boston was last at the bat, but did not reach a base. Nava and Denny especially distinguished themselves by brilliant play.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base-hits—Providence, 4; Boston, 3.
Fielding-errors—Providence, 3; Boston, 2.
First base on balls—Morrill.
Bases on errors—Providence, 2.
Struck out—Providence, 5; Boston, 2.
Double-plays—Nava-Start, Morrill-Sutton.
Passed ball—Deasley, 1.
Wild pitch—Ward, 1.
Umpire—McLean.

Louisville 7, Baltimore 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The home team was badly beaten today, the score being as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	—7
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Worcester 12, Metropolitan 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Today's game between the Worcesters and Metropolitans resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	4	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	—12
Metropolitan	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Cincinnati 12, Allegheny 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	—12
Allegheny	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6

AN ORGANIC SOURCE OF DISCORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 19.—There is trouble in the Christian Church in this place. The younger and more progressive portion of the congregation have determined to purchase an organ for the choir, and old-fashioned members are kicking against the move, regarding it as a wicked innovation upon the proper manner of worshiping. As both sides are plucky and determined, the matter bids fair to cause a great deal of bad feeling.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Iron & Tin-Plate Company Forced to the Wall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—The United States Iron & Tin-Plate Works at McKeesport, in this county, will be levied on by the Sheriff tomorrow on an execution for $60,000, issued in favor of J. H. Demmler, of this city. It is a joint-stock concern, with a capital of $75,000, and employs 150 men. The property of the company was heavily mortgaged in 1874. In 1875 an arrangement was made by which the company agreed to pay $10,000 a year semi-annually, and interest on the debt. This they failed to do. Mr. Demmler is President of the company. The total indebtedness is about $125,000. The company a few years ago invested heavily in machinery for the manufacture of tin, which the recent Treasury decision has rendered practically valueless. The strike of the ironworkers added to their difficulties, and under the pressure of these circumstances they have been forced to the wall.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
George R. Thompson, Quincy, Ill	[illegible]
Carrie M. Crocker, Quincy, Ill	[illegible]
Peter Stellman, Desplaines, Ill	[illegible]
Minnie Kade, Chicago	[illegible]
Will H. Pettengill, Chicago	[illegible]
Louisa H. Conover, Chicago	[illegible]
Schuyler W. Mattison, Chicago	[illegible]
Addie Wahlgreen, Chicago	[illegible]
Nicholas Peppas, Chicago	[illegible]
Pauline Schneider, Chicago	[illegible]
Nicholas Gough, Chicago	[illegible]
May Belle Ryan, Arcadia, Ind	[illegible]
Thomas Callahan, Chicago	[illegible]
Kate Warren, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry C. Steege, Chicago	[illegible]
Sarah J. Jones, Park Ridge	[illegible]
Charles J. Larson, 17 Milton-av	[illegible]
Allertina B. Nelson, Chicago	[illegible]
Delphes Gignac, South Chicago	[illegible]
Melanie Bougie, South Chicago	[illegible]
Albert Bauer, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanna Ganzmann, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Mill, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Laughlin, Chicago	[illegible]
Ernst Stendel, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Milheiz, Chicago	[illegible]
Harry Seaman, Chicago	[illegible]
Esther Smith, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles Thomas, Chicago	[illegible]
Louisa Harr, Chicago	19
Dennis Spellman, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Portoes, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Bradigan, Chicago	[illegible]
Mina Witt, Chicago	[illegible]
Otto Tosch, Chicago	[illegible]
Agathe Schuette, Chicago	[illegible]
Alonzo Hankins, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary F. Boynton, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Gazzolo, Chicago	[illegible]
Carlotta Marinellie, Chicago	[illegible]
Dominick C. Fabronius, Chicago	[illegible]
Mrs. Matie Moris, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Scales, Chicago	[illegible]
Josephine Kumley, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles E. Bunnell, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosalin E. Hall, Waterville, O	[illegible]
Fred F. Reum, Tolleston, Ind	27
Hilda Seske, Tolleston, Ind	19
John J. Wallace, Chicago	[illegible]
Kittie Eldridge, Chicago	[illegible]
Elmer E. Witt, Chicago	[illegible]
Clara B. Olmsted, Anna, Ill	[illegible]
Fred Thomas, Chicago	[illegible]
Martha Hildebrand, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

BOOTH—July 18, 1882, Mrs. Ellen Booth, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Mary Ferris, 46 North Sangamon-st., at 1 p. m. July 20, to Graceland.

ORMSBY—At Big Rock, Ill., July 11, W. A. Ormsby, aged 37 years.

STUCKART—Arthur Stuckart, son of Henry and Annie Stuckart, aged 5 months.

Funeral to Oakwoods Thursday, July 20, at 2 o'clock, from residence, 2517 Archer-av.

DOWLING—At 8 p. m., Martin Dowling, at 588 Hubbard-st.

Funeral further notice.

DEUBLER—July 19, Catherina Deubler, aged [illegible] years, of consumption.

Funeral from residence, 419 Fifth-av., on Saturday, July 22, at 1 p. m., to Waldheim Cemetery.

TAYLOR—July 19, 1882, Jeremiah Taylor, aged 41 years.

Funeral Thursday, July 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 4109 South Halsted-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ZUCKER—In this city, Tuesday, July 18, at 5 p. m., Charlie, beloved son of Isadore and Annie Zucker, aged 9 years 4 months and 7 days, of lockjaw.

May his soul rest in peace.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 24 Pearce-st., Thursday morning, July 20, at 9 o'clock. Friends are invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

VAUGHAN—At the residence of his parents, [illegible] Chestnut-st., July 19, of consumption, James Alexander, second and beloved son of Patrick and Ann Vaughan.

Funeral from his late residence Friday, July 21, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

G. C. NEEDHAM, THE BOSTON evangelist, formerly of our city, will lead the noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day.

MRS. ISABELLA JONES WILL LEAD the Gospel Temperance Meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day at 3 o'clock. Entrance, 10 Arcade-court.

THE Y. M. C. A. "SENATE" MEETS IN the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock this evening. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Thursday, July 20, at 9:30,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF

Crockery and Glassware.

FULL LINES OF

W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock., and Yellow-ware. New lines of Glassware, Lamps, etc.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE

TO

Mason Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Board of Real Estate Managers of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, a their office, 241 La Salle-st., up to noon of August 1 1882, for furnishing all materials and doing all the masonry work required on the new Board of Trade Building at the head of LaSalle-st., according to the details and specifications on file at the office of W. W. Boyington, architect, 157 La Salle-st. The work upon the first story to be finished during the present building season, and the balance of the work to be completed by October 1, 1883. The building will be 174 by 225 feet, with a height of say 140 feet. The managers reserve the right to accept any proposal made or to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Your attention having been called to the merits of

LUSTRO

We would now ask: HAVE YOU TRIED IT? It is the BEST and QUICKEST

Cleaner and Polisher

IN THE WORLD

Of NICKEL, SILVER WARE,

PLATE GLASS, AND SHOW CASES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy — KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

TURNIP SEED.

New crop just in. For sale at wholesale and retail, by

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,

202 to 206 Randolph-st.

BIRDS — KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

TRUNK — Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

ERNEST SPENCER.

No Tidings of the Little Boy Who Disappeared from Milwaukee—A Reward Offered for His Recovery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The search for little Ernest Spencer continues, and the case is attracting much attention. This afternoon men dragged the lake as far north as Whitefish Bay, and the fields, fences, ravines, and every inch of the ground was searched between the river and lake for many miles north. Men were sent into the country on every road, and each of them took hand-bills, which they will distribute and tack up in prominent places. The search is managed by Chief Wason, and the men employed all report to him for orders, so that all may go in different directions, thus rendering the hunt more effective. This afternoon Mr. Spencer heard of a missing child on Railroad street and hurried there to investigate, only to find it was not his son. Chief Wason, Mayor Stowell, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. McLaren held a consultation this morning, and decided to have new bills printed offering a reward of $250 for the discovery of the child. If he is not found before tomorrow it is probable that the citizens of Milwaukee will subscribe a much larger amount as a reward.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Erie Street Bridge.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.—the public would like to know why it is that Mayor Harrison cannot make arrangements for Erie street bridge to be opened, so that pedestrians and vehicles can cross it, and not go four or five blocks out of their way. The property-owners in the vicinity think that there are taxes enough paid to allow them some conveniences. When Mayor Heath was in there was not this trouble. And why should it be now. ERIE STREET.

George Francis Train and the Presidency.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Can you inform me whether George Francis Train ever ran for the Presidency? If so, on what ticket, and how many votes did he get? I have an indistinct idea of seeing old campaign badges with his pictures on. Yours, etc., WALTER A. CONCKLIN.

[He ran on no ticket and got no votes. He talked of himself as a candidate and made speeches, but it was all sheer nonsense].

A PROUD MILITIA OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—At a meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment, I. N. G., today I. H. Barkley was reëlected Colonel and was presented with a sword.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

872 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, A LADY'S watch and chain. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

FOUND—A DIAMOND BROOCH; OWNer can have by proving property and paying charges. TEBBETS & GARLAND, 1736 Wabash-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A SMALL BAY pony, branded on both shoulders P A S. DELAMATER, 190 Dearborn-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM MY barn, Monday night, a brown mare, 7 years old, small spot in forehead, small scar on left hind foot; is about 16 hands high, will weigh 1,000 lbs; thin in flesh. JAS. BUDZINSKI, 77 Front-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS SOLD CHEAP on $10 monthly payments; 50 new pianos to rent. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner of State and Adams.

KNABE, GUILD, HIGGINS, AND OTHer second-hand pianos for sale or rent at bargains. H. BRANCH, 208 State-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS Sold on installments if required. NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS Sold on installments if required. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison—Best stock of pianos and organs in the city. Cash or easy payments, to suit the purchaser.

STORY & CAMP—PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET ANOTHER respectable lady who can command $600 cash to join her in a business that has paid over $60 per week for three years; assistance required to take place of retiring partner; interview necessary for particulars. Address S 34, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. Call at 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 40 and 42. Office open until 10 o'clock p. m. Practice in all the courts.

MRS. BALDWIN, MAGNETIC HEALER, has pleasant home for ladies during confinement. 441 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BABY-CARRIAGE IN good condition; a willow one preferred. Address C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES to hear of a good place to start a small drugstore. Address M, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

CORA L. V. HEYWOOD, PSYCHOMEtrist, trance, business, writing, and prophetic medium. Advises on lawsuits, stocks, patents, races, grain deals, and business matters generally. Psychometrises from lock of hair, photographs, handwriting, gloves, ores, old relics, etc. Private seances each day at 326 West Madison-st., hours 9 to 8. Public seance Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

DR. KATE BISCHOP, BATHS, MAGnetic treatment. 451 West Madison-st., 1st floor

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — LEASE AND furniture complete of a nice flat near Lincoln Park. Inquire of WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 49 North Clark-st.

HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, 568 W. Madison-st.—Standard household goods at lowest possible prices for cash or on time; everything entirely new. SHERMAN, JAMSEN & CO.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—FLAT TOP, BLACK WALnut office-desk with shelves and drawers on both sides, 31x48 inches, for $10. Call before 3 p. m. today. Room 13, 179 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOING FAST—GOING FAST—

$200! $200! $200!! $200!!! $200!!!!

Those wishing to get good business corner lots at Garfield should call at once, as prices will advance rapidly as the town grows. I am now selling lots from $200 up.

With $50 cash you can secure a lot worth from $200 to $500, and the balance on time to suit. Call and let me show them to you; they will surely bring you double this amount in one year from date.

Lots on North-av., $300 each and up; 6 lots, 177 feet deep, close to the park, at $350 each; well worth $500.

50 foot front lots at the park, $775.

50x150 foot lots on the boulevard, $1,100.

Lots fronting on the park, 165 feet deep, $750.

Lots on Division-st., near the park, $500.

Lots one-half block east of the park, $350, adjoining lots that are held at $600.

8 lots joining the railroad for coal and lumber yards; will be sold for $2,500.

5 lots with a splendid house, store, and living rooms, and barn; only $2,200.

One large fine residence, arranged for 2 families, 13 rooms; all furnished complete, lot 160 feet front; shade and fruit trees; only $6,000; a great bargain.

One fine gothic brick residence and barn; all first-class; lot 125x200 feet, in a most elegant location; price only $12,000.

3 fine 2-story residences with large lots, $2,500 each.

One brick cottage, 6 rooms, close to the park, in complete order; only $1,750.

New houses, with lots, for $1,200 up; easy payments.

A 10-acre block, ripe for subdividing; will retail out now for $30,000. I will sell same for $10,000; one-half cash.

I have just put upon the market 44 lots near Humboldt Park, and fronting on the boulevard, and on Armitage-av., close to steam and horse cars; lots 44x150 feet each, $500; no cash down to those who build; can be paid in three or four years. This is the best bargain ever offered at Humboldt Park. Call and let me show them to you. Do not miss the chance. I shall sell them all in three weeks.

Five lots, each 25x110 feet, with a large two-story frame store building, with barn and living water, on a corner, only four blocks from the park, $2,200.

One 2-story frame dwelling, with 50-foot lot, only two blocks from the park, $1,450.

And houses and lots inside of two blocks from the park, ranging in prices from $1,150 up.

I have 5,000 lots for sale at Humboldt Park and Garfield for $200 to $1,300 each.

My sales for the last six months at Humboldt Park and Garfield amount to $140,000.

I have been selling property in this vicinity for the last eleven years, and have all the bargains.

Office at the southeast corner California and North-avs., entrance of Humboldt Park.

Take Humboldt Park street-cars on Lake and State-sts. Only one fare to the office. Headquarters for Humboldt Park and Garfield property. Carriages at the office to show property.

Office open until 9 in the evening. Do not wait till Sunday, but come out at once if you want bargains. Cut this card out and take it with you, and see that the property is as advertised. See me before you buy. W. P. LARKIN, Humboldt Park. JOHN BREATON, Agent.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:

VACANT LOTS.

Winchester-av., near Ogden, $900.

Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $800.

West Congress-st., near Wood, $75 per foot.

Keeley-st., south of Archer-av., $300 to $800.

Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 37x179, at $75 per foot.

Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st., very cheap.

Thirty-ninth-st., near Vincennes-av., 50x180.

Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 125x90; good business property.

Indiana-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.

Prairie-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.

Calumet-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.

Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.

Dearborn-av., between Goethe and Schiller-sts.

Lots in Englewood.

Lots near Pullman.

Lots in Lake View, one mile north of city limits.

All of above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE — 100X173 FEET ON MICHigan-av., southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; 124x119 feet on southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Woodland Park, for $125 per foot—a block of stores and flats erected on this choice corner would rent quickly and pay largely on the investment.

Also, 100 feet on Grand boulevard, corner Forty-ninth-st.; 100 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Fifty-sixth-st.; 40 feet on Thirty-seventh-st.; 50 feet on Oak-av. and 50 feet on Bryant-av., near Vincennes-av.; 24 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; 40 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 75 feet on South Park-av., corner Thirty-second-st.; 25 feet on University place, with party-wall paid for, $125 per foot; 75 feet, east front, on Evans-av., north of Forty-third-st., for $27 per foot; 50 feet on Seeley-av., near Jackson, for $65 per foot; 24 feet on Polk-st., near Vernon Park; 120 feet corner of Leavitt and Taylor-sts., and lots near Wicker and Humboldt Parks, at from $400 to $500 each. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BRICK DWELLing having all conveniences, with first-class surroundings, near Chicago University; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas fixtures, etc., for $6,000.

Also, a 2-story and basement 10-room brick at Oakland, and the cottage 3535 Vernon-av., with large lot, very cheap. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. Large pieces of manufacturing property in the best part of the West Division, on Clinton, Jefferson, Adams, Lake, Fulton, and Carroll-av., east of Halsted-st. Manufacturers wishing fine locations can be suited by calling on us. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: STATE-ST., just south of Banks—A very desirable lot, 50x150 feet.

FOR SALE—24x125, on Warren-av., between Oakley and Western. 25x125, on Warren-av., east of California. 50x125, on Warren-av., adjoining above; very cheap. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — AT $4,000 CASH, RESIdence and business property, where you can earn your bread, meat, and potatoes; lot 30x150; location, Cottage-Grove-av.; agents not wanted. Apply to FRANK L. WIXON, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: ASHLAND-AV.—Between Polk and Harrison-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—27x178, on Jackson-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-av., a choice lot for residence, and can be had low if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHIgan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: THIRD-AV.—Between Harrison and Polk-sts., 24x131 feet; west front.

FOR SALE—HINMAN-ST.—A few choice lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts., cheap, near large manufacturing interests. S. J. GLOVER, Room 8, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.: Hermitage-av. and Polk-st., 75x125, with very nice 2-story house and barn; a good home for $8,000. Jefferson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 27½x98. Ashland-av., corner Park, fronting Union Park, 100 x125, with nice cottage. Ashland-av. and Erie-st., 21x100, with cottage, only $2,000.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WALLER-ST.—Near Thirteenth, frame house, and lot 26x100 feet; $2,000. JOHNSON-ST.—North of Wright, one lot.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Manufacturing, warehouse, and dock property. I am making specialty of above class of property, and shall be pleased to see those wishing to sell, purchase, or rent. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price, $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE brick house, with brick barn and lot 100x162 feet, east front; cost present owner $30,000 cash; buildings alone cost $18,000. Price $15,000. A rare bargain. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Union Park; three stories and basement octagon-front; must be sold. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: MONROE-ST.—Near Robey, fine two-story and basement brick house, with or without furniture; has just been papered and grained handsomely, and is in perfect order; good two-story brick barn, alley on side; can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORner. Rented to one tenant for 5 years, $57,000; pays 8½ per cent. Central corner paying over $9,000 net, $100,000. Would take some property as part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $4,000 CASH, THE cheapest residence and business property combined on Cottage Grove-av.; lot 30x150; must be sold; owner going to California. Agents not wanted. Apply to FRANK L. WIXON, Grocer, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE — WEST OF LINCOLN Park, brick building in three six-room flats; modern conveniences; can give purchaser possession of parlor flat; $5,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: LOTS—On Montana and Dunning-sts., between Seminary and Racine-avs.; fine, high lands, in neighborhood of good brick houses, at from $30 to $32.50 per foot, on very long time at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT CORNER, Humboldt and Central Park boulevard, very low; 2-story brick dwelling near the new South Park depot, cheap. EVERSON & CO., 181 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT ON NORTH La Salle-st., corner Oak; price reasonable; 26 feet and house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $11,500, and same near Twenty-fourth-st., $12,000. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., FOUR-story brick building, renting for $2,000, price $18,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PIECE OF business property, 51x180 feet, with 3-story stone-front; rented to one tenant for five years at $3,600 per year. Price $42,000. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT ON SOUTH-east corner of Superior and Market-sts. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Elm-sts., 2-story, and basement and sub-cellar, stone-front house, bath, gas-fixtures, screens, storm-doors, and all modern conveniences, lot 25x150 feet; $19,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

La Salle-av., elegant 3-story corner residence, $15,000.

La Salle-av., 3-story marble front and 40-foot lot, $8,750.

La Salle-av., 25x154, north of Schiller-st., east front, $150 per foot.

Dearborn-av., brown-stone front, near Chicago-av., $12,500.

Dearborn-av., southeast corner Division-st., 40x100, $210 per foot.

Dearborn-av., southwest corner Division-st., 61x150, $300 per foot.

Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., two 3-story houses, $20,000.

Dearborn-av., corner Huron-st., four houses, rented for $2,250; price $18,000.

Huron-st., near State, lot 28x102 to alley, $175 per ft.

North State-st., near Chicago-av., 50x120, $7,500.

Rush-st., near Walton-place, 45x100, $130 per foot.

Oak-st., east of Rush, 28x108, with small cottage, $3,400.

Bellevue-place, east of Rush-st., 48x108, $120 per foot.

Cedar-st., east of Rush, 30x74, $2,250.

Division-st., near La Salle-av., 28x135, $120 per foot.

North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park, six marble fronts, from $8,500 to $9,500 each.

North Clark-st., north of Schiller, east front, 30x150, $145 per foot.

North Clark-st., near Garfield-av., 36x120, $95 per ft.

Wisconsin-st., No. 33, 3-story octagon brick, $6,500.

Garfield-av., near Lincoln, 10-room brick house, and lot 33x125; this is very cheap at $6,500.

Belden-av., 70x195, near Clark-st., $120 per foot.

Belden-av., corner Belden-place, 25x112, $2,500.

North Wells-st., corner Erie-st., 44x110, $200 per foot.

Hurlbut-st., 3-story brick in flats, $7,500.

Hurlbut-st., near Belden-av., 10-room house, brick barn, lot 36x125; price $6,500.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

$7,500—Monroe-st., near Lincoln, stone-front house, with extension; 12 rooms; barn.

$10,000—Warren-av., stone-front house; parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor; lot 25x125 feet.

$7,500—Park-av., octagon front brick house; stone steps and sidewalk; brick barn; a bargain.

$8,500—Washington-boulevard, octagon front brick house; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; brick barn.

$10,000—Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; brick house of 16 rooms; brick barn; lot 22x130 feet.

$7,500—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front house, with extension.

$16,000—Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., 3-story and basement octagon stone-front house; barn.

$15,000—Ellis-av., large brick residence containing 16 rooms; 5 rooms on first floor; lot 33x130 feet.

$7,000—Oak-st., near Rush, octagon front brick house, 3 rooms deep.

$7,000—Prairie-av., brick house; 10 rooms; barn; lot 25x130 feet.

$6,500—Monroe-st., near Throop, 2-story frame house; brick basement; lot 27x130 feet.

$8,500—Centre-av., near Adams-st., octagon stone-front house; 14 rooms, with all conveniences.

$6,500—Monroe-st., near Leavitt, octagon front brick house; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.

165 Peoria-st., 2-story and basement frame house; modern improvements; will be sold cheap.

Jackson-st., near Lincoln, 2-story frame, with modern improvements; lot 30x125 feet.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT. ON LAKE-AV., near Forty-second-st., at $60 per foot.

110x340 on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., with house and barn.

100x175, a corner near South Park, for $6,500.

300x175, with house, barn, large trees, small fruit, corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Woodlawn-av.; bargain.

60x150, on Evans-av., near Forty-third-st., at $25 per foot.

50x150, on Forty-third-st., near St. Lawrence-av., at $30 per foot.

Brick houses on Bowen-av., $4,500 each; one frame for $3,500.

25x125, on corner of Clark and Forty-fifth-sts., for $600.

Good 2-story brick and frame houses near Oakland for $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, and $6,000.

48x150, with frame house and brick barn on Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., for $6,500.

50x150, with frame house on Oak-av., near Vincennes, for $8,500.

3561 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick house and barn for $6,500.

20x125, on Drexel boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st., for $150 per foot.

Lots at Ravenswood at $10 per foot.

2-story frame house, and 50x125, Englewood and Normal, for $1,800 and $2,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48-foot lot near Thirteenth-st., $16,500, very cheap.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, near Thirty-third-st., dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—An elegant stone-front house, in perfect order throughout, handsomely frescoed; over $6,000 has recently been expended on the house, and it is now better than new. Gas is lighted by electricity. The house is 25 feet wide, and has fine dining-room on parlor floor; $30,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—New and very handsome pressed brick house north of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, modern in all respects, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Has never been occupied; possession any time. Lot 25x180 feet.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—With 50-foot corner lot, one of Burnham & Root's best plans, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $35,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot 25x175 feet, near Twenty-fifth-st., east front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $11,500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Fourteenth-st., 25 feet wide, $12,000.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

PEARSON-ST.

Two-story and basement and attic brick house, with stone trimmings, 3 rooms deep, south front, east of State-st., with furniture, cheap and easy terms.

PEARSON-ST.

Residence lot 50x100, north front, near Cass-st.; first-class location.

PINE-ST.

Residence lot, 35 feet frontage, opposite Farwell's residence site.

DEARBORN-AV.

Residence lot, 25 feet, east front, south of Washington Park; two splendid lots corner Division; a 3-story and basement octagon brick house near Ohio-st. Call for particulars. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD: Manufacturing, dock, and warehouse property. I am making a specialty of sale and rental of above class of property, and shall be pleased to see those wishing to sell, purchase, or rent. I have well located small manufacturing lots in all parts of the city. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.—50 feet just west of California-av., south front; also, choice corner west of California-av., 50 feet.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone-front near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000, on easy terms. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SOUTH-west part of city, $75,000. Just right to subdivide, and will pay 100 per cent. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST ERIE-ST.—Near Paulina, cottage, and lot 25x125 feet; price $1,800.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots at from $100 to $300, $15 to $25 cash down, balance in $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. "This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer town on the lake than Glencoe: good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence Glencoe.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts. Trains stop at Fifty-ninth-st., one block from this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. Price from $375 to $450 per lot. Title perfect; abstract of title and full warranty deed given each purchaser. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT CORNER Archer-av. and Fifty-first-st.; a bargain. 12½ acres corner Archer-av. and Forty-third-st.; a bargain.

80 acres, one-third covered with fine elm and maple trees, on G. T. R. R. and Seventy-first-st., $400 per acre. 9 acres fronting Central Park and Lake-st., subdivides in 88 lots, for $36,000.

160 acres in Sec. 10, Town 12, R. 38, near La Grange, at $100 per acre. 31 28-100 acres near County Farm, Sec. 19, Town. 40, R. 13, at $150 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SPECIAL bargains in a choice variety of acre tracts, varying in size from 5 to 80 acres each, in the vicinity of the West and South Side parks and of the growing suburbs of Grand Crossing, South Chicago, Irondale, Hammond, Riverdale, Pullman, and Washington Heights; some of them ripe for subdivision, and others well suited for manufacturing. Those seeking special bargains should investigate. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK—SEVeral houses beautifully located, with fine grounds, convenient to stations, good schools, etc.; also will build to suit for parties desiring to locate in this beautiful suburb. Call and select your lots and plans, and let your rents apply toward the payment of a home. Terms easy and low interest. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE LOTS CORner Fifty-second-st. and Woodlawn-av. and Greenwood-av. and Fifty-fourth-st.; bargains. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot in Blue Island, 16 miles from city. C., R. I. & P. and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways furnish first-class transportation facilities. REXFORD & PRENTICE, 89 Madison-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE — CHOICE RESIDENCE sites on lake shore, Winnetka, at low prices. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—160 acres at Highland Park, adjoining the village and near the depot, well suited for a subdivision or first-class farm. Call and make an offer at once. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOT, 50x130 feet, two fronts, opposite new South Park Station, Hyde Park-av. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY. A choice piece of acre property, 10 acres of nice, high, dry land near Grand Crossing; a bargain. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS, STATE AND Sixty-fifth-sts., $4,000; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WESTern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, several good houses and large lots on very favorable terms, and well suited to the wants of city business men. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS E. PATTERson, 188 Dearborn-st.:

BARGAINS IN ACRES.

9 acres on Eighty-seventh-st., near N. Y., C. & St. L. car-shops.

5 acres in Midway Plaisance; very choice.

20 acres, very choice, and near the parks and Ill. Cent. R. R., in Sec. 14, 38, 14.

60 acres, mostly grove, near Normal; would make a fine subdivision and retail rapidly.

20 acres near the Stock-Yards.

40 acres Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av.

80 acres on G. T. R. R., near Blue Island.

10 acres at Morgan Park; very high and beautiful.

20 acres at Morgan Park, corner of Western and Tracey-avs.

40 acres, the finest at Washington Heights.

27¼ acres at Morgan Park: a great bargain.

Several choice acre tracts on the Calumet River; high and dry.

20 acres on river, near Riverdale.

80 acres near Garfield; has the best of railroad facilities and suitable for subdivision.

1,000 acres on Grand Calumet, in Indiana.

A number of acre tracts in Indiana, near Hammond.

5 acres on Twenty-second-st. boulevard, just west of city limits.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS NEAR CHICAGO—120 acres improved, 2 miles south of Hinsdale, at $80 per acre. 160 acres near La Grange, at $100 per acre. 60 acres improved in Sec. 10, Town 37, Range 13, near Mount Greenwood and Prospect Park, for $10,000. 42 acres improved near Geneva, Ill., $10,000. 60 acres improved in Sec. 15, Town 37, Range 12, near Summit on Alton R. R., for $8,000. 30 acres improved, near Lombard, for $7,000. 30 acres improved, at Downer's Grove, fine house, for $10,000. 40 acres improved, at Wheaton, for $6,000. 40 acres improved, Batavia, nice house, $10,000. 106 acres adjoining Geneva, Ill., well improved, orchard, for $10,600. 20 acres near Lancaster, Lake Co., improved, for $60 per acre. 40-acre improved farm near Thornton, at $100. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR city property, merchandise, or approved suburban property, 16,000 acres in Franklin, Valley, Greeley, Sherman, and Boone Counties, Nebraska. Also 70,000 acres Eastern Kansas lands to exchange. I have also 100 improved Kansas farms for sale. J. C. HYDE, 168 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—45,000 ACRES OF HARD timber land in Arkansas; railroads and navigable rivers run through it; this is said to be the finest timber tract in the State; I will give a bargain. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMproved farms in Shawnee, Pawnee, Waubansee, Edwards, Chace, and Greenwood Counties, Kansas. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE land in northeast Nebraska; also 2,600 acres same location, $3.50 per acre. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS-PROPERTY ON West Madison, Van Buren-st., Blue Island-av., Halsted-st., or any good business-streets. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON NORTH Side a 40-foot lot east of Clark and north of Erie. Terms cash. Address J. YORK, 91 Ashland Block.

WANTED — A BRICK OR FRAME house west of Centre-av., from $4,000 to $7,000, for cash. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SOME FLATS ON North side. Address M J B, 24 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—COTTAGE AND lot in River Forest, Oak Park, or Austin on easy terms. State particulars. R 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED CENtral business property. Apply JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH agricultural implements and commanding a few thousand dollars can hear of a first-class opportunity. S 21, Tribune office.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST-class investment.

FOUR VALUABLE NEW INVENTIONS FOR SALE.

First—PALACE WINDOW.

Second—NON-FREEZING LIFT AND FORCE PUMP.

Third—HORSE DETACHER.

Fourth—FLOUR CHEST.

The Palace Window (only patented about 60 days) possesses many valuable advantages over the present window. The glass can be as easily and safely cleansed by a boy or girl 12 or 15 years of age in the highest story of a building as on the ground floor; much more easily glazed and painted; perfectly air tight and impervious to water; costs less than the present style window; can be applied to windows now in buildings with but little cost; experts have passed favorably upon the invention.

Architects, contractors, builders, and speculators are invited to call on E. S. West, at the Washington Hotel, corner Madison and Canal-sts., and examine full-size window in use.

Models illustrating the practical workings of all the above inventions can be seen by calling at above hotel from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. Don't hesitate to call; no trouble to show and explain.

Horse detacher, a simple, effective, and economical device for instantaneously detaching a restive or fractious horse from a carriage or buggy; can be attached in a few minutes to any running gear at a small cost; it is a convenience that no one would be without when once using it.

State and county rights for sale.

Call and see, or address DR. E. S. WEST, Washington Hotel, corner Madison and Canal-sts., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE RESTAURANT IN thriving Western city of 18,000 inhabitants and four railroads; restaurant having 135 regular boarders and large number of transients; 15 rooms in connection, rent of which aggregates $105; rent of rooms costs $22; located in centre of city; will be sold at a great sacrifice; cause of selling, sickness in family. Address Lock Box 384, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—AN ELEVATOR, WAREhouse, hay-press and barn, office, one large scale and three small scales, two fanning-mills, in excellent farming section; very desirable property; for sale much less than cost. Apply to ELMENDORF & CO., Times Building, Chicago.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, WELL ESTABlished and doing a good trade in a good location, of about seven tons capacity; will sell for cash or approved credit. Address, in real name, R 19, Tribune.

FOR SALE—IN DUBUQUE, IA., FIRST-class fruit and confectionery store, doing a good business, in the best location in the city, and cheap rent. Price, $1,200 cash. For further particulars inquire of WM. H. HALLADAY, 26 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FINE CIGAR STORE OF 12 years' standing, doing a retail trade of over $1,000 per month; owner going to Europe. Call at once and secure a great bargain. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; FINE location; doing good business; splendid opportunity. R 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND ice-cream parlor; everything new; good location, with rooms. R 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS; CLEAN AND well selected stock; splendid location; cheap lease; bad health the only cause of selling; will take part payment in real estate. R 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL FITTED UP SAloon. 343 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE — MEAT-MARKET, LOCAted in a live city near Chicago. Good stand, and no competition. Small amount of cash will buy. Reason for selling, poor health. Address S 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES, of prominent corner grocery, cheap. 224 South Halsted-st.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man who can command a few thousand dollars to organize a company with capital to start a branch manufactory in Chicago for an article (patent) introduced into Eastern States four years ago with the most satisfactory results. Address MONOPOLY, 113 North Front-st., Philadelphia.

$1,800 WILL BUY A HALF INTERest in a fine grocery business on one of the principal streets of the West Side; cash receipts over $100 per day; requires a German. Call at 80 North Wells-st. from 7 to 8:30 this evening.

$5,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted—If you have a large or small amount you wish to invest, with or without services, in a legitimate business, with a present and future—good business men now interested—call or address Room 37, 164 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HAVING A RECENT PATENT OF special and valuable importance to overall-making, would give liberal inducements to party with capital, as active or silent partner. Safe and profitable. 122 Fifth-av., Room 4.

GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION COMmanding $500 to $1,000, seeks an intellectual partner with similar amount for a financial enterprise. S 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $15,000 to $25,000 for well-established, safe cash and short time jobbing, manufacturing, and commission business, who can take full charge of finances and office work. Advertiser is established in Chicago, controls best goods in the market, is an experienced traveler, and commands a large trade in nine States. Reliable parties, with references, address for ten days MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH $600 cash to take half-interest and manage strictly cash business, well established and paying; will bear close investigation; advertiser's time all occupied in other business. Apply or address one week INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, 363 Wabash-av., Chicago.

$300—I WANT A PARTNER WITH $300 cash to join me at once in a safe, well-tried business; $30 per week guaranteed; young man preferred; particulars on interview only. Address S 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—8,000 ACRES VALUable timber and coal land, near railroad and river; will exchange for farm or good town property; all or part. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3647 VERNON-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling in thorough good repair; rent $50. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 24 Portland Block, southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—27 SIXTEENTH-ST., THREE-story brick house, 8 rooms and cellar, in good order, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANT OCTAGON stone-front, 16 rooms, 2949 Michigan-av., including mirrors, gas-fixtures, furnace, range, screens, awnings, splendid barn; will rent cheap for 2 years. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON Indiana-av.; 8 rooms; moderate price. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$25, TWO-STORY BRICK house, No. 25 Grenshaw-st.; $10, first floor No. 9 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at No. 9 Grenshaw-st. or No. 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 346 OAKLEY-AV.; modern improvements; in good repair. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 rooms, all modern improvements; will be rented low to a good tenant. 506 Fulton-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 13-ROOM HOUSE—FURnace and gas fixtures all complete; furniture for sale or rent. Inquire of the owner on the premises, 225 Ontario-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2 CONNECTING 3-STORY and basement rooming houses; furnished or unfurnished; centrally located; possession immediately. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 8-ROOM cottage on Michigan-av., near Sixty-second-st. and suburban trains; possession Aug. 1. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, ON MADison-av., just south of Fifty-fourth-st.—Three 2-story brick basement 9-room houses with modern improvements; newly papered and painted throughout, and very desirable, at $35. MYRON L. PEARCE, No. 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2968 WABASH-AV., 2 FIRST-class new and modern seven-room flats; entrances and yards separate.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SECOND flat, 108 North State-st., near Ohio; part furniture for sale.

TO RENT—FLATS—293, 294, AND 316 Bissell-st., near Webster-av.; fine location; modern improvements; 7 rooms each, $25 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NORTH OF Centre, 6-room flat, bath, closet, etc., $25; to small family. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT (COMplete), 8 rooms, all modern improvements, North Side, 20 minutes' walk from Court-House. S 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT IN NEW BRICK building; modern improvements. 199 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms in Hodges' Building, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; everything is new and first-class; passenger elevator, etc. Inquire at Flat 1.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with closets and bathroom. 9 Hubbard-ct.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, gas, bath, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR WITH bath-room. 194 Twenty-fifth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st., first floor, containing four rooms and bath-room. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1336 WABASH-AV.—LARGE alcove and other desirable furnished rooms; all conveniences; also large barn to rent.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 213 NORTH STATE-ST.—A furnished front alcove; use of gas, bath, etc.; convenient to business; private family.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT and two upper floors of large building 176 and 178 Adams-st.; elevators, vaults, etc.; suitable for wholesale or jobbing business. McCONNELL BROS., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—741 WEST MADIson-st., with basement; good location; $50 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 216 South Halsted-st., until May 1 at a reduction; building and location first-class. JOHN A. YALE, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLAT, 1251 State-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT — OFFICES—169 WASHINGton-st., on second floor, 3 rooms, $45 per month; 735 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, two suites of offices, $20 and $25 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD. Lofts for storage; use of elevator. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD: Manufacturing buildings. West Side, central; heavy brick; immediate possession. West Side, corner building, 25,000 square feet floor room; engine, boiler, elevator; immediate possession. North Side, brick, 7,500 square feet. North Side, brick, 20,000 square feet, on corner. South Side, 10,000 square feet, first floor, on railroad track; can furnish power. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors 88 Lake-st.; possession given immediately. Inquire at once. HENRY SEARS & CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER FOR manufacturing purposes in one of Illinois' best towns. Inquire or address Kankakee Planing-Mill, Kankakee, Ill.

TO RENT—BASEMENT CORNER OF State and Washington-sts., under Giles, Bro. & Co.'s jewelry store. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle.

TO RENT—TWO DINING-ROOMS AND kitchen to give meals to roomers in two houses. Address S 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Manufacturing rooms, with or without power. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT — WITH POWER, LIGHT basement 60x60, central location. Apply from 12 to 1. N. HAWKINS, 61 Market-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — TWO OR three rooms suitable for physician's office. Address R 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE ROOM for manufacturing, well lighted, with or without power; elevator if above first floor; floor area not less than 6,000 feet; location between Halsted-st. and the lake, and Kinzie and Twenty-second-sts. Address INDIANA, S 18, Tribune office, giving full particulars as to room, rent, rate per horse-power, and amount of power that can be furnished.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SEPT. 1 OR earlier, a house of 7 to 10 rooms in good location, convenient to street or steam cars. Any one building at present or having a house to rent will find a good, prompt tenant, who will take a long lease, by addressing W. F. SHAW, 220 East Madison-st. State in full what your house is.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Manufacturing buildings. I should be glad to see owners of property who will build for good tenants. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, THE Iceberg, manufactured by C. D. Dows & Co., Boston, Mass.; Tennessee marble; eight syrups; two 12-gallon copper fountains; all nearly new; cheap; easy terms. Apply to A. R. GREENWOOD, La Salle, Ill.

FOR SALE—THREE 48-INCH STANDard Columbia bicycles, separately or together, at a bargain. Reason for sale, owners have outgrown them. Address H. G. ROUSE, Secretary Peoria Bicycle Club, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—CALL-BOARD MEMBERship. Make cash bid. Address S 81, Tribune.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., Patent Attorneys, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BUSINESS MAN WANTS correspondence with a lady of refinement having from $500 to $1,000; object matrimony. Address S 32, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE: PLEASE GET letter quick; mailed Wednesday morning.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer, clerk, and timekeeper for wholesale house. Also a copyist in languages. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK, one who can bring good references. FRANK PYATT, 438 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper and collector. Must be a good penman and accurate in figures. One who lives with his parents preferred. Best of references required. Address P 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FAIR penman; pleasant business; $10 per week, with advancement; $50 required. 137 Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, GOOD-sized boy for office work. Must come well recommended. Address in own handwriting S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED — DRUG CLERK, BOOKkeeper, and assistants, also porter, for wholesale house; applications for particulars, 128 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper to make himself generally useful. A young man with experience and A 1 references required; state salary. Address S 33, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SKILLED jeweler; must understand manufacturing; best wages for the right man. Ask for R. N. M., N. MATSON & CO.

WANTED — WATCHMAKER — GOOD workman and salesman. References required. Good situation to the right man. Apply or address C. H. KNIGHTS & CO., 125 State-st., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILroads in Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota; wages $1.50 to $2.25 per day; 50 for sawmills. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. and 103 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for the C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan; also 25 choppers; $2 per day; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED canvassers. Will pay a salary of $15 to $20 per week for men with plenty of push and tact who can fill the bill and come well recommended. J. W. FIEROE & CO., Room 40 Quincy Building, northeast corner Clark and Adams-sts. Take elevator.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESmen for illuminating and lubricating oils; those having large acquaintance in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Must give good references. Liberal salaries will be paid. R 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYwhere; $1 test packages free to parties willing to work 6 hours a day for $30 to $70 per week. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—NEWSPAPER MAN WITH $500 to invest can secure a permanent place on fair salary. Address R 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NIGHT WATCHMAN; a good strong man who can sweep and clean up store. Best of references required. Address S 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GROCERY to help in store and to take care of horses at 1612 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT SOLICItor; we will pay the right man a good salary. M. STRATTON, 153 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN AN ELEvator. Apply at 207 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A NEAT, AMIABLE WOMan to do second work and help take care of infant; fair wages and a very good permanent home for the right party; one who can do plain sewing preferred. Apply, with references, after 11 a. m., in office 50 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework; must be good washer and ironer; best wages paid to competent person. Call at 343 Elm-st., flat 2.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2937 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND WASHer at 695 North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer, with references, at 424 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 3136 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 2232 Prairie-av.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman as cook at 624 Washington-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—WET NURSE IMMEDIATEly for a baby 4 months old. Also female help of all kinds. INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 363 Wabash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE NECKwear. Apply to WILSON BROS., 115 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS child's maid and seamstress; must have good health, amiable disposition, and good manners; will be expected to travel a part of the time. Only those able to furnish first-class references need apply. Call personally at Leland Hotel, Room 56, Friday and Saturday mornings, 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED — A LADY OF INTELLIgence and pleasing address to engage in a literary work. Compensation moderate at first. Apply after 9 to-day. Also office-boy from 14 to 17 years of age; one who writes a good hand and lives with his parents; $3 per week. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO., 184 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEMperate young man, who is willing to work in any department and work himself up in a wholesale house; wages not so much an object. Good references. Address S 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO THE wholesale cloth and clothing trade—Having had large experience for many years in the above business I am desirous of obtaining a position as manager, buyer, or house salesman in a first-class house. Can furnish best of reference as to ability, etc. Address S 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced boot and shoe salesman to engage with a first-class manufacturing or jobbing house; would take situation in retail store. Address R 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale or retail hat store, by a man of 35, has had four years' experience. References given. Address S 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; speaks little French. Best of references, and security if required. Address R 47, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT bookkeeper, engaged part of the time, wishes a small set of books to write up during spare hours. Address S 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class bookkeeper and correspondent; for over two years past with a leading Board of Trade firm. Highest references. Address S 29, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CARDER: can card all kinds of stock. Furnish reference if wanted. Address Box 61, Mishawaka, Ind.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman in a first-class family. Address S 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man to take care of a horse and buggy and make himself generally useful about the house. JAMES McCAMBRIDGE, 3405 Emerald-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class willing coachman. The best of city references. Address S 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by an Englishman, thoroughly experienced, sober and industrious. City references. Address S 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman as coachman, steady and sober man, good, reliable driver. City references. S 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, by a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages; good reference. Address O F 3, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG stenographer desires to come West and engage in newspaper or other business; will accept any growing salaried position; practical printer; temperate. Recommendations and references. Permanent. Address P. E. LOWE, Honesdale, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF experience as nurse in private family; has had long experience. Best of reference. Speaks French, German, and English. C. H. REISZ, 86 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 15 years' experience in the millinery trade to travel either with samples or goods to deliver to open correspondence. Address S 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl in a small family to do general housework. Call at 2561 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 SWEDish girls, one as cook and one as second girl. Please call at 240 Michigan-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATEly by a strong German girl to do general housework; American preferred. Good references. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; good references. 70 Thirty-seventh-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 REspectable girls, one to cook, wash, and iron and the other to do second work in a private family; can give the best of references and also from the place they are in now. Call at 3853 Wentworth-av., near Thirty-ninth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD girls, one second and one cook; would like place together. Call Thursday, 552 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl as chambermaid in first-class boarding-house. Call at 2236 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent waitress or chambermaid on the South Side. Call at 2100 State-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced second or nurse girl. Has 2 years' references. Call at 1866 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO Norwegian girls for cooking, second work, care of children, or general work; private family. 142 Twentieth-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE for infant or invalid by competent person. Address S 8, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY with a child as housekeeper or to sew and do light housework. Call or address in care MRS. AULD, West North-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD Scandinavian or German girls for all kinds of work; suburbs or city. Call at 215 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESpondent, mailing clerk, etc., by a widow lady. Best of references given. Salary not so much of an object as employment. Address S 36, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN—ON FURniture and pianos without removal 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos, and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

GENEVA AWARD—WAR PREMIUMS—Parties interested address for interview and mutual benefit ONE INTERESTED, S 10, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city property. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL EState at 6 per cent. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty. Cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER cent net; no commissions or attorney's fees. S. KERR, 161 La Salle-st., Room 30.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty at low rates, in sums to suit. KOSMACK & CO., 153 Monroe-st., Room 12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD $3.50 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $3.00; day board $2.50.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished large rooms, with board.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—DESIRable single and double rooms with board.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—One double room with first-class board. References.

DEARBORN-AV., VICINITY OF WASHington Park—Two large, elegant rooms, with first-class board for two couple in private family; no other boarders. Address R 37, Tribune office.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room to rent to lady and gentleman, with board. Address R 59, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms with board.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FRONTing the lake—Private board for the summer; eight minutes' walk to Post-Office.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE connecting rooms, well furnished, with the best of board. References exchanged.

2111 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT front room for man and wife or two gentlemen; also single room; private family.

WEST SIDE.

396 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT alcove, beautifully papered and frescoed, unfurnished; also one furnished room, with board.

653 MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms (front alcove), with board; private family; also front parlor, unfurnished.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE NOW OPEN, 154 and 156 Clark-st., near Madison, over Burcky & Milan's new dining-rooms; 100 pleasant single rooms, 50c per night. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout, 100 rooms, from 50c per day upward. Rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, from $6 to $12.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITABLE SUITE OF modern rooms for gent, wife, and two children (girls); must be first-class, with good board; North Side preferred; permanent if suited. Address S 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—CIRCUMSPECT SINGLE GENtleman desires pleasant home in strictly first-class private family on North Side. Monumental references given and required. Address S 83, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child in strictly private family residing in Higland Park, Evanston, or Hyde Park. Best of references given and required. S 28, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—$400 cash will buy the fine young trotting horse Iowa Boy, sired by the celebrated trotting stallion Wapsey, dam a Blue Bull mare; record 2:21.

Iowa Boy is 5 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1,050 pounds, very handsome; has good mane and tail; has good disposition; fears nothing; is well broke in single or double harness; he is pure gaited; a square, natural trotter; he trotted three heats in a matinee race on the Gentlemen's private driving track in 2:25, 2:24, and 2:26¼; will warrant him to do it now, and show the time or no sale, and warrant him perfectly sound and kind, and give 30 days' trial to responsible party.

Any lady can drive him up to steam cars with safety; he cost $1,250 one year ago; satisfactory reasons will be explained to purchaser for being compelled to offer him so low. Call and ride behind him at private stable No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

BARGAINS—BREWSTER TOP BUGGY, slightly used, $105; Timkin, $110; open business buggy, $70; first-class, slightly used, side-bar, $150. Phaetons and surrys low. 363 Wabash-av.

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY ARE the largest producers on earth of first-class, stylish sidebars, surreys, phaetons, combinations, and carriages at bottom prices. 363 Wabash-av.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc., a large stock at greatly reduced prices. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

GREAT SACRIFICE—TWO LEATHER top buggies, used one week, $105; one open, $65. 363 Wabash-av.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

FOR SALE—MY BAY MARE NELLIE; about 900 lbs; is fast and sound; a child can drive her; have got no use for her. Inquire of GEO. HALL, 536 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHing to purchase a saddle-horse can be exactly suited. Inquire at Room 14, 89 Madison-st. A. T. EWING.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 WABASH-AV. have the largest assortment of carriages to be found in the city, which they offer at reduced prices to close out; also large lot of second-hand. Please call and examine.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HORSE AND buggy or doctor's phaeton, by the week or month: name price, etc. Address S 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A QUIET FAMILY-HORSE, buggy and harness for the summer or longer; will take the best of care of same for their use; I have private barn. Address L. F., 2346 Calumet-av.

YOUNG TROTTER FOR SALE OR trade for diamonds; sound, kind, and handsome, highly bred, and is right every way. 190 Dearborn-st., basement office.

PROFESSIONAL.

MATTHEWS & JUDSON, LAWYERS, 79 Dearborn, Room 32. Business quietly and legally transacted; advice free; abstracts examined; damages for injuries recovered.

Stocks and Bonds
Bought and Sold or carried on Margin.
DAY, FIELD
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130 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.
17 NEW-ST., New York.
Direct Wire connecting with New York Office.

GWYNNE & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Northwest Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,
Successors to A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges, and Chicago Stock Exchange.
Special Telegraphic facilities.
Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks or Bonds for Cash or on Margin promptly and carefully executed.
New York House—44 Wall-st. (Established 1854.)

Edward L. Brewster
STOCK BROKER,
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Member New York Stock Exchange.
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.
Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds, for Cash or on Margin, in
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
Special telegraphic facilities.

Investment Bonds.
We offer for sale:
$100,000 Columbus, O., 30 year 4 per cent Bonds.
$75,000 Delaware County, Ind., 6s.
$27,000 Wapello County, Ia., 5s.
$9,000 Avondale, O., School, 6s.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,
100 Washington-st., Chicago.

John H. Wrenn & Co.
Bankers and Brokers,
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Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
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A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY, Broker in Investments,
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INCREASE
$10 YOUR CAPITAL.
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$100
Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. Try It. Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record. FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $66.71 per share. Address FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill. ☞ We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

ESTABLISHED..............................1859
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

HUMOR.

If Egypt wants any more Colonels—however, it's none of our business. A Colonel is a Colonel, in Georgia or in Egypt.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A boat was picked up adrift on the Delaware River the other day, and the only living things found on board were a snake and a quart of whisky. Probably some Congressman had been to another funeral.—*Burdette.*

The latest plan for civilizing the Indians contemplates teaching them ticket-scalping at first, in order that their departure from savage practices may be gradual, and that they may not become discouraged at the outset.

"What ails you?" asks Jones of a notoriously poor actor whom he met the other day; "you look ill." "So I am. The doctor says my liver doesn't act." "Remarkable likeness between you and your liver," said Jones.

"I don't know how it is," said Jack Dumbthump, "everybody is forever quoting 'ignorance is bliss,' and yet I'm not happy." "That's because you've just got enough sense to know what a fool you are," commiseratively replied a sarcastic neighbor.—*Andrews' Queen.*

A young man who had married a bad tempered woman was one day provoked to correct her. The lady complained to her father who, knowing her character, followed the example of her husband and, boxing her ears, said: "There, now; go and tell the fellow that I am even with him, he has beaten my daughter and I have boxed his wife's ears."

They had just amputated the patient's leg, and one of the students asked the demonstrator: "Say, Prof, will that poor devil recover?" "No," replied the prince of science; "there never was any hope for him since the accident took place." "Then what did you cut off his leg for?" "To teach him patience under his sufferings, my young friend!"—*From the French.*

R. O. N., Memphis, Tenn.: "Can you suggest some plan that will enable me to keep boys from going into my orchard without my permission and stealing fruit at night?" Yes; give them permission to go in and help themselves. It is true that the boys will not enjoy the fruit as much that way as if you allowed them to steal it, but it will be just as likely to make them sick. —*Texas Siftings.*

The Wolf and Little Red Ridinghood: A Modern Fable.—Little Red Ridinghood, having made a Cake all by her own self, was sent by her proud and happy Mother to carry it to her Grandmother. Upon her way she encountered a Wolf, who, representing himself to the credulous Child as the old Lady's Newfoundland Dog, so won upon her confidence that she disclosed to him the Object of her Mission. "Then," said the crafty Wolf, "I will run on ahead and pull the Bobbin that the Latch may go up." The silly Child, being touched with Graditude, accepted his services, and gave the Animal a nice big piece of her Cake; and, the Wolf perishing miserably of indigestion long before he had reached the old Dame's Cottage, Little Red Ridinghood obtained a new Tippet and Muff from his Skin, and was enabled to soothe her Grandmother's declining Years with Comforts purchased with the Bounty paid for his Scalp.

Moral—This Fable Shows that Cunning Vice should never attempt to Take the Cake from Confiding Innocence.—*G. T. Lanigan in Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for August.*

ALWAYS MINE.

You say the joy that has just come to me,
 To crown my life with glory and with grace,
Will perish, leaving but the agony
 Of loss in its dear place;

And that 'twere better to forgo the bliss,
 And so be spared the loss. I tell you nay.
Because the night is coming, must I miss
 The brightness of the day?

But yesterday the flowers and birds were here;
 Today I watch the whirling, drifting snows—
Nor am I saddened, thinking of the dear
 Departed bird and rose.

Give me the gorgeous skies, the sweet perfume
 Of flowers—aye, all the royal Summer's charms,
Though I must see her, robbed of all her bloom,
 Die in the Winter's arms.
—*Carlotta Perry in Lippincott's.*

The Brain During Sleep.

Chambers' Journal.

Some curious experiments as to the action of the brain during sleep have lately been made upon himself by M. Delauney. Working on the known fact that the action of the brain causes a rise of temperature in the cranium, the experimenter found that the converse of this was true, and that he was able, by covering his forehead with wadding, to stimulate the action of the brain. Dreams which are naturally illogical and absurd became under his treatment quite natural and intelligent. He also found that their character was much modified by the position assumed during sleep, whereby the blood might be made to flow toward particular parts of the body, and thus increase their nutrition and functional activity. These experiments have but slight value. Those whose lives are spent in hard work, either physical or mental, will prefer their dreams to be as illogical and vague as possible, so that the poor brain may not go on working while the body is at rest.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Opened Strong and Closed with a Reaction.

Thousands of Stop Orders Put in the Market by the Bulls.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active, but Not So Much Unsettled—A Reaction from the Recent Weakness.

But Provisions Closed Tame—A Material Reduction in the Receipts of Hogs and Grain.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were strong at the opening, and continued to be active at generally advancing quotations till near the close, when there was a slight reaction. Brokers reported business good. The public are buying with an unaccustomed freedom. Very few Western operators are selling short, but New York advices state that some heavy sales have been made there by the bears. Towards the close of business there were some realizing sales by insiders. Talk of the expected reaction is growing more common, and it seems as if the bulls themselves would not be satisfied if there were none. Thousands of stop orders are said to have been placed by the bulls behind the advancing stocks, and these the manipulators mean to shake out if possible. Several attempts have been made to create a reaction, but they have failed on account of the eagerness to buy anything offered at a concession.

The selling in the afternoon was largely by the room traders, who probably put out a short interest of 50,000 shares. A prominent Broadway house not noted for its prescience in stock speculation of late was advising its customers that it was time for a reaction. All stocks offered, however, are being taken by strong parties, and as soon as the pressure is taken off the bulls believe the market will move sharply upward again. Prominent operators among them claim that there is room for an advance of more than 20 points on account of the great crops.

Wabash earnings for the second week of July were $354,256—an increase of $86,104.

Northern Pacific preferred was sold by some operators and Oregon & Transcontinental bought in its place.

The announcement that the Directors of Louisville & Nashville had resolved to "pass" the dividend sent the stock down from 72½ to 69.

The Vanderbilt stocks were again strong and active.

Lake Erie & Western was again very active, and sold up rapidly during the early part of the day on a report that arrangements had been made with Drexel, Morgan & Co., for extending their third-mortgage bonds now near maturity into a 4½ per cent bond.

St. Paul & Omaha earned for the first half of the present year $413,676 against $200,273 for the same period last year. These earnings are at the rate of 8½ per cent on the preferred stock per annum, and do not include the income from the company's elevators or land, which was $340,000 for the first six months of last year.

The enactment by Congress of a law against the overcertification of checks has led to a plan for the establishment of a clearing-house for stocks. The founders of it propose, in the language of one of them, "to take four banks near the Stock Exchange and place in them say three or four active stocks for a beginning, naming a price at which they are to be cleared and the hour, say 2:15 p. m. We will strike a balance by having all the clearing-sheets sent into one bank, and if any violent changes take place before 3 o'clock let the brokers adjust with tickets, as is now done with the lending and borrowing of stocks. We propose to add to each bank as the clearances work smoothly other stocks until all the active ones on the list are included. If a private 'deal' is desired the managers can do their trading as usual, ex clearing-house, but the large bulk of the business of the exchange can be done by our method, and as the business is to be done by four banks, no set of men can ascertain what others are doing. I hope that the Stock Exchange will meet us in the matter, and do away with the necessity of certification of checks. It can only be done by the coöperation of that body, and I hope they will appoint a committee to suggest a plan by which it may be accomplished. The Wall Street Bank will begin its first clearances next week, and we hope that the system of a regular clearing-house will follow."

The *Evening Post* says there has not been such a positive "bull" movement for a year and a half as now exists, and considering the pertinent facts affecting prices, such as (1) the enormous fall in prices for twelve months; (2) the great crops already secured and fair promise for those not ready to gather; (3) the certainty that there will be a good foreign market for our exportable surplus, which the turn of events in Egypt may make the best for many years; (4) the restoration of rates by the leading railroads and the harmonious relations established between them; and (5) the enormous immigration and development of new country. Considering all these things, it is not strange that the prevailing sentiment respecting the coming year's business should be what it is. The only danger is that speculation will before it is ended overreach itself. Thus far, however, there has been reason only for such reactions as the comparatively limited transactions of a few speculators would warrant.

Kiernan's News Letter said Tuesday's market developed some feverishness. Buying continued good, but orders were on small lots and occasionally diminished. At such times cliques seemed to withdraw orders until tone recovered. Realizing was heavy all day. There was some selling in anticipation of a decline in the market upon the passing of the Louisville & Nashville dividend. Room traders put out short stock and manifested a disposition to hammer. Foreign buying was good. There was a good borrowing demand for Denver, Louisville & Nashville, and Jersey Central, and a fair demand for Missouri Pacific and Lake Shore. Cliques have sold enormously. They may buy back their stocks at higher prices, but it does not seem probable. They will be glad to buy at a decline, and this makes the market a purchase on reactions. Half a dozen of the largest commission houses seemed to get new light on the market. They agreed that the rushing advance was probaby over and that henceforth small reactions occurring frequently were to be expected. They looked for a rising market for twenty or thirty days, but did not expect the movement to be unbroken by reactions.

The room traders were generally quite bearish, and they insisted that the market looked tired. They argued that never before was there so great a boom at this time of the year with so little foundation for it, and they insisted that in consequence stocks had already begun to pass from strong hands into weaker ones. This party also said the selling all day had been infinitly better than the buying, and insinuated that the coal shares were bid up to sell the remainder of the market on.

The Northern Pacific Railroad earnings the second week in July were $151,700, increase $59,940. Total earnings from Jan. 1, $2,896,941; increase, $1,414,187.

At Long Branch some of the most conservative speculators said that they believed that the general stock list was liable to have a reaction very speedily, but they would not counsel short sales because the present great move of the market was almost phenomenal, and, therefore, difficult to measure. The bulls on Erie predict a further great advance and claim that the parties in the present movement are among the strongest and most powerful here and in London. Durkee predicts that the common will sell at 65 this fall. The immediate buying of Western Union is also claimed to be suggestive of heavily advanced figures shortly, and this information comes from excellent sources. There is said to be a bull pool in Dubuque & Sioux City, which latter stock moved up from 84 to 86½ Tuesday, and the parties in the deal say they will put it to par. This road is leased to the Illinois Central for five years, pays 6 per cent dividends, and it is alleged will soon pay 7 per cent. There are only $5,000,000 of the stock. The anthracite coal companies report the demand now greater than the supply and considerably beyond their capacity to fill. The Reading Company estimates the output this year will reach 30,000,000 of tons. It was reported Jersey Central certificates were on the street in Sam Sloan's name. The short interest in Louisville & Nashville has been largely increased as the unfavorable nature of the statement has become known. Houses heretofore identified with Northern Pacific seem to have sold their stock to the new bull pool. There is reason for believing that insiders have to a great extent exchanged Northern Pacific preferred for Oregon & Transcontinental. The demand on these orders was an important factor in the jump in Oregon & Transcontinental. The subscription price of Oregon & Transcontinental was about 83. The assets of the company have since materially increased in value. Transcontinental stock was shown to be worth 75 when Northern Pacific was considerably below present quotations. London bought Erie, Wabash preferred, and Reading in large amounts Tuesday. There were heavy foreign purchases, especially from the Continent, of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Louisville & Nashville, and Denver bonds. Parties in a position to know the facts say that the German syndicate, which has lately bought a large amount of Northern Pacific and St. Paul, has also bought New York, Chicago & St. Louis stocks for the purpose of securing an independent Eastern outlet. Western shippers have formed an independent freight line which will run 6,000 cars over the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road and one of the roads east of Buffalo. The reported delivery of 6,000 shares of common standing in Seney's name was denied by insiders. Trading in Jersey Central was confined to traders until the stock touched 79, when commission houses bought.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	*Highest price of 1881*	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Alton	156	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
Canada Southern	90	60⅛	65⅞	60¾	62
C., B. & Q.	182½	134½	134¾	133¾	134⅛
C., C. & I. C.	32⅞	15⅛	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Central Pacific	102⅞	92⅞	93⅜	92⅝	93
Chattanooga	102	60¾	62½	60⅛	62¼
Ches. & Ohio	33¾	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
Do 1st pref.	48¾	37½	37½	37	37
C., C., C. & I.	101⅜	85	86	85	86
Delaware & Hud.	115¾	114	114⅞	114	114¾
Del., Lack. & W.	131	131	132⅞	131	132
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	61⅛	62⅞	61	62¼
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞
Erie	52¾	40⅛	40⅞	40	40⅞
Do pref.	96¼	79⅞	80	79⅞	80
Erie seconds	....	97½	97¾	97	97
Han. & St. Jo pref.	121	88	89¾	88	89¾
I., B. & W.	57⅛	44	44	43	43¾
Illinois Central	146½	138¾	138¾	138¼	138½
Kansas & Texas	54	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39
Lake Erie & W.	65¾	39¼	41⅜	38¾	38¾
Lake Shore	135⅛	113⅞	114⅛	113⅛	114⅞
Louisville & Nash.	110⅛	71⅜	71⅝	79	70½
Manhattan	59⅛	52	52¼	52	52
Michigan Central	126⅛	96⅛	98¼	96⅛	97⅝
Mil., L. S. & W.	114⅛	54	54	53½	53½
Missouri Pacific	114⅛	102⅝	104¼	102	104
Mobile & Ohio	39⅜	22⅛	22½	22	22
M. & St. Louis	....	35½	35⅝	34	34
Do pref.	....	72	72	70½	70½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	....	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Do preferred	....	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
New Jersey Cen.	112	79⅜	81¾	79⅜	80⅜
New York Central	155	134⅜	135⅞	134⅜	135⅛
Norfolk & Western	70	55	55	54⅝	54⅝
Northern Pacific	51	47⅜	48⅜	47⅜	48
Do pref.	88⅞	89¼	89⅞	88⅞	88¾
Northwestern	136	134	134⅛	134	134⅛
Ohio Central	37⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	60	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
Omaha	51	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛
Do pref.	109⅛	106⅛	108⅛	106⅛	108
Ontario & Western	43⅛	29⅛	30	29	29
Oregon	190	146	147½	146	147
Oregon T. C.	....	84	85	83⅞	83⅞
Pacific Mail	62¼	47¼	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
Peoria D. & E.	57⅛	38⅛	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛
Pullman	151	129	129⅛	129	129⅛
Rochester & Pitts.	....	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞
Reading	74⅞	60⅛	62⅞	60⅛	61⅞
Richmond & Dan.	171	103	105	103	105
Rock Island	148⅜	133¾	134⅛	133¾	134⅛
St. Louis & San F.	55	42⅛	43	42⅛	42¾
Do pref.	81⅛	57⅛	58	57⅛	58
St. Paul	129⅛	119⅛	119⅛	118⅞	119
Do pref.	140	133⅜	133⅞	133	133⅞
St. Paul M. & M.	113⅞	140	144	140	143
Terre Haute	77⅛	34	34	34	34
Texas Pacific	73⅞	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	49⅞
Union Pacific	131⅜	116⅞	117⅜	116⅞	117⅛
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	36	37⅜	36	37
Do pref.	96⅜	63⅛	64⅜	63	64
Western Union	....	88⅛	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛

Chicago bank clearings were $7,600,000. New York exchange between banks was 50@60c per $1,000 premium. Loans were quiet at 5@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers at 4 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

BEFORE CALL.

A., T. & S. Fé. R. R., 200 s 3 at 93⅞.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Car Co., 100 at 129; North Pacific R. R., 100 at 48⅛; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 100 s 5 at 38¾, 100 s 5 at 38¾; A., T. & S. Fé., 50 s 5 at 93¾, 50 at 93¾; C., B. & Q. R. R., Ia. Div. 4s, 1,000 at 86⅛; C. & N. W. R. R., S. F. 5s, 1,000 at 99⅝; W., St. L. & P. R. R., Chi. Div. 5s, 5,000 at 81½, 1,000 at 81¼, 5,000 at 81⅝; U. S. 4s coupon, 600 at 119⅝, 10,000 at 119⅞; Chicago City 4s, 500 at 104⅜; Chicago City Ry 4½s, 2,000 at 100¼.

BETWEEN CALLS.

A., T. & S. Fé R. R., 50 at 94, 100 at 94⅛; Chicago City Ry 4½s, 5,000 at 100⅝; A., T. & S. Fé. R. R., 50 at 94¼, 50 at 94¼.

SECOND CALL—2:30 P. M.

North Pacific R. R., 100 s 10 at 47⅞; W., St. L. & P. R. R., Chi. Div. 5s, 1,000 at 81¾, 5,000 b 3 at 82, 5,000 at 82, 1,000 at 82⅛; Pullman Palace Car Co., 100 s 5 at 130; E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 100 at 13; C., M. & St. P. R. R., Min. Pt. 5s, 5,000 at 91⅝; W., St. L. & P. R. R., Chi. Div. 5s, 4000 at 82¼, 6,000 at 82⅜, 4,000 at 82⅜, 2,000 at 82¼.

The following quotations were made:

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
BANK STOCKS.			
Chicago National Bank	100	.....	120
Commercial National Bank	100	220	.....
Hide and Leather National Bank	100	130	.....
Hibernian Banking Co	100	110	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co	100	195	210
National Bank of Illinois	100	133	.....
Union Trust Co	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. com	100	27	35
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. pfd	100	.....	90
Chamber of Commerce	100	.....	80
Chicago City Railway	100	245	.....
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	100	.....	45
North Chicago City Railway	100	185	.....
North Chicago Rolling Mill Co	100	105	.....
Pullman Palace Car Co	100	129	129¼
Traders' Insurance Co	100	.....	127⅛
Union Iron and Steel Co	100	.....	115
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Company	25	.....	4.50
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	93⅝	94
Chicago & Alton	100	139	.....
Chicago & Alton pfd	100	145	.....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	47⅛	47¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	133¾	135
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	119⅛	.....
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga	100	12⅝	.....
Illinois Central	100	138⅛	.....
Lake Erie & Western	100	40⅛	41⅛
Mutual Union Telegraph	100	28⅛	.....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	15⅜	.....
Northern Pacific	100	48⅛	48⅜
Northern Pacific pfd	100	89⅛	.....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	38⅛	38⅜
RAILWAY BONDS.			
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 5s	1919	104	.....
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	1919	86⅛	86¾
C., B. & Q. Denver Ex. 4s	1922	85⅛	85⅝
C., B. & Q. B. & M. in Nebraska 4s	1910	83	84
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	120⅛	.....
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1910	115⅛	.....
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107⅞	108⅛
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910	106	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103⅞	104⅛
C., M. & St. P., Minn. Point 5s	1910	91⅛	91⅞
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & W. 5s	1920	92⅛	92⅞
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99⅜	99⅞
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	.....	100
Northern Pac. Land Grant 6s	1925	102	.....
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s		106¾	107¼
Wabash, St. L. & P. Chi. Div. 5s	1910	81⅛	81⅞
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	119⅝	119⅞
4s registered	1907	119⅝	119⅞
4½s coupon	1891	114⅜	114⅝
4½s registered	1891	114⅜	114⅝
3½s extended 6s		102	102⅛
3½s extended 5s		102	102⅛
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s coupon	1924	110¼	.....
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s registered	1924	109	110
LOCAL BONDS			
Chicago City 7s	1887	110	.....
Chicago City 7s	1888	112½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1889	113	.....
Chicago City 7s	1890	116	.....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	.....
Chicago City 7s	1893	121	.....
Chicago City 7s	1894	122½	124
Chicago City 7s	1895	124½	125
Chicago City 7s	1896	125	.....
Chicago City 7s	1898	126	.....
Chicago City 7s	1899	127	.....
Chicago City 6s	1896	112½	.....
Chicago City 6s	1898	114½	.....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107½	108
Chicago City 4s	1901	104½	104¾
Chicago City 3.65s	1902	101¼	102
Chicago City Railway 4½s		100¾	100⅞
Cook County 7s	1885	107½	108½
Cook County 7s	1889	114	.....
Cook County 7s	1890	116	.....
Cook County 7s	1892	120½	120¾
Cook County 5s	1899	109½	110
Cook County 4½s	1900	107½	.....
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107	107½
North Chicago City Railway 6s		112½	.....
South Park 6s		106	107
South Park 7s		107	108
West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s		108	.....
West Division Railway regular 6s		106	.....
West Park 7s	1890	113½	.....
West Town 6s	1899	.....	105¼
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s		74¾	76¼
Tennessee State 6s, old		57	.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular, but in the main stronger today, and values generally are ⅛@3½ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1½ higher for St. Paul & Duluth preferred, 1⅛ higher for Oregon Navigation, 1 higher for Oregon & Transcontinental, 1½ lower for Hannibal & St. Joe preferred and Manhattan Beach, 1 lower for Manhattan Elevated, and irregular but generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings Louisville & Nashville declined 2¼ as the result of the failure to declare a dividend, and the general list a fraction. The market then became strong, and so continued until late in the afternoon, when prices had advanced ½ to 5. Subsequently there was a reaction of ¼ to 3, but in the final dealings a fractional recovery took place, and the market closed strong.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock colalteral at 2½@3 per cent, closing at 2@3 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 1½@2 per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The Gallia took out $1,467,317 gold, said to be for account of the new Italian loan.

The sterling exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations are 486 for sixty-day bills and 489 for demand. Actual business was done at 485@485¼ for sixty-day bills, 488¼@488½ for demand, 489@489¼ for cable transfers, and 483¾@484 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active at generally advancing prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—Lake Erie & Western incomes, 3¼; Ohio Central incomes, Richmond & Allegheny firsts, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre incomes, each 3; New Jersey Central incomes, 2½; Louisville & Nashville firsts, Cecilian Branch, 1½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Governments were quiet; extended 6s and 5s, unchanged; 4½s, ⅛ lower, and 4s ⅛ higher.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securites were inactive.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	102	4s	119⅜
5s	102	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	116⅛	Union Pacific pfd	116⅜
Erie seconds (ofd)	96⅛	U. P. land grant	14½
Lehigh & W. (ofd)	108	U. P. sinking fund	22⅛
Louisiana consols	71	Virginia 6s	30
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia consols	55
St. Joe	107	Virginia deferred	10
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110	Tex. Pac. land grant	70¼
Tennessee 6s, old	57	Tex. Pac., R. G. Div	88⅜
Tennessee, new	57		

STOCKS.

Adams	139	Do preferred	88⅝
Alton & Terre Haute	32	Northwestern	134
Do preferred	65	Do preferred	148
American	94½	New York Central	135⅛
B., C. R. & N.	80	Ohio Central	17
Canada Southern	62	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
C. C. & I. C.	16	Do preferred	105⅛
Central Pacific	93¼	Ontario & West	29
Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	Pacific Mail	46⅛
Do first preferred	36	Panama	167
Do second preferred	26¼	P., D. & E.	37¼
Chicago & Alton	139	Pittsburg	138
Do preferred	140	Reading	61⅞
C., B. & Q.	134	Rock Island	134¼
C., St. L. & N. O.	79	St. Louis & San F.	42½
Cin., San. & Cl'd	58	Do preferred	57
Cleveland & Col	85	Do first preferred	95
Delaware & Hudson	114¾	St. Paul	118¾
Del., L. & Western	132	Do preferred	133¼
Denver & Rio G.	62¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	43⅜
Erie	40⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	47⅛
Do preferred	79⅞	Do preferred	107⅞
Fort Wayne	130	Texas Pacific	49⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	85	Union Pacific	117⅛
Do preferred	89¾	United States	74⅛
Harlem (ofd)	205	W., St. L. & Pacific	36⅞
Houston & Texas	82½	Do preferred	63⅞
Illinois Central	138¼	Fargo	127
I., B. & W.	43¾	Western Union	89⅛
Kansas & Texas	39	East Tennessee	12⅞
Lake Erie & W.	40¼	Do preferred	20
Lake Shore	114⅛	Caribou	1⅛
Louisville & Nash.	70⅞	Central Arizona	½
L., N. A. & C.	57⅛	Excelsior	1
M. & C. first prefd	10	Homestake	18⅛
Do second prefd	9	Little Pittsburg	1
Memphis & Ches	57	Ontario	35⅛
Michigan Central	97¾	Quicksilver	9⅛
Missouri Pacific	3½	Do preferred	46⅛
Mobile & Ohio	21½	Silver Cliff	¾
Morris & Essex	122	Standard	17⅛
Nashville & Chat	62	Sutro	⅜
New Jersey Central	80¼	Robinson	1
Norfolk & Western	54½	South Pacific	17
Northern Pacific	47⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The stock market continues strong with but few exceptions. The Atchison made a further advance from 93¾ to 94⅜, afterwards declining to 94; Mexican Central advanced ⅛ to 30; do blocks were steady, No. 2 selling at 123¼, and No. 3 at 110; Atlantic & Pacific blocks advanced ¾, to 111¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy continues to advance, selling up to 134¾, but finally closing at 134¼; Union Pacific sold at 117⅝@117¼; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon was stronger, advancing from 75¼ to 76@75¾; Iowa Falls & Sioux City advanced from 91 to 92; Chicago & West Michigan advanced from 65¼ last sale to 69; Flint & Pére Marquette was steady at 25; do preferred at 95; Louisiana & Missouri River preferred at 35; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis at 8¾; Pullman advanced from 128 to 129; Little Rock & Fort Smith from 55 to 56; Conotton Valley from 7⅛ to 8⅛; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland declined ¼, to 29; Central of Iowa declined from 33 to 28; Eastern advanced today from 47½ to 48¾; New York & New England advanced ½, to 58; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway ¼, to 34¼; Massachusetts Central ⅛, to 3¼; Boston & Albany declined from 165¾ to 165@165¼; Northern from 108⅛ to 108¼; Old Colony was steady at 132; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford at 64.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s declined ⅛, to 83¾; New Mexico 7s advanced from 113⅛ to 115; California Southern 6s from 83 to 84; Sonora 7s from 106¾ to 107; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s from 115 to 115½; Atlantic & Pacific incomes advanced ¼, to 30; Wisconsin Central seconds advanced from 45 to 50; St. Joe & Council Bluffs 7s from 115 to 115½; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s ¼, to 105; Burlington & Missouri's non-exempt 4s ½, to 104; Oregon Short Line 6s declined ⅛, to 102½; Union Pacific 8s ¼, to 119½; Denver Extension 4s ¼, to 85¼; Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Division, 6s closed steady at 104; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s, Southeastern Division, sold at 69⅜@70; do Cincinnati & St. Louis Division incomes at 60; do Dayton Division at 19; do (main line) at 22⅞; Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 57¾ to 58⅛@58; Massachusetts Central 6s declined ¾, to 39; Eastern 4½s were steady at 109¼; New York & New England 7s at 117. Bell Telephone sold up to 147 today, and 147¼ was bid at the close. The previous day's sale was at 145.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 19—5 p. m.—Consols, 100.

New 5s extended, 103; 4s, 122; 4½s, 117.

Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 41¾; Pennsylvania Central, 63¾; New York Central, 138; Erie, 41; Reading, 30⅝.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £13,000.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes, 81f 75c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Sight, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 486½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Mining stocks were fairly active and irregular; Robinson advanced from 155 to 175 and Decatur declined from 80 to 65.

South Pacific sold at 15 and 17; State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 at 24; Oriental and Miller at 23; Silver Cliff declined to 51. Sales for the day 153,900 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	242	Silver Islet	15
Franklin	14¼	Osceola	32
Pewabic	12⅞	Huron	1¾
Quincy	65		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Mono	13-16	Best & Belcher	5¾
Noonday	29-32	Bodie	4¾
Northern Belle	12⅞	Bullion	5-16
Ophir	2⅜	Bulwer	2
Oro	1-16	California	3-16
Potosi	5-16	Chollar	19-32
Savage	11-32	Con. Virginia	9-16
Sierra Nevada	5¼	Crown Point	13-32
Tip Top	1⅜	Eureka Con	13
Union Consolidated	8¼	Gould & Curry	2⅜
Yellow Jacket	1	Grand Prize	5-32
Navajo	4⅛	Hale & Norcross	13-16
Scorpion	21-32	Martin White	4
Alpha	1½	Mexican	5¾
Alta	⅝		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 19:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Michigan av, near Twenty-eighth st, w f, 40x160 ft, with building No. 2807, dated July 18 (estate of Louisa M. Metcalf to Eliza C. Favorite)	$ 16,000
North av, 72½ ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated July 18 (Hans Koefoed to Olof Olson)	1,500
Throop st, 125 ft s of Van Buren, e f, 113½x238 8-10 ft, dated May 25 (A. E. and T. L. Miller to T. J. and J. J. Emery)	10,500
The premises No. 3,401 Vernon av, dated July 18 (E. C. and C. M. Favorite to Mary W. Metcalf et al.)	8,000
West Chicago av, 97 ft w of Rucker st, s f, 24x122½ ft, dated July 18 (Charles Splinter to F. and E. Heyden)	3,500
Hurlbut st, 125 ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x127 ft, dated July 19 (Edward J. Hack to Annie Landin)	3,000
Same property as the above, dated July 19 (John Landin to Edward J. Hack)	3,000
Wallace st, n e cor of Thirtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 17 (David Davis to Albert Stuhlmaker)	900
Ashland av, n w cor of Twenty-first st, e f, 24x144 ft, dated July 6 (James Stinson to William Collins)	1,750
Hanover st, 48 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 17 (David Davis to Charles Kleindienst)	650
Halsted st, 75 ft s of Garfield av, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 18 (estate of H. Voigt to M. Hollacher)	1,300
Leavitt st, 24 ft s of Parmelee, e f, 24x109 ft, dated July 10 (E. C. Larned to John Rosenstreter)	600
Cottage Grove av, s of Douglas, w f, 25 ft to Ellis av, dated July 12 (Ann White to George D. Holton)	4,375
Douglas av, 376 ft e of Western, n f, 49x156¾ ft, dated July 13 (Henry H. Walker to John Kidd)	600
Hickory st, s w cor of Bonfield, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated July 19 (Frank Kapka to M. Wojtalewicz)	2,600
Fulton st, 212 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 30x125¼ ft, dated July 8 (Samuel C. Wheadon to Alva Trowbridge)	5,800
West Van Buren st, 51 8-10 ft e of Rockwell, s f, 25x113 ft, dated July 9 (John A. Leach to C. E. Dinehart)	1,200
Ashley st, 150 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 25x90 ft, dated June 28 (Martha Matthews to John McVea)	550
Oakley av, 75 ft s of Hubbard st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated June 30 (R. Flynn to A. P. L. Cochran)	870
West Eighteenth st, 264 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 19 (John Sedlacek to Josef Titlowsky)	650
West Eighteenth st, adjoining the above, 24x125 ft, dated June 5 (same to Frank Kuban)	650
Lowe av, 168 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated July 1 (Oglesby & Wait to the Catholic Bishop)	500
Michigan av, s w cor of Van Buren st, e f, 54x171½ ft, dated Jan. 23, (A. E. and S. A. Kent to Charles L. Hutchinson)	45,000
Same property as the above, dated June 7 (Charles L. Hutchinson to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts)	45,000
Clybourn av, n w of and near Hurlbert st, n e f, 33x113¾ ft, dated June 13 (Aaron L. Chapin to Henriette J. Warner)	5,800
Haynes court, 131 ft n of Lyman st, w f, 25x112½ ft, dated July 18 (Thomas Byrnes to Patrick Healey)	800
Deering st, n of and near Lyman, e f, 25x112½ ft, dated July 15 (M. and J. Blake to Bridget Leonard)	600
West Jackson st, e of and near Paulina, n f, 19 ft, dated July 5 (David Pyott to Mary J. Stearns)	3,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Noble av, 141 ft e of Ashland, s f, 50x150 ft, dated June 20 (C. and A. Weckler to John Englebardt)	$ 900
Dunning av, 283 w of Lincoln, n f, 33x115 ft, dated July 19 (Oscar C. Anderson to Anna M. Reimers)	1,200
Gehrke av, 350 ft e of Sheffield, n f, 25x115 ft, dated July 19 (Conrad Gehrke to A. and C. Segerstedt)	500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Baker av, 180 ft w of Bissell st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 15, 1880 (E. and W. H. Stevens to George Parkinson)	$ 400
Washtenaw av, n w cor of Joseph st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 18 (N. Corwith to John Schilling)	300
Michigan av, s w cor of Sixty-first st, e f, 74x140¾ ft, improved, dated July 17 (W. A. and S. W. Wheeler to Maria H. Webb)	4,000
Centre av, s e cor of Fifty-first st, w f, 177x133 ft, dated July 11 (Edward C. Waller to James McLaughlin)	1,700
Egandale av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, e f, 49½x150 ft, with 28¼x67 ft in rear, dated July 12 (David Phelps to Eliza H. Walker)	3,233
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Gross av, 841 ft n of Wabansia, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 17 (S. E. Gross to T. Cristian)	$ 425
Milwaukee av, 456 ft s e of Hoffman, n e f, 98x105 ft, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to James M. Allen)	2,600
Bingham st, s e of Hoffman av, s w f, 48x105 ft, dated July 10 (John Gunderson to A. Hartwig)	750

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1882.	*1881.*	*1882.*	*1881.*
Flour, brls	8,045	27,553	9,490	13,980
Wheat, bu	192,459	49,386	130,247	40,212
Corn, bu	286,121	425,668	164,683	207,782
Oats, bu	52,361	77,761	65,537	120,252
Rye, bu	3,127	1,458	2,206	....
Barley, bu	1,000	1,418	820	....
Grass seed, lbs	1,815	....	8,560	46,740
Flaxseed, lbs	8,370	1,085,910	1,736,000	133,434
Broom-corn, lbs	....	12,000	16,680	....
Cured meats, lbs	578,150	487,700	1,216,625	1,063,631
Beef, tcs	....	....	4	....
Beef, brls	....	....	422	77
Pork, brls	....	75	1,218	1,080
Lard, lbs	294,850	418,300	774,861	84,105
Tallow, lbs	52,500	13,025	28,000	....
Butter, lbs	372,955	399,325	246,185	285,467
Live hogs, No	6,954	18,633	3,160	2,641
Cattle, No	5,384	3,975	2,400	1,699
Sheep, No	597	2,628	671	182
Hides, lbs	300,720	357,142	212,480	215,431
Highwines, brls	55	....	70	....
Wool, lbs	419,811	363,605	97,103	373,487
Potatoes, bu	5,607	2,000	611	32
Coal, tons	15,028	13,719	4,002	2,579
Hay, tons	147	143	93	2
Lumber, m	7,936	10,020	3,992	4,927
Shingles, m	780	4,779	1,058	639
Salt, brls	3,125	12,765	7,612	8,205
Eggs, pkgs	413	449	....	70
Cheese, bxs	6,468	3,653	1,609	4,619
Green apples, brls	207	28	8	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 198 cars red winter wheat, 16 cars long berried do, 8 cars amber, 23 cars lower grades (245 winter); 3 cars No. 2 spring, 10 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars low grades (16 spring); 146 cars and 6,200 bu No. 2 corn, 79 cars high mixed, 120 cars and 3,000 bu rejected, 7 cars other grades (352 corn); 9 cars white oats, 4 cars No. 2 mixed, 41 cars low grades (54 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 5 barley Total (676 cars), 330,000 bu. Inspected out: 94,918 bu winter wheat, 5,457 bu spring do, 187,481 bu corn, 7,910 bu oats, 2,183 bu rye, 518 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less unsteady yesterday. There was a good deal of uneasiness, but prices did not vary so badly as on the two or three days previous, and the general tone was firmer. The early feeling was weak, Milwaukee operators being free sellers, especially in wheat, but the tide turned when the inspection list was posted, showing a marked falling off in our receipts of grain, while the receipts of hogs were again small. A good many people saw, or thought they saw, that lower prices are a discourageament to sellers of the actual property, and they thought the same rule would be a good one in the case of "wind." Hence they were disposed to secure the profit on short sales made at higher prices and less anxious to put out additional shorts at the lower prices. There was a very good supply demand for corn, with some nervousness on the part of July shorts. Wheat was again in good export demand, and buyers talked as if they thought the recent big movement is only a flurry which is not likely to be kept up. In regard to the deal in July spring wheat there was, however, a disposition to think that the longs may abandon it, under the discouragement of a 20c discount for winter wheat. Oats were again stronger on futures, though easier on spot. Rye was lower, and new barley firmer. The trading in provisions seemed to depend closely upon the vibrations in grain. Mess pork closed 10@15c lower, at $20.65 bid seller August and $20.80@20.82½ for September. Lard closed 5@7½c lower, at $12.32½ bid for August and $12.45@12.47½ seller September. Short ribs closed 2½@5c higher, at $12.15@12.20 seller September. Spring wheat closed ⅛@¼c lower, at $1.26½ bid seller the month and $1.04⅛@1.04¼ for August. Red winter wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.06⅜ bid for car-lots. Regular wheat closed steadier, at $1.06⅛@1.06⅞ seller July and $1.03¼@1.03⅜ seller August. Corn closed ⅜c higher, at 76¼c bid seller July and 75¾@75⅞c for August. Oats closed 1c lower for cash and ⅛@½c lower for the remote deliveries, at 53c for spot, 51⅛@51¼c for July, and 38⅛@38¼c for September. Rye closed ½c lower, at 69@69½c for August, 69½@70c for September, and 68½@69c for the year. Barley closed nominal for cash, No. 2 for September delivery selling at 90c. Hogs were firmer at $7.50@8.20 for light and at $7.50@8.80 for heavy. Cattle were 10@40c lower, with sales at $3.00@7.35.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods continues light, as is to be expected at this stage of the season, but jobbers are preparing for an unusually large autumn trade, which is warranted by the exceedingly good crop prospects. Prices are firm, cottons especially so. Groceries are meeting with a very fair demand, and there is every indication of an active trade by and by. Prices are running along about steady. Dried fruits continue quiet, as is usual during July. They remain firm, however. London layer and Valencia raisins have advanced a trifle. The fish market had no new features, except that whitefish are much firmer under a large demand. Dairy products remain unchanged, butter continuing firm, while cheese remains weak. The demand for bagging continues fairly active at the late advance. Oils remained steady. Coal was dull and unchanged.

In green fruits apples were steady, though yesterday's receipts were somewhat better in quality, and some lots sold higher. Peaches were more plentiful, and sold at a decline, the range being 60c@$1.00 per box. Berries were steady for all except blackberries, which were in large receipt, generally in poor condition, and sold much lower. Eggs were steady at 17c per dozen. There was no change to note in drugs and chemicals, dealers generally reporting a light trade for the season. Hides are in fair request for green, otherwise the market retains its almost chronic dullness. Grease and tallow are in light demand and steady. Potatoes were plenty, with a downward tendency, sales being made at $3.00 per brl in a jobbing way. Wool is fairly active and unchanged. Flaxseed was firm, with light offerings, selling at $1.27½@1.28, with the price at the close at about $1.27. Timothy was firm at $2.25 for prime, with futures unchanged. Clover-seed was firm, owing to a reported foreign demand, good shipping seed on the Atlantic coast being held at $5.30 and above. Hay was scarce and firmer, No. 1 Timothy selling at $17.00@17.50, with other kinds up in proportion.

In lake freights there was a fair demand for room, principally for Canadian ports, for which an advance was conceded, 6c being paid for wheat to Kingston. The ruling rate on corn to Buffalo was 1¾c, though on some small lots 2c was paid. The engagements up to the close of 'Change aggregated 144,000 bu wheat and 63,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was reported nominal. The latest reported quotation was 34c asked.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 471,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 334,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 347,000.

The following were among the imports into the United Kingdom:

	Week ending July 15, 1882.	*Week ending July 8, 1882.*	*Week ending July 16, 1881.*
Flour, brls	110,000@115,000	160,000@165,000	90,000@ 95,000
Wheat, qrs	250,000@255,000	270,000@275,000	325,000@330,000
Corn, qrs	175,000@180,000	180,000@185,000	265,000@270,000

The exports from Chicago last week on through bills of lading included 6,577 brls flour, 82,000 bu wheat, 22,234 lbs seeds, 4,710 boxes meats, 2,942 cases canned do, 100 brls tongues, 635 brls beef, 4,927 pkgs lard, 75 brls tallow, 36,659 lbs butter, 572,543 lbs cheese, 909 lbs tobacco, 50 brls oil, 1,541,353 lbs oil-cake.

Our remarks of yesterday in regard to the difference of 13¼c per bu on wheat between Chicago and Liverpool, after deducting costs of transportation, only apply to "spot" grain—that is, wheat now in Liverpool can be sold at 13¼c per bu more than it would cost to buy it in Chicago and send it thither. But sales to arrive cannot be made at prices which will pay that profit, or any but a very small one. The English market has been fairly (or unfairly) deluged with cable offers to sell new red winter wheat to arrive, and "prompt shipment" is almost a drug in British commercial circles. The enterprising ones of this country are betting on the situation, and may overdo it, as they usually do in good crop years, selling at prices at which they cannot buy. It now appears probable that Western Europe will want more wheat from us than in any former year, and it is sheer folly to suppose that the people there are not willing to pay fair prices for a good article.

It now appears that the credit of *suggesting* the new style of trading in wheat in this city really belongs to J. T. Lester, Esq. His proposition was favorably entertained by others; and, though the original idea was somewhat modified, the plan of substituting winter for spring was actuated in the adopted change. Some one once remarked "Palmam qui meruit ferat," and we say, "Amen." The new habit certainly appears to be one that will wear long before it is worn out.

The vegetable trade on South water street continues active, with the supply of all descriptions commensurate with the wants of trade. Prices are generally lower than at this time last week. A considerable portion of the green peas and beans still come from long distances and arrive on the market in poor condition. Potatoes are daily becoming plentier, and outside reports indicate very low prices within a very short time. We quote the prices ruling yesterday: Potatoes, $2.75@3.00 per brl in a jobbing way; peas, $1.00 per bu; string-beans, $1.00 per bu; wax-beans, $1.75 per bu; cabbages, $3.50 per 100; cucumbers, 15c per doz; beets, 15c per bunch; turnips, $2.00 per brl; onions, 10c per doz-bunch; radishes, 10c per doz-bunch; lettuce, 10c per doz heads; green corn, 20c per doz ears; asparagus, 40@50c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $1.00@2.00 per box; tomatoes, 50c per ⅓ bu box.

The following were the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending July 5, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore:

To—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
Great Britain	1,067,223	80,046
France	70,770	......
Holland and Belgium	246,363	......
Portugal	25,007	......
Denmark	35,149	......
West Indies, Brazil, etc	35,806	......
Totals	1,480,318	80,046

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, give the following as the exports of flour, wheat, and corn from Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom:

Week ending—	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
July 15, 1882	66,219	859,234	83,865
July 8, 1882	41,161	688,023	39,017
July 1, 1882	55,600	741,311	64,506
June 24, 1882	22,338	346,221	59,331
July 16, 1881	49,367	1,339,151	1,854,634
July 17, 1880	62,392	1,878,816	1,647,383
Since Sept. 1, 1881	2,757,640	28,624,616	19,685,800
Cor. time 1880-'81	4,305,054	51,906,105	48,094,154
Cor. time 1879-'80	3,623,180	42,623,998	53,196,681

Also the following to the Continent of Europe:

Week ending—	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
July 15, 1882	2,830	579,170	......
July 8, 1882	3,556	79,215	......
July 1, 1882	3,130	282,986	4,089
June 24, 1882	2,915	250,478	65,551
July 16, 1881	21,499	453,079	878,970
July 17, 1880	8,173	1,416,899	1,221,063
Since Sept. 1, 1881	204,421	12,510,745	4,380,967
Cor. time 1880-'81	670,453	59,518,667	24,110,273
Cor. time 1879-'80	179,492	48,030,738	28,097,726

King & Co. also say: The outcome of the present crop in the most important winter wheat States compares as follows:

STATE.	Private estimate. 1882. Bu.	AGRICULTURAL BUREAU ESTIMATES.	
		1881. Bu.	*1880. Bu.*
Kansas	31,000,000	19,909,000	20,336,000
Missouri	25,000,000	20,349,000	29,563,000
Illinois	50,000,000	26,822,000	69,958,000
Indiana	45,000,000	31,353,000	49,766,000
Ohio	40,000,000	38,520,000	49,790,000
Michigan	31,000,000	21,220,000	33,155,000
Iowa	30,000,000	18,248,000	33,178,000
Total, these States	252,000,000	176,471,000	276,746,000
Total United States		380,000,000	498,000,000

The "private estimates" are based on agricultural estimates and private information of a reliable character. Tennessee raised 4,000,000 more than in 1880, and Texas about 3,000,000. Spring wheat prospects continue favorable. We think it probable that the final official estimates will show crop is nearly as large as in 1880, when it was the largest ever raised in this country.

Anent the recent sharp decline in wheat prices a leading commission house writes as follows:

That the following up of Chicago's commercial error in April, by the June wheat committee in St. Louis, in legislating against the bull interest, who uphold values, and in favor of the bear interest, who depress prices or repudiate their contracts if they can't make a profit in any other way, is largely responsible for the effort to sell America's grand wheat crop for much less than could readily be obtained for it, is self-evident. We don't care to encourage manipulation or "cornering," or limit the speculation on either side, but as we have said before, repudiation is infinitly worse than manipulation; and legislation which encourages the greater evil at the expense of the lesser will soon be regarded as inimical to the best interests of the country at large.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and very irregular. They were strong early, with a good demand by the shorts, which apparently checked several selling orders, causing the offerings to be less in volume. They turned down, however, and were quite weak for a time, with some revival of yellow-fever rumors; but it is probable that these were rather apologies for the weakness than the causes of it. The market became firmer in sympathy with grain after midday, but weakened near the close. The receipts of hogs were again small, supposed to be on account of the break in prices last week, and there was no material change in foreign quotations. Meats were dull.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl early, then declined 37½c, reacted 27½c, and closed on 'Change 10c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $20.85@20.87½ seller September and $20.65@20.67½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 brls spot at $20.70@20.80; 7,000 brls seller August at $20.55@20.80; 65,000 brls seller September at $20.70@21.07½; 9,000 brls seller October at $20.82½@21.15; 6,500 brls seller the year at $19.45@19.60; and 6,000 brls seller January at $19.85@20.05. Total, 73,750 brls. The following table gives the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Tuesday, bid.	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
July	$20.67½	$.......@......	$20.65
August	20.67½	20.55 @20.80	20.65
September	20.95	20.70 @21.07½	20.80
The year	19.67½	19.45 @19.60	19.50
January	19.97½	19.85 @20.05	19.87½

LARD—Declined 15@17½c per 100 lbs, advanced 17½c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $12.45@12.47½ seller September, and $12.30@12.32½ for round lots spot and seller the month. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $12.25@12.35; 7,000 tcs seller August at $12.25@12.35; 29,000 tcs seller September at $12.37½@12.55; 14,000 tcs seller October at $12.47½@12.75; 2,000 tcs seller November at $12.47½@12.55; 10,500 tcs seller January at $12.42½@12.60; and 2,000 tcs seller February at $12.55@12.57½. Total, 65,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	*Closed Tuesday, bid.*	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
July	$12.35	$12.25 @12.35	$12.32½
August	12.35	12.25 @12.32½	12.32½
September	12.52½	12.37½@12.55	12.45
October	12.62½	12.47½@12.65	12.42½
January	12.55	12.42½@12.60	12.55

MEATS—Declined 5@10c per 100 lbs early, but closed about 5c higher than on Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 13c; and about 2,000,000 lbs short ribs at $12.30 spot (winter-cure); $12.07½@12.15 seller August, and $12.07½@12.17½ seller September. The prices of the leading cuts were as follows at the close of trading:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$9.35	$12.20	$12.25	$12.75
Do, boxed	9.60	12.45	12.50	13.00
August, loose	9.35	12.20	12.25	12.75
September, loose	9.40	12.17½	12.30	12.80

Short ribs closed at $12.20 asked seller August and $12.17½@12.20 seller September. Long clears were quoted at $12.00 loose and $12.25 boxed; Cumberlands 12¼@12½c boxed; long cut hams, 13¼@13½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13¼@13½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12¼@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 11@11¼c for shoulders, 13@13¼c for short ribs, 13¾@14c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $14.00@14.25 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was duller than ever, but with little change in prices. The decline in wheat of the previous day had shut off export orders, and they were not brought back by yesterday's change in tone, but holders were less anxious to sell, and were firm in their views. Sales were reported of 70 brls winters at $6.25; 650 brls springs at $7.30@7.50; and 200 sacks low grades on private terms. Total equal to 860 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low-grade springs, $3.50@4.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.25@4.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were slow and easy. Sales were reported of 10 cars bran at $13.50@15.50 and 1 car wheat-screenings at $20.00. All per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was active and less unsettled, with a little reaction from previous weakness. The market for next month fell off 1c, then reacted 1⅝c, and closed about ⅛c lower than the previous afternoon. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, and dull at that, while the weather in the West was fine, and in England "more favorable." This invited free selling, and the Milwaukee crowd sold "at a fearful rate" early, which set others to doing the same thing. When the inspection list was posted it showed a marked falling off in the volume of receipts, and the tide turned. Some thought that country holders will not sell at the reduced prices, and others thought that the receipts of the past few days were phenomenal at best, and would not be kept up whatever prices might be. There was at once a scalping demand, and the news soon brought in several buying orders from outside, causing a decided reaction, but the advance was not sustained. Seller August opened at $1.03⅜@1.04, sold up to $1.04⅛, declined to $1.02⅝, rallied to $1.04⅛, and closed at $1.03⅜. Seller July ranged 1⅜@2⅜c above August, and September was about ⅝c below August, with the year 1⅜c below September. October sold at $1.02@1.03¼. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Tuesday, bid.	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Seller July	$1.06⅝	$1.04⅜@1.07¼	$1.06⅝
Seller August	1.03⅝	1.02⅜@1.04⅛	1.03⅜
Seller September	1.02⅝	1.02 @1.03⅝	1.02⅜
Seller the year	1.01⅛	1.00⅛@1.02⅛	1.01⅛

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet but firmer. Seller July was quoted at $1.27@1.27½, with some settlements at the outside, and car lots of No. 2 closed at $1.27½. The lower grades were unmentioned. Seller August sold at $1.04⅛@1.05, and closed at $1.05, being about ¼c higher than on Tuesday afternoon. Seller September and the year were about nominal at the same prices as regular for those deliveries. Spot sales were reported of 13 cars No. 2 at $1.27@1.28, and 12 cars by sample at 68c@$1.03. Total about 10,500 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand, and reacted in consequence. The market declined ⅜c early in sympathy with spring, but advanced 1c from the bottom. There were only moderate offerings, the receipts being smaller, and orders to sell to arrive were materially curtailed as a consequence of the recent sharp shrinkage in prices. Spot sales were reported of 10,000 bu and 176 cars Nos. 1 and 2 red at $1.06½@1.07¼; 1 car No. 1 long-berried at $1.08½; 12 cars No. 2 do at $1.07¼@1.08; 30 cars No. 3 at $1.00; and 29 cars by sample at 90c@$1.12. Total about 108,000 bu. Also 19 cars No. 2 red to arrive at $1.06¼.

CORN—Was active and firmer, though unsettled. The market for August declined ⅛c, then advanced 1½c, and closed ¾c above the latest quotation of Tuesday, while September was relatively stronger. Liverpool reported a decline of ½d per cental, and dull at that, while the weather in the West was more favorable to the new crop. But our receipts were again smaller, and the impression prevailed that the brisk movement from first hands noted during last week is not soon to be repeated. This caused a material increase in the demand for futures, especially as the spot offerings were all wanted by shippers raising the question, What are the July shorts going to do, if receipts are to fall off, with scarcely any corn in store? The continued coolness of the weather was regarded as cause for doubt that the new crop will not mature in many places, and this induced relative strength in the longer futures, the year advancing about 2c from the bottom. Car lots of No. 2 closed at 76¼c, with high mixed at 78¼c, and rejected at 71½c. Spot sales were reported of 34 cars high mixed at 78@78¾c; 2 cars new do at 77c; 7,500 bu and 96 cars No. 2 at 76@76⅜c; 6,500 bu and 85 cars rejected and new mixed at 71½@72c; 12 cars by sample at 67@92½c on track; and 55 cars do at 73@92c free on board. Total about 185,000 bu. Seller August opened at 75¼c bid, sold at 75⅛c, declined to 74⅛c, advanced to 76c, and fell back to 75⅜ bid at the close. Seller the month ranged ¾c above August, September was ⅛c below August to a shade premium, and October was ¼@1c below September, with the year about 7⅛c below October. Seller November was quiet at 69¾@71⅛c, closing at 71c bid. The following was the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Spot, fresh receipts	75½	76 @76⅜	76¼
Seller July	75½	75¼@76⅜	76¼
Seller August	75	74⅜@76	75⅜
Seller September	74⅞	74¼@76	75⅜
Seller October	73⅞	73⅜@75	75
Seller the year	66	65⅛@67½	67⅛

OATS—Were fairly active, with spot showing a decline of 1c, seller the month and the later futures ranging from ¼c to ¾c higher, and closing ¼@½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Most of the trading was in August and September. Spot sales were made mostly at 53c, the market closing at that figure. Seller the month ranged at 51⅛@51⅜c, closing at 51⅛c. August sold at 38@38⅜c, closing at 38⅜c. Seller September ranged at 35¼@35⅜c, closing at 35⅛c. October sold ⅛@¼c under September. Seller the year sold early at 34⅛c, advanced to 35c, and closed at 34⅝c. Samples were active and firm. Cash sales were made of 7 cars at 53c for No. 2 in store; 23 cars by sample at 52@55½c for rejected mixed, 55½@58½c for rejected white, and 59@60c for No. 2 white on track; 34 cars at 52½@55c for rejected mixed, 56@59¼c for rejected white, 54@55c for No. 2, the former at country point, and 59@60½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 65,000 bu. The following were the closing prices on Tuesday and the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	*Closed Tuesday, bid.*	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Spot	54	53	53
Seller July	51¼	51 @51⅜	51⅛
Seller August	38	38 @38⅜	38⅜
Seller the year	34¼	34⅛@35	34⅛

RYE—Was fairly active and ½@1c lower, with sales of spot at 69c, August selling at 69@69½c, September at 69½@70c, and the year at 68@68½c, closing generally at the inside figure bid. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 69c for No. 2 in store, 3 cars by sample at 66@67c for rejected, and 50c for no grade on track. Total equal to about 2,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive for cash, No. 3 being nominally quotable at 65c in store, and No. 2 selling (5,000 bu) for September delivery at 90c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars by sample at 50c for no grade, and $20.00 per ton for screenings on track. Total equal to about 1,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was quiet and firm, with sales to fill shipping contracts at $1.27½@1.28, the market closing at about $1.27, with little demand and a very light stock outside of that in the hands of crushers. Timothy seed was firm, with spot prime selling at $2.25, September delivery bringing $2.00@2.02½. There was a firm feeling in clover, the result of a stronger market at the East. Hungarian and millet were hardly represented. Sales were reported of 5 cars and 35 bags timothy at $2.15@2.25 cash and $2.00@2.02½ for September; 14 bags clover seed at $4.80; 46 bags Hungarian at 75@80c; 4 cars flaxseed at $1.20@1.29.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

REGULAR WHEAT—Closed ⅛c lower, at $1.06⅜@1.06⅞ for July, $1.03¼@1.03⅜ for August, $1.02⅜@1.02½ for September, $1.03@1.03⅛ for October, and $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 415,000 bu at $1.03⅛@1.04 seller August, $1.02⅝ seller September, $1.03⅛ seller October, and $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ seller the year.

SPRING WHEAT—Closed quiet, and ⅛c lower, at $1.26½@1.26¾ for July, $1.04⅛@1.04¼ for August, $1.02⅛@1.02⅜ for September, and $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 30,000 bu at $1.27 seller July, $1.04⅜@1.05 seller August, and $1.02⅜ seller September.

WINTER WHEAT—Closed unchanged, at $1.06⅜@1.07 for July and $1.04⅛@1.05 for August, with sales of 5,000 bu at $1.06⅜ seller July.

CORN—Closed ⅛c higher, at 76¼@76⅜c for July, 75⅞@75⅝c for August, 75½@75⅝c for September, 74⅛@74⅜c for October, 71@71⅛c for November, and 67⅛@67⅜c for the year. Sales were made of 370,000 bu at 76⅜c seller July, 75⅞@75⅝c seller August, 75⅜@75⅝c seller September, 75⅜c seller October, 71@71⅛c seller November, and 67⅛@67⅜c seller the year.

OATS—Closed a shade easier, at 51⅛@51⅜c for July, 38⅛@38⅜c for August, 35⅛@35⅜c for September, 35⅛@35⅜c for October, and 34⅝@34⅞c for the year. Sales were made of 130,000 bu at 51@51⅜c seller July, 38⅛@38⅜c seller August, 35⅛c seller September, 35⅛c seller November, and 34⅜c seller the year.

RYE—Closed unchanged at 69@69½c for August, 69½@70c for September, and 68½@69c for the year, with sales of 30,000 bu at 70c seller September and 68½c seller the year.

MESS PORK—Closed 5c lower, at $20.65@20.70 for August, $20.80@20.82½ for September, $20.90@20.92½ for October, $19.50@19.55 for the year, and $19.87½@19.90 for January. Sales were made of 9,500 brls at $20.65@20.67½ seller August, $20.82½@20.85 seller September, $20.92½ seller October, $19.55 seller the year, and $19.90 seller January.

LARD—Closed unchanged, at $12.32½@12.35 for August, $12.45@12.47½ for September, $12.52½@12.55 for October, $12.47½@12.50 for November, $12.30@12.35 for the year, $12.42½@12.45 for January, and $12.47½@12.50 for February. Sales were made of 4,000 tcs at $12.45@12.47½ seller September, $12.42½ seller January, and $12.47½@12.50 seller February.

SHORT RIBS—Closed unchanged, at $12.15@12.20 for August, $12.15@12.20 for October, $10.45@10.50 for the year, and $10.50@10.55 for January, with sales of 100,000 lbs at $12.15 seller October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—All descriptions are steady at the following figures. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	8
Inferior and common	7 @ 9
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were neglected at $3.00@3.25 for common to good and $3.50@3.90 for choice.

BAGGING—Was moving out freely and was again quoted firm, the recent sharp advance in cotton seamless bags being firmly adhered to. We repeat our list:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@12
Auburn No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@27
American	20	Wool sacks	35

BUTTER—Continues to meet with a good demand. For fine grades the wants of the trade are in excess of the supply and prices are strong. Of common qualities there is more than enough, though stocks are not so great as to materially weaken prices. Current receipts are fair:

Creamery, fancy	24@25	Common grades	13@15
Do, fair to choice	22@23	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	20@22	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	16@19	Grease	7@ 9

CHEESE—Remains about as last quoted. The demand is far from satisfactory and the market still has an undertone of weakness. Sales were effected at the prices following:

Full cream	9½@10
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	6½@7¼
Part skim, flat, choice	6½@6¾
Skim, common to fair	5 @5¾
Low grades	3 @5

COAL—This market was quoted unchanged. There was a light retail trade at the following quotations:

Anthracite, egg	$ 7.00	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.25	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.50@7.00	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

COOPERAGE—Was quiet at 97½c@$1.00 for pork barrels, 1 car lard-tierces selling at $1.20.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is no change in the staple articles, business being only fair for the season. We quote:

Acid, citric	$ 70 @ 72
Acid, tartaric, ℔	52 @ 55
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Borax, refined, ℔	17 @ 18
Blue vitriol, ℔	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	38 @ 40
Chloroform, ℔	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, ℔	34½@ 36
Gum arabic, picked	30 @ 40
Gum camphor, ℔	28 @ 30
Gum opium, ℔	4.35
Iodine, ℔	2.85
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.45 @3.70
Oil, castor, ℔ gal	1.00 @1.12
Oil, lemon	3.75
Potassa, Chlor, ℔	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod, ℔	1.75
Quinine, sulph, 5-oz cans	2.00
Quinine, sulph, oz vials	2.05
Root, rhei, E. I., powd, 1	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, ℔	3½@ 5
Sulphur, ℔	4½@ 5
Sulph, cinchonida	1.05

EGGS—Were steady at 17c per doz.

FISH—There was a much firmer tone to the whitefish market, owing to the brisk demand that has sprung up since the recent decline. The bottom figure for No. 1 is now $6.00. There is a fair movement in other fish at about steady prices. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.25 @ 4.50
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured, 100 lbs	5.75
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are firmer, with London layers and Valencias quoted higher. For other fruits the market has a comparatively steady tone. There is a fair seasonable movement:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 6½@ 7
Figs, layers	12 @ 13
Prunes, Turkish	7¼@ 7⅜
Prunes, Bohemian	6¼@ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, London layers	3.25 @3.30
Raisins, Valencia	12½@ 12¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75 @2.80
Zanté currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	16 @ 17
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	15 @ 16
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 14
Apples, sliced	6½@ 7¼
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6½@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5½@ 5¾
Raspberries	37
Blackberries	13½@ 14
Pitted cherries	20
NUTS.	
Filberts	12 @ 13½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6½@ 6¾
Pecans	14½@ 17
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	6 @ 8
Virginia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6¾@ 7¾

GREASE—The market was steady at the prices given below. We quote:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—There was an easier feeling in berries, apples being steady, and peaches showing a decline. Watermelons sold at $15.00@20.00 p
quote:
Lemons, per box
Oranges, Messina, per box
Oranges, Valencia, per case
Strawberries, per case
Blackberries, per case
Cherries, per bu
Peaches, per box
Apples, per brl

GROCERIES—Business is reported fair, w
pect of a brisk movement a little furth
the season. Prices are ruling very ste
quote:

RICE.
Carolina
Louisiana
Ragoon
Patna

COFFEE.
Java
Java, choice Mandaling
Maracaibo
Mexican, prime to choice
Mexican, fair to good
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, fair to good
Rio, common
Rio, roasting

SUGARS.
Patent cut-loaf
Crushed
Powdered
Granulated, standard
Granulated, not standard
A standard
A No. 2
Extra C
No. 1
Yellow

SIRUPS.
Corn
Sugar
Blackstrap
New Orleans molasses, new

SPICES.
Allspice
Cloves
Pepper
Cassia
Nutmegs

HAY—Was scarce, firm, and higher for
grades. We quote:
No. 1 timothy, per ton
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track
Mixed
Upland prairie
No. 1 prairie

HIDES—A light business is reported, wi
better demand for light green. We quot
Green-cured, light, per lb
Green-cured, heavy
Part cured
Damaged hides
Green-salted, bulls
Calf, per lb
Dry-salted, per lb
Dry flint, No. 1
Damaged dry
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated
Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent o
prices. Long-haired thin skips are clas
aged hides.

OILS—Were quoted the same as on th
days of the week. There was a fair dema
city and country, and prices averaged firm
We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16¾	Linseed, boile
Carbon, 175 test	12¼	Whale, winte
Carbon, 150 test	9	Sperm
Carbon, 110 test	8¾	Neatsfoot, pu
Carbon, snow white		Neatsfoot, ex
and W. W., 150 test	11	Neatsfoot, No
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	10⅛	Bank
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	8⅞	Straits
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	11⅞	Turpentine
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	9⅞	Miners' white
Lard, current make	98	Naphtha, deo
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo
Linseed, raw	53@55	

POTATOES—Were plentiful, with a we
manifest. Sales in a jobbing way we
made at $3.00 per brl, though some trans
reported 25c below that figure.

SALT—Trade is fair and prices remain
We quote:
Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per br
Coarse salt, per brl
Dairy, with bags
Dairy, without bags
Ashton dairy, per sack
Ground alum, in bags
Liverpool fine, brown

TALLOW—Is in fair demand at 8¼c fo
No. 1 country, and 7¼@7½c for No. 2 cou

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a ba
finished goods.

WOOL—Is steady, with a fair amount o
the following quotations:
Good to choice medium tub
Coarse and dingy tub
Fine and unwashed fleece
Coarse and unwashed fleece
Medium and unwashed fleece
Medium and washed fleece
Fine washed fleece
Coarse washed fleece

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.
Receipts—	
Monday	7,118
Tuesday	5,316
Wednesday	4,500
Total	16,934
Same time last week	19,636
Shipments—	
Monday	1,613
Tuesday	2,400
Total	4,013

CATTLE—The market for common
shipping grades "went all to pieces,"
the dullest market days of the season,a
way off, the decline varying from 30@4
salesmen claimed that the reduction am
The truth of the matter was, shippers
much stuff, anyway, and holders could h
price low enough to interest them. Th
not so large as to cause alarm, it being
than above the average, but it was co
excess of the demand even at the ma
In good to choice grades the shrinkage
vere, but there was no description of st
it was possible to get Tuesday's prices.
5.00 for lean grassers prices ranged upw
choice lots, with most of the sales at
fair to good steers. Many were left o
market had a bad finish. Prices of com
dium grades are 75c@$1.00 lower than a w
Native butchers' stuff was plentiful an
Butchers had bought liberally on the p
days, and did not stand in need of ma
they therefore bought sparingly at 1 @15
remained inactive. Of that class sales
to give any fair idea of market value
were not wanted at over $4.25, while r
were unsalable at $3.40@3.50. Veals we
pretty full figures, and we quote at $4.00
to choice.
There was no very marked change
Texas cattle. The receipts were lighte
preceding days of the week, but fewer
carriers and butchers being pretty wel
sale show a decline of 10@15c. From
poor droves, prices ranged upward to $5.
figure bought choice droves averaging
1,175 lbs. Sales were principally at $4.10
sold and the market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs
upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-for
steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, we
ing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, we
ing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common st
and common to choice cows for
slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighin
to 1,000 lbs
Inferior—Light and thin cows, hei
stags, bulls, and scalawag steers
Texas—Grass cattle
Veals—Per 100 lbs
Milch cows

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*
34	1,317	$7.35	18 Texas
36	1,370	7.00	30 Texas
35	1,386	6.85	53 Texas
34	1,305	6.75	17
16	1,296	6.65	44
18	1,192	6.40	33
18	1,203	6.45	34
72	1,414	6.50	44
44	1,316	6.60	20
42	1,281	6.60	109 Texas
35	1,340	6.50	16
50	1,341	6.35	72 Texas
34	1,280	6.25	124 Texas
32	1,263	6.00	118 Texas
17	1,285	6.12½	343 Texas
18	1,354	6.00	68 Texas
34	1,236	6.00	33
13	1,230	5.60	12
72	1,198	5.95	514 Texas
15	1,257	5.85	64 Texas
80	1,208	5.75	69 Texas
18	1,184	5.50	26 Texas
78	1,158	5.75	31 Texas
12	1,127	5.40	66 Texas
36	1,177	5.15	36 Texas
17	1,184	5.25	20
24	1,002	5.10	17 cows
187	1,008	5.35	26 stocker
36	1,250	5.50	21
14	1,243	5.50	13 cows
36	1,130	5.30	24 cows
362 Colorado	1,109	5.30	21 cows
15	1,148	5.50	13
20	1,130	5.10	18 calves
54 Texas	1,058	5.00	

HOGS—With a fresh run of only ab
was a further stiffening of prices ye
the advance was less marked than mi
expected to result from such small
was not a very sharp demand and tra
slow at $7.50@8.20 for poor to best ligh
8.80 for inferior to choice heavy. Fo
vailing prices were $7.80@8.10 and fo
8.40. Skips and culls were unsalable a
market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
189	328	$8.80	47	203	$8.15
56	308	8.75	64	196	8.15
44	321	8.70	62	197	8.15
43	289	8.65	131	189	8.15
111	285	8.65	67	188	8.10
52	280	8.60	71	208	8.10
75	248	8.55	78	196	8.10
59	288	8.50	44	207	8.10
68	278	8.50	132	273	8.10
63	238	8.45	30	302	8.10
47	269	8.45	47	246	8.05
57	293	8.45	68	272	8.05
54	286	8.40	61	272	8.05
42	297	8.40	89	193	8.05
62	275	8.40	58	190	8.05
60	258	8.35	38	272	8.00
43	273	8.35	57	265	8.00
43	258	8.30	73	255	8.00
67	301	8.30	67	202	8.00
53	302	8.30	44	193	8.00
133	241	8.30	62	207	8.00
116	272	8.25	62	202	8.00
43	279	8.25	44	198	8.00
42	259	8.25	66	251	7.95
61	287	8.25	67	252	7.95
40	244	8.20	43	265	7.95
63	272	8.20	44	204	7.95
40	209	8.20	33	211	7.95
206	247	8.15	67	238	7.90
71	268	8.15	46	261	7.90
46	274	8.15			

SHEEP—Were dull and heavy. F
by either butchers or the Eastern
dragged at $3.00@4.25 for inferior to g
lots were offered. They would prob
Lambs were inquired for at $2.00@3.75

SHEEP SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
110	89	$3.75	84	91	$3.37½
84	97	3.80	89	124	4.00
303	71	2.70	99	120	4.25
37	81	3.25			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—CATTLE—R
days, 3,500; extremely dull, with a
common and inferior natives and
steers sold at $10.25@15.25, mainly at
orado stock, $9.50@10.50; Texas-Che
@9.75; 100 cattle taken for export tr
car-loads of natives and Texas ste
ried over.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 13,0
rather better prices; extremes,
lambs, $5.50@6.75.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 8,60
live hogs except at reduced prices,
per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—CATTLE—Rece

decline. Watermelons sold at $15.00@20.00 per 100. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@ 6.50
Oranges, Messina, per box	8.50@ 9.00
Oranges, Valencia, per case	12.00@16.00
Strawberries, per case	2.00@ 2.50
Blackberries, per case	1.00@ 2.00
Cherries, per bu	1.50
Peaches, per box	60@ 1.00
Apples, per brl	1.00@ 3.00

GROCERIES—Business is reported fair, with a prospect of a brisk movement a little further along in the season. Prices are ruling very steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@ 8¼
Louisiana	7¼
Rangoon	6 @ 6½
Patna	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	.19 @22½
Java, choice Mandaling	.26¾@27½
Maracaibo	.12½@14½
Mexican, prime to choice	.12¾@13¾
Mexican, fair to good	.11 @12¼
Rio, fancy	.13 @13¼
Rio, prime to choice	.12 @12½
Rio, fair to good	.10¾@11
Rio, common	9¾@10
Rio, roasting	8 @ 8¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10¼@10¾
Powdered	10¼@10½
Granulated, standard	9¾@ 9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9½@ 9¾
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9
Extra C	8¾
No. 1	8¼@ 8½
Yellow	7½@ 8

SIRUPS.

Corn	.48 @52
Sugar	.44 @56
Blackstrap	.28 @29
New Orleans molasses, new	.50 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	.15 @15½
Cloves	.33 @35
Pepper	.18½@19
Cassia	.21 @22
Nutmegs	.90 @94

HAY—Was scarce, firm, and higher for the better grades. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$17.00@17.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.50@16.00
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	12.50@14.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 9.00

HIDES—A light business is reported, with a rather better demand for light green. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8 @ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	7¾@ 8
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skips are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were quoted the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was a fair demand from the city and country, and prices averaged firm and steady. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16¼	Linseed, boiled	.56@58
Carbon, 175 test	12¾	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	8¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	10¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	8¾	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich. W.W.	11¾	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich. P.W.	9¾	Turpentine	50
Lard, current make	98	Miners' white	65
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo, 60deg	10
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo, 74deg	13
Linseed, raw	.53@55	Gasoline, deo, 87deg	20

POTATOES—Were plentiful, with a weaker feeling manifest. Sales in a jobbing way were generally made at $3.00 per brl., though some transactions were reported 25c below that figure.

SALT—Trade is fair and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	2.50

TALLOW—Is in fair demand at 8½c for city, 8c for No. 1 country, and 7¼@7½c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Is steady, with a fair amount of business at the following quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	.37@40
Coarse and dingy tub	.30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	.25@28
Coarse and unwashed fleece	.15@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	.23@28
Medium and washed fleece	.35@40
Fine washed fleece	.37@40
Coarse washed fleece	.25@30

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,118	12,589	1,340
Tuesday	5,316	6,984	597
Wednesday	4,500	12,500	1,500
Total	16,934	32,043	3,437
Same time last week	19,686	66,100	7,129
Shipments—			
Monday	1,613	4,645	....
Tuesday	2,400	3,163	671
Total	4,013	7,808	671

CATTLE—The market for common and medium shipping grades "went all to pieces." It was one of the dullest market days of the season, and prices were way off, the decline varying from 30@40c, while some salesmen claimed that the reduction amounted to 50c. The truth of the matter was, shippers did not want much stuff, anyway, and holders could hardly name a price low enough to interest them. The supply was not so large as to cause alarm, it being rather below than above the average, but it was considerably in excess of the demand even at the marked decline. In good to choice grades the shrinkage was less severe, but there was no description of stock for which it was possible to get Tuesday's prices. From $4.50@5.00 for lean grassers prices ranged upward to $7.35 for choice lots, with most of the sales at $5.25@6.60 for fair to good steers. Many were left over, and the market had a bad finish. Prices of common and medium grades are 75c@$1.00 lower than a week ago.

Native butchers' stuff was plentiful and sold lower. Butchers had bought liberally on the preceding two days, and did not stand in need of many cattle, and they therefore bought sparingly at 10@15c off. Stockers remained inactive. Of that class sales were too few to give any fair idea of market values. Good ones were not wanted at over $4.25, while rough thin lots were unsalable at $3.40@3.50. Veals were salable at pretty full figures, and we quote at $4.00@7.75 for poor to choice.

There was no very marked change in prices of Texas cattle. The receipts were lighter than on the preceding days of the week, but fewer were wanted, carriers and butchers being pretty well filled up, and sales show a decline of 10@15c. From $3.50@3.75 for poor droves, prices ranged upward to $5.00. The latter figure bought choice droves averaging from 1,050 to 1,175 lbs. Sales were principally at $4.10@4.50. Not all sold and the market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 7.60@ 7.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	7.25@ 7.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6.50@ 7.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@ 6.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@ 5.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.50@ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.25
Texas—Grass cattle	3.25@ 5.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.75
Milch cows	30.00@55.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
34	1,317	$7.35	18 Texas	1,057	$5.00
36	1,370	7.00	39 Texas	1,137	5.00
35	1,386	6.85	53 Texas	1,174	5.00
34	1,335	6.75	17	1,189	5.25
16	1,296	6.65	44	1,186	5.25
18	1,192	6.40	33	1,242	5.00
18	1,203	6.45	34	1,136	4.85
72	1,414	6.50	44	814	4.10
44	1,316	6.60	20	963	4.50
42	1,281	6.60	109 Texas	943	4.50
50	1,340	6.50	16	1,099	4.75
50	1,341	6.50	72 Texas	905	4.30
34	1,280	6.25	124 Texas	814	4.30
18	1,293	6.00	118 Texas	883	4.30
17	1,285	6.12½	343 Texas	933	4.25
18	1,354	6.00	66 Texas	918	4.20
34	1,236	6.00	32	1,182	4.50
18	1,330	5.60	11	1,100	4.40
72	1,198	5.95	514 Texas	976	4.37½
15	1,257	5.85	64 Texas	966	4.22½
80	1,208	5.75	32 Texas	850	4.25
18	1,184	5.50	26 Texas	899	4.15
72	1,158	5.75	31 Texas	1,016	4.10
18	1,127	5.40	66 Texas	894	4.10
18	1,177	5.15	36 Texas	1,027	4.00
17	1,184	5.25	20	997	4.00
24	1,002	5.10	17 cows	906	3.50
187	1,008	5.25	26 stockers	901	3.50
34	1,250	5.50	21	923	3.12½
16	1,243	5.50	13 cows	924	3.25
18	1,231	5.30	24 cows	728	3.00
362 Colorado	1,100	5.30	21 cows	890	3.00
20	1,148	5.10	13	709	3.00
18	1,130	5.10	18 calves	108	6.75
54 Texas	1,058	5.00			

HOGS—With a fresh run of only about 12,500 there was a further stiffening of prices yesterday, though the advance was less marked than might have been expected to result from such small receipts. There was not a very sharp demand and trading was a little slow at $7.50@8.20 for poor to best light and at $7.50@8.80 for inferior to choice heavy. For light the prevailing prices were $7.80@8.10 and for heavy $7.80@8.40. Skips and culls were unsalable at $5.75@7.30. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
189	328	$8.80	47	203	$8.15	83	262	$7.90
56	308	8.75	64	196	8.15	53	179	7.90
44	321	8.70	122	197	8.15	53	186	7.90
43	289	8.65	131	189	8.15	62	188	7.90
111	283	8.65	67	188	8.10	65	264	7.90
52	260	8.60	57	196	8.10	50	259	7.85
75	248	8.55	78	196	8.10	63	183	7.85
59	288	8.55	44	207	8.10	53	272	7.85
60	278	8.50	132	273	8.10	44	287	7.80
58	288	8.45	39	202	8.10	54	278	7.80
60	299	8.45	45	272	8.05	56	183	7.80
57	296	8.40	61	272	8.05	69	173	7.80
61	286	8.40	80	193	8.05	55	278	7.75
44	297	8.40	53	204	8.05	89	229	7.75
47	256	8.40	38	272	8.00	59	178	7.75
63	292	8.35	57	255	8.00	60	173	7.70
56	273	8.35	73	255	8.00	116	232	7.70
40	295	8.30	67	202	8.00	62	159	7.70
28	301	8.30	44	193	8.00	67	249	7.65
155	241	8.30	62	207	8.00	153	158	7.65
116	222	8.25	44	198	8.00	55	242	7.60
61	279	8.25	66	251	7.95	58	174	7.60
45	263	8.25	43	265	7.95	49	171	7.60
61	287	8.25	63	265	7.95	110	219	7.50
62	244	8.20	55	211	7.95	65	163	7.50
40	272	8.20	67	228	7.90	51	169	7.50
59	247	8.15	46	261	7.90	48	169	7.50
71	228	8.15				51	142	7.45
46	274	8.15				51	171	7.40

SHEEP—Were dull and heavy. Few were wanted by either butchers or the Eastern trade and sales dragged at $3.00@4.25 for inferior to good. No choice lots were offered. They would probably bring $4.75. Lambs were inquired for at $2.00@3.75 per head.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
110	89	$3.75	84	91	$3.37½	95	111	$4.25
84	97	3.80	89	124	4.00	66	93	3.40
37	71	2.70	99	120	4.25	93	102	3.62½
21	81	3.25						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 3,500; extremely dull, with a decline of ½c on common and inferior natives and Texans; native steers sold at $10.25@15.25, mainly at $11.50@13.50; Colorado stock, $9.50@10.50; Texas-Cherokee cattle, $8.60@9.75; 100 cattle taken for export trade; a number of car-loads of natives and Texas steers must be carried over.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 13,000; demand fair; rather better prices; extremes, sheep, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $5.50@6.75.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 8,400; no demand for live hogs except at reduced prices, or $7.50@8.00, 56¼c per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 800; weak; only grass Texan and Indian on sale; canning grades, $3.50@4.50; good to choice fat steers, $4.75@5.25; native cows, $3.00@4.25; stockers, $3.50@4.00; feeding steers, $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP—Steady; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, none; good to choice muttons, $3.50@5.50; lower grades, $2.75@3.25.

HOGS—Quiet; shipping pigs, $7.00@7.25; Yorkers, $7.40@7.65; packing, $7.50@7.85; butchers' to select, $7.90@8.35; receipts, 1,686 head; shipments, 120.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 153 head; market fair; prime, $4.75@8.00; good, $6.75@7.50; common, $5.50@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 300; market firm; Philadelphias, $8.75@8.90; Baltimores, $8.30@8.50; Yorkers, $7.75@8.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200 head; market slow; extra, $4.50@4.80; good, $4.25@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—HOGS—Nominally unchanged; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 137.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 75; shipments, 47.

SHEEP—Firm at $3.00@4.50; receipts, 250; shipments, 125.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $6.00@8.30; packing and butchers', $7.85@8.90; receipts, 385; shipments, 57.

LUMBER.

There were about a dozen vessels at the Franklin street dock yesterday. Short piece-stuff slightly below the standard sold at $10.75. Shingles held firm at the advance. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.75@12.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.50@ 2.70
Extra shingles	2.65@ 2.80
Lath	2.35

Trade at the yards is reported fair at steady rates. We quote dry lumber, green selling $1.00 per 1,000 less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.50
Common dressed siding	20.50
A siding strips	19.00
A siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	39.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, flooring	16.50
Fencing, first quality	14.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	14.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	12.00
Pickets, square head	19.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.80
Cedar posts, 4 to 11 inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4 inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4 inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear, flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry, plank, first and second, clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following are the receipts of lumber and shingles from Jan. 1 up to date:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	872,329,000	393,998,000
1881	748,088,000	337,762,000
Increase	124,241,000	56,236,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 10s. Corn, 7s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 91s. Lard, 63s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—BACON—Cumberland cut dull at 61s; short rib dull at 62s. Beef—Extra India mess steady at 136s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 56s 6d.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed firmer at 7s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Evening.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 13,000; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,400.

CHEESE—Fine American, 57s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 10s 3d; No. 2 spring, 9s 9d; No. 3 do, 9s 1d; California declined 1d. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and easier. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and easier; red winter (at London) declined 3d. Corn dull and easier. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull. Weather in England fair. Pork, 91s. Lard, 63s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 63s; S. C., 66s. Tallow, 42s 9d. Cheese firmer and 6d higher, at 57s. Beef, 137s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull.

LONDON, July 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California club, 10s 1d@10s 4d; white Michigan, 10s 4d; Western red winter, 10s 3d; spring—No. 3, 8s 1d; No. 2, 8s 9d. Corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Wheat slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, no inquiry; corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat weaker; American red winter for prompt shipment by sail, 46s 6d; do for shipment during July and August, 45s 3d. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 500,000 qrs; corn, 10,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3,000 qrs. Weather in England and on the Continent fair. PARIS—Wheat and flour rather easier.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—GRAIN—A continued and decided pressure to sell, especially for early delivery, led to a further break in prices of No. 2 red wheat in the instance of the July option through the forenoon dealings of as much as 2¼c, August 1⅝c, September 1⅜c, October ¾c, and year option 1⅜c a bu, the November option holding its own very well. The further break in July wiped out much of the difference between the July and the August and September options. Free offerings for early arrivals were reported on telegraphic orders from the interior, where at the principal points the receipts continued liberal. At the current figures the speculative business was extensive, particularly for July to September delivery. Through the afternoon prices were marked up about ⅜@1¼c a bu on, however, a sensitive and fluctuating market, reacting again near the close a trifle, and leaving off barely steady. The drift of the reports from the West was depressing. The later advices by cable were of more favorable weather and easier markets. Free transactions were likewise reported here today in No. 2 red wheat for prompt delivery, at, however, a further reduction of about 1½c @2c a bu, largely in the free on board form and for export. No. 1 white wheat was exceptionally scarce, and, as in request, was quoted stronger. Spring wheat extremely dull in the local market, but some important lines were represented as having been recently placed in the through freight connection at low figures, the particulars of which were withheld. No. 1 red at $1.21, closing at $1.21 bid in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.20 in elevator, $1.21 afloat, $1.21¾@1.22—mostly $1.21¾—delivered from elevator, and $1.20¾@1.20¾ free on board (the sales in the latter form having been about 196,000 bu), closing at $1.20 in elevator; do July, $1.18@1.20½, closing at $1.18¼; do August, $1.16¾@1.19, closing at $1.17⅜; do special deliveries early in August, at $1.18@1.18¾; do September, $1.17@1.19, closing at $1.17¾; do October, $1.18¾@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¼; do November, $1.19¾@1.21¼, closing at $1.21; do year, $1.16½@1.17¼, closing at $1.17¼; do steamer grade at $1.18; No. 3 red at $1.18; ungraded red at $1.00 @1.22, as to quality; No. 1 white at $1.25 in elevator, closing at $1.25; do September, $1.17, closing at $1.17 bid; No. 2 white at $1.18@1.18½ in elevator and $1.20 delivered, No. 3 white at $1.16; 3,700 bu ungraded white at $1.20@1.23, as to quality; mixed winter at $1.17; 500 bu ungraded spring at $1.12. Corn again fairly active, mainly in the option line, opening irregular, but generally weaker, yielding about ¼@½c a bu, but rallying through the day about ½@1c a bu, leaving off again rather easier. The offerings for prompt delivery were limited, but to arrive more liberal in view of the freer movement toward the principal interior points of accumulation. July options, 82¼@83c, closing at 82¾c; do August, 82½@83c, closing at 82¾c; do September, 83¼@84½c, closing at 83¾c; do October, 83@84½c, closing at 84c; do November, 80⅝@81¼c, closing at 81⅛c asked; do year, 77½@78¾c, closing at 78½c; mixed Western ungraded at 81½@83c, as to quality and condition; No. 3 nominal; No. 2 white nominal; white Southern, very choice for Baltimore delivery at $1.10. Oats unsettled on early deliveries, hardening to the extent of about ½c a bu, but on the later deliveries weakening about ¼@⅝c a bu on a fairly-active business, chiefly in the way of options, closing as a rule a trifle stronger. July, 62½@63c, closing at 62¾c; do August, 49¾@50½c, closing at 50c; do first half of August, 60c; do September, 45⅞@46¼, closing at 46¼c asked; do October, 45¼@45¾c, closing at 45½c; No. 3 new rule at 62c, closing at 62c asked; white Western ungraded, 62@68c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 59@63c, as to quality. Rye without inquiry, and more or less nominal; prime Western quoted at 78@80c; no Canada reported as offered; prime State at 81@82c afloat.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have fluctuated less frequently on a fairly active speculative movement in Western steam lard, but otherwise comparatively limited dealings, leaving off, however, weaker. Western mess pork quiet for early delivery, leaving off at $21.00@21.25 for old and $22.00@22.25 for new, and in the option line Western mess pork was very dull here, with August options quoted at the close nominal at $21.35@21.60; September at $21.50@21.70. Cut meats continue in request at full prices, including pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 11⅛@11⅝c; smoked shoulders, 12½c; pickled hams at 14¼@14¾c; smoked hams, 15½@15¾c; pickled bellies at 12½@13½c. Bacon inactive; long clear quoted at 13⅜c. Western steam lard in moderate demand for early delivery, closing at $12.80 for contract grade, and in the option line an active business noted, which has been less variable, closing easier in sympathy with the West. August options closed here at $12.80 bid; September, $12.95; October, $13.00; November, $12.97½; December, $12.77½@12.80; seller the remainder of the year at $12.75 bid; January, $12.82½@12.86; and February at $12.90 asked. Refined in some request, closing at $13.00 for Continental grades.

SUGARS—Raw have been in limited demand, but held steadily at 7⅛c for fair refining muscovado. Refined sugar in slack request, with cut-loaf quoted at 9⅝c; crushed, 9⅝c; powdered, 9⅝c; granulated, 9 5-16c; standard A, 8⅞c; off A, 8⅝@8¾c; white extra C, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8⅛c; C, 7⅜@7⅝c; yellows, 7@7½c.

FREIGHTS—An active call noted from the grain interest at a further partial rise in quotations, with a fair inquiry from other European trade sources and a light demand in other connections, the tendency of rates generally continuing upward. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour in barrels at 1s 3d@1s 9d; local quoted at 1s 9d; wheat at 6d, closing at 6d bid; provisions in lots at 10s@25s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local shipments quoted at 20s@25s; small lots of beef in tierces, 3s@4s, and pork in barrels at 2s@3s.

The official statement of shipments of provisions from seven ports of this country for the week ending July 15 is as follows: Meats, 4,764,786 lbs; lard, 7,184,259 lbs; pork, 2,907 brls. The shipments for the same period of 1881 were: Meats, 11,644,886 lbs; lard, 6,035,481 lbs; pork, 5,285 brls.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¾@13c; futures weak; July 12.65c; August, 12.65; September, 12.41c; October, 11.86c; November, 11.70c; December, 11.70c; January, 11.79c; February, 11.91c; March, 12.03c; April, 12.15c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 24,000 brls; exports, 7,500 brls; super State and Western, $3.70@4.75; common to good extra, $4.75@5.60; good to choice, $5.70@9.00; white wheat, extra, $8.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $4.80@8.00; St. Louis, $4.80@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.25 @9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat: cash lots firm; options unsettled, opening 2¼c lower; afterwards became strong; recovered ⅜@½c of the decline, closing firm; receipts, 63,000 bu; exports, 204,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.21; ungraded red, $1.00@1.20; No. 3 do, $1.18; steamer No. 2 red, $1.18; No. 2 red, $1.20@1.20½; certificates, $1.20¼@1.20¾ f. o. b.; $1.21¾@1.22 delivered; No. 1 red, $1.21; mixed winter, $1.17; ungraded white, $1.15@1.23; No. 3 do, $1.16; No. 2 do, $1.18@1.18½; No. 1 do, $1.25; No. 2 red July, sales 576,000 bu at $1.18@1.20½, closing at $1.18¼; August, sales 1,108,000 bu at $1.16¾@1.19, closing at $1.17¾; September, 904,000 bu at $1.17@1.19, closing at $1.17⅞; October, 412,000 bu at $1.18½@1.19⅞, closing at $1.19¾; November, 128,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.21¼, closing at $1.21.

HAY—Good demand at 70c.

HOPS—Firm; fairly active; Eastern, 33@54c; New York State, 33@40c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; better demand. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice in fair demand and firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and drooping; United, 57¼c; crude, 6¾@6⅞c; refined, 6¾c.

RESIN—Quiet but steady; $1.90@2.05.

TURPENTINE—Strong; 46c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm, 20½c.

LEATHER—In good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 32@46c; pulled, 18@42c; unwashed, 12@34c; Texas, 14@33c.

BUTTER—Weak at 25c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm at 6@9¾c.

METALS—Manufactured copper, new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake, 18¾@18¾c. Pig-iron quiet and firm; Scotch, $23.50@26.50; American, $22.00@25.00; Russia sheeting, $11.25@11.50. Nails—Cut, $3.40; clinch, $5.00@6.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active and lower, closing firmer; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.18¾ asked; July, $1.17¾ bid; August, $1.16¾@1.16⅞; September, $1.16¼@1.16⅝. Corn—Western about steady and dull; mixed spot, 84c asked; July, 83¼c asked; August, 83¾ @83⅞c; September, 84⅜@85¼c. Oats quiet; Western white, 68@70c; mixed, 63@65c; Pennsylvania, 65@70c. Rye firm and higher at 87@91c.

HAY—Firm and demand active; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and active. Mess pork, $22.50@23.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11@13⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c; clear rib sides, 15⅛c. Hams, 15½@16½c. Lard—Refined, 14c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 23@27c.

EGGS—Lower and dull at 18c.

PETROLEUM—Higher and firm; refined, 7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar steady.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15@1.16.

FREIGHTS—Higher and firm; cotton, 3-16@¼d. Flour, 1s per brl. Grain, 7d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 820 brls; wheat, 72,929 bu; corn, 1,460 bu; oats, 5,145 bu; rye, 282 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,020 bu; corn, 10,433 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 889,812 bu; corn, 46,822 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—FLOUR—Quiet, in buyers' favor and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, $1.00⅝@1.00½ cash; $1.00¼ July; $1.00⅜ August; $1.01¼ September; $1.01¾ bid October; $1.00 the year; No. 3 red 95@96c. Corn lower; 80@77½c cash; 75⅝c bid July; 75c bid August; 74c bid September; 72¼c asked October; 61⅝c the year. Oats lower; 56¼c bid and 60c asked cash; 49⅜c July; 34⅝c August; 34¼c asked September; 33⅝c the year. Rye steady at 70c. Barley nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 10½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and easier; $21.10 bid cash; $21.12½ bid July. Dry salt meats nothing doing and nominal. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $10.25; long clear, $13.75@13.87½; short ribs, $13.87½; short clear, $14.37½@14.50. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,100 brls; wheat, 178,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 17,000; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,400 brls; wheat, 155,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon board—Wheat closed barely steady; $1.00¾ July, $1.05⅛ asked August, $1.00¾ September; $1.01 bid October; $1.00⅜ the year. Corn dull; but firm and higher; 76¼c August; 74⅝c September; 71c October; 62c the year. Oats firm and higher; 50c July; 35c August; 34⅝c September; 33⅝c the year.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 19.—FLOUR—Steady; demand moderate for spring patents; winter wheats in fair request; Western superfine, $3.75@4.25; common extras, $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin extras, $5.00@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.50@7.50; Michigan winter wheats, $6.00@6.25; Ohio and Indiana, $6.00@6.50; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.00@7.00; patent spring wheats, $7.50@9.50; patent winter wheats, $6.50@8.00, choice brands bringing $7.75@8.00; new winter wheats come forward slowly.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2 and high mixed, 92@93c; steamer mixed and yellow, 91@92c; no grade, 87@90c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 71@72c; No. 2 white, 69c; No. 3 white, 67@68c; No. 2 mixed, 66@67c. Rye—Market dull; 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm; clear and extra clear, $25.00@26.00. Beef—Prices well sustained; extra mess, $15.50@16.00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm. Hams steady; $13.50@14.50.

BUTTER—In fair demand for the better grades.

CHEESE—Choice, 10¼c.

EGGS—Moderate demand, 18½@19c.

HIDES—Holders firm; Western dry, 17@18¼c.

TALLOW—Firm, 8¼@8⅝c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls, 2,100 sacks; corn, 2,500 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 685 brls.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; XXX, $5.50@5.62½; high grades, $6.25@7.12½.

GRAIN—Corn higher; 96c; white $1.05@1.10. Oats easier; new Texas and Western, 58c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; held at $4.60.

HAY—Firmer; ordinary, $23.00@24.00; prime, $25.00@26.00; choice, $28.00@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $22.00. Lard easier; tierce, refined, $13.00; keg, $13.50. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, packed, $9.75@9.87½. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, $10.50; short ribs and long clear, $14.12½. Hams higher; canvased, $14.00 @15.50.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10½c. Sugar quiet but steady; good common, 7⅛@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7⅝@8⅛c; prime to choice, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow clarified, 8¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common reboiled, 55@57c; fair reboiled, 50@52c; prime, 55@57c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, 5¾@7¼c.

BRAN—Weak and lower; 95c@$1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet at 12⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 red winter, new, $1.02@1.03 spot, $1.04¾ July; $1.03⅝@1.03¾ August; $1.03¾@1.04¼ September. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 80c spot and July, 79c September; 78⅜c October; 75c November, 67¼@68c the year. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 58¼c. Rye dull at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $22.50. Lard quiet at 12⅜c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, $9.37½; clear rib, $13.00. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, $10.50; clear rib, $14.00; clear, $14.50.

WHISKY—Irregular. Highwines, $1.15; combination sales finished goods—525 brls—on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and tame; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.21; July, $1.21; August, $1.06⅜; September, $1.03¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, 93c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 76@76½c; rejected, 71½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 52c; white, 58c; rejected, 56c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 72½c bid; No. 2, 69c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring cash, 76c bid; seller at 79c; September, 80c; No. 3 spring extra, nominal at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; Mess pork, $20.75 cash and August; $20.95 September. Lard—Prime steam, $12.35 cash and August; $12.50 September.

HOGS—Firmer; $7.60@8.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,700 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 520 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—FLOUR—Market dull; local trade buying sparingly; shippers doing little or nothing. Rye flour slow; sales at $4.00@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat active; speculative demand; No. 2 red, July, $1.19¾@1.19¾; August, $1.17@1.17¾; September, $1.17@1.17¾; October, $1.18@1.18¾. Corn steady; sail mixed, 90@92c; steamer, 89@90c; No. 3, 88c; rejected, 87½@88½c; sail mixed, July, 85@87½c; August, 85@85¾c; September, 84½@85c; October, 84½@85c. Oats very scarce, and in demand at a further advance of 1@1½c; No. 1 white, 75c; No. 2 white, to arrive, 72c; do, grain depot, 73½@74c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Noon board—GRAIN—Wheat new, spot, $1.10; old, $1.15; July, $1.09; August and September, $1.06¼; the year, $1.05. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 76½c; July, 76c; August and September, 75c bid; the year, 65c.

CLOSED—Wheat weaker; No. 2, new, held at $1.10; old, $1.15; July, $1.08¼; August and September, $1.05⅝; October, $1.06 bid; the year, $1.04⅝. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, July, 77c; August, 76c bid; October, 74½c bid; the year, 64½@65c. Oats quiet; No. 2, August, 38c bid; September, 36c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 2,160 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet; nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; new No. 2, $1.02. Corn generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; No. 2, 95c; mixed, 83c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; mixed, 57c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; in fair demand. Mess pork, $22.75. Bulk shoulders, $9.75; clear rib, $13.00; clear sides, $13.37½. Bacon—Shoulders, $10.50; clear rib, $14.00; clear, $14.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c. Lard steady, and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—GRAIN—Corn active and easy; high mixed, 74½@75c; mixed, 74¼@74½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 57@57½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 69@70c.

HIGHWINES—Sales at $1.13¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 21,600 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 21,875 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 43,000 bu; shipments, 36,000 bu; steady; No. 2 red, 89@89½c cash; 86⅝c August; No. 3, 84¼c July. Corn—Receipts 2,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu; quiet and dull; No. 2 mixed, 73¼c cash; 72c August. Oats—No. 2, 49c cash; 39¼c July; 30c August.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 11c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 white, $1.30; July, $1.26¼; August, $1.07; September, $1.06¼@1.06⅜; October, $1.06⅝; year, $1.05⅜; No. 2 red, August, $1.06½; No. 2 white nominal. Receipts, wheat, 90,000 bu; shipments, 160,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn scarce; sales, 3,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 83½c. Oats nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat, $1.04 @1.04¼. Corn firm; 76¼@77¼c. Oats steady; white, 58¼@61c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn quiet; No. 2 Chicago, 88c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Large attention of many buyers, followed by moderate to free selections, show a market more active in demand and tone improved. Fancy prints, also staple mournings, patchwork, and furnitures, have had wide attention and good selection. Regular dress goods, also wool suitings and sackings, have shared in the inquiry to the extent of a large business. Flannels in good request, with white blankets fairly active. Linseys and dress flannels in fair request. Woolen goods and doeskin jeans comparatively quiet. All cotton goods having attention and aggregate sales large. We note the following prices: Otis Boston double and twist and Beaver Creek blue denims advanced 1c each; Columbian heavy and mixed fancies, Thorndike AA, and haymaker blue denims advanced ½c each; Hartel fancy prints, 6¼c; Berwick prints, 4½c; Lancaster robes, 5½c; Cocheco H glove-finish prints, 8¼c; do foulards, 10½c; do brocades, 11½c; Hamilton reps, 16½c; do poplins, 11½c; do shooga cloths, 11c; do pyrennes merino, 12½c. Salmon Falls R, 36-inch fine brown cottons, 7c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12⅝c; low do, 12c; good ordinary, 11⅝c; net receipts, 17 bales; exports coastwise, 450; stock, 1,374.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12⅝c; good ordinary, 11⅝c; net receipts, 1,120 bales; gross, 120; exports coastwise, 555; sales, 100; stock, 36,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 12⅛c; no sales; receipts, 27 bales; shipments, 200; stock, 5,800.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 57⅝c; highest, 58⅜c; lowest, 57¼c; closed 58⅛c; shipments, 58,792 brls; charters, 62,869; runs, 93,900.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; United certificates firm; closed at 58⅛c; refined, 6¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

IN THE WOODS.

Yesterday's Services at the Lake Bluff Assembly.

The commencement exercises of the Assembly Normal Class at Lake Bluff were held last evening. The tabernacle was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and in the centre stood the Pharos, on top of which a bright fire was burning. Side lights and Chinese lanterns completed the illumination. Everybody on the grounds went to the entertainment. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Williamson. The program consisted of the following essays:

"The Purpose and History of the Sunday-School," by Miss Mamie Hood; "Relation of the Sunday-School to the Family," by Mrs. E. Willson; "The Teacher's Personal Preparation," by the Rev. M. L. Norris; "The Teacher's Culture of Souls," by Mrs. V. J. Kent; "Divine Origin of the Scriptures," by J. H. Treve; "Versions of Scripture," by Miss L. Kellogg; "Valedictory," by T. G. Warrington. Afterwards an address was made by the Rev. A. W. Patten.

The graduating class numbered thirty-one, as follows: The Rev. R. H. Bosworth, of Englewood; Mrs. A. B. Colwell, of Appleton, Wis.; Mrs. A. I. Cloes, of Lake Bluff; Mrs. S. Fawcett, Miss M. Hood, of Chicago; Miss L. J. Hustid, Mr. F. Thatcher, Mrs. M. D. Humphry, of Lake Bluff; Mrs. F. R. Jones, Miss I. F. Jones, Hortonville, Wis.; Miss A. M. Jones, Dayton, O.; Miss L. Kellogg, Milwaukee; Mrs. V. J. Kent, Chicago; Miss A. L. Knapp, Evanston; Mrs. I. Linebarger, Miss M. L. Linebarger, Chicago; the Rev. M. L. Norris, Somers, Wis., Miss F. E. Oliver, Galena; Mrs. R. Ozanne, Somers, Wis.; the Rev. C. M. Pond, Berea, O.; Miss M. E. Parsons, Somers; Mrs. A. L. Richardson, Rockford; Miss. J. Spear, Springfield; Miss F. Spencer, Somers; Mr. J. H. Trever, of Horicon, Wis.; Miss B. Vredenburgh, Chicago; the Rev. T. C. Warrington, Mrs. J. O. Warrington, Meacham, Ill.; Miss C. M. Warren, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Appleton, Wis.; Miss L. Wiltberger, Chicago.

The gold medal was awarded by Mr. Solomon Thatcher to Miss F. E. Oliver, of Galena. Superintendent Gilbert awarded the Parkhurst prize, $25, to the Rev. Henry Lea, of Elgin—a post graduate; the Trinity Church Sunday-school prize, $25, to Miss Ray Ozanne, of Somers, Wis. the Wabash-Avenue Church prize, $25, to Mrs. M. D. Humphry, of Lake Bluff; the Mrs. Kent prize, $25, to Miss Louise Kellogg, of Milwaukee. All who received awards stood 100 in the examinations. Each graduate received a diploma. The exercises were closed with the class song. The band and choir contributed music during the evening.

THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

Yesterday morning Dr. Stocking, of Detroit, gave an interesting descriptive and historical lecture on "Buried Pompeii." After dinner Prof. Cumnock gave recitations. Prof. McIntosh exhibited a tadpole's blood corpuscles and a mosquito's probosis through the microscope. The cool weather made the mosquitoes very hungry yesterday. The probosis seen through the instrument is supposed to have belonged to the mosquito which made such a fierce attack on Prof. Cumnock's left ear and threw him into violent gestures while preaching the celebrated Georgia sermon on Noah's Ark.

The young ladies at Lake Bluff seemed to be possessed of an abundance of originality. A lady who has been stopping at the resort all summer reports that a very interesting pacing-race took place yesterday forenoon, five girls taking part. She declined to tell which one of these sidewheelers came out the victor, but, from political motives doubtless, declared that all of them did remarkably well. In the afternoon the young ladies organized another picnic party, to which were invited nearly all the young fellows in the camp. Under the shade of an oak tree refreshments were served which the girls had to pay for. It is not leap-year, and the only reason advanced for allowing the young ladies to foot the bills was the emptiness of the boys' pocketbooks.

The Executive Committee of the Lake Bluff Association have held a meeting and passed a resolution complimenting Superintendent Gilbert and his assistants for their efficient management of the Sunday-School Assembly this season. They also requested Mr. Gilbert to serve in the same capacity next year. He has accepted the offer, and will be aided by a secretary. Messrs. Hobbs, Wilson, and Lane, together with Mr. Gilbert, will constitute the management for next year. The committee also decided to request the Rock River Conference to appoint an advisory committee, consisting of Messrs. Vincent, Patten, and Spencer.

THE PROSPECT FOR LAKE BLUFF

is said to be brighter than it has ever been. Now that the Thatcher tract has been bought by a few wealthy gentlemen and annexed practically to the grounds, the improvements so long talked of are likely to be made, and property is fast advancing in value. Sales are reported at 40 per cent advance on last year's prices, and several newcomers have purchased lots and will build handsome cottages this fall. It is expected the new hotel will be ready for occupancy next year, and the pier and artesian well are to be commenced as soon as possible. The association, it is understood, have disposed of the bulk of their lots, but the new tract will be laid out in the autumn.

Today closes the summer assembly. Dr. Stocking delivers a lecture; at 2 p. m. there will be a childrens' meeting; and at night a concert by the band which has contributed so much to the pleasure of the summer. Then follows a week of vacation. On the 26th the camp-meeting opens, to be followed a week later by the German Temperance Conocation.

THE CARTER MURDER.

Inquest on the Victim — McLaughlin Held to the Grand Jury without Bail.

Late yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at the place which, in Chicago, passes for a morgue, in the case of John Carter, the machinist who was kicked to death on Clinton street Tuesday night by young Tom McLaughlin. All the new facts brought out at the inquest only made the murder appear so much the more brutal. The prisoner, who was represented at the inquest by Mr. James Van Buren, appeared very nervous and excited during the examination of the different witnesses. His wife, carrying a 3-months-old babe in her arms, was also present, but did not seem particularly downhearted. She laughed and chatted with other women while standing out in front of the morgue, tossing her little one up and down in the sun. The post-mortem made on the body of the murdered man by Dr. Bluthardt showed that death had been caused by a blow on the left side of the neck back of the left ear, dislocating the neck, rupturing a large blood vessel, causing paralysis, and hemorrhage. Instantaneous death, under the circumstances

COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

Laura E. Burdick, of No. 366 South Clinton street, testified that she was attracted by the noise to the scene of the quarrel. She saw McLaughlin push Carter as the latter was entering the house, and she told him not to do it as Carter was drunk. McLaughlin answered that he would give Carter "as much as he (Carter) gave Andie." Carter got his coat and hat and started off. McLaughlin tried to hit him again but was held back by McNulty. When the latter allowed McLaughlin to go he ran after Carter and knocked him down. Witness followed and reached Carter just in time to see him die. Witness had heard McLaughlin say, "If I can't fight I can shoot."

William Maskil testified to about the same state of facts, and added that he saw McLaughlin kick Carter twice in the head after knocking him down. Witness heard McLaughlin say, "I will lick him if I get six months for it; he licked a friend of mine." After McLaughlin had knocked Carter down and kicked him twice he raised his foot again, while Carter was dying, and said, "I will drive this through your head to the chin."

The testimony of the other witnesses only corroborated the above.

Jane Carter, one of the five orphaned children, testified that her father was 39 years old, and that her mother (sister of McLaughlin's wife) died last September.

THE JURY FOUND

that Carter's death was caused by hemorrhage and paralysis, the result of kicks and blows administered by McLaughlin, and recommended that the prisoner be held for the action of the grand jury.

When the verdict was made known to the prisoner he broke down, and cried. His wife bore it all very calmly.

A SEASONABLE AND TRUSTY FAMILY REMEDY.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and bowels, and, being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

MARINE NEWS.

Hardly Any Demand for Grain-Carriers for Lake Erie Ports.

Room Taken Yesterday for 158,000 Bushels of Wheat for Kingston.

Welland Canal Rates—Iron-Ore Shipments—Improvement of the Sault River.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was very little demand yesterday by shippers of grain for vessel-room to Lake Erie ports, and rates were weak at 1¾ cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo. The steamer lines will not carry for less than two cents, and their vessels when reported as engaged receive that figure. Owners of sail vessels, however, persist in putting in their vessels at anything they can get. The demand for vessels to carry wheat to lower Canadian ports is extremely good, and rates advanced yesterday to six cents a bushel to Kingston, at which figure everything available was taken. Six cents a bushel on wheat to Kingston and $1.40 per ton on coal from Oswego to this port are the best rates now prevailing, and vesselmen having craft suitable for the trade jump at the opportunity to charter them. The only danger to be apprehended at present is that the owners of many vessels now engaged in the lumber-carrying business will draw them out of that trade and put them on the market for grain cargoes to Lake Ontario ports, and thus glut the demand and cause a decline in carrying rates, just as was done some weeks ago when the rates reached three cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo. The following were the vessels chartered yesterday:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Chicago, wheat	40,000
Propeller Chicago, corn	10,000
Schooner Moonlight, corn	53,000
For Kingston.	
Schooner Harry Bissell, wheat	37,000
Schooner American, wheat	20,000
Schooner Mystic Star, wheat	23,000
Schooner William I. Preston, wheat	19,000
Schooner Pewaukee, wheat	21,000
Schooner M. L. Higgie, wheat	21,000
For Montreal.	
Propeller Europe, wheat	17,000
Total capacity	261,000

The market for lumber-carriers is completely demoralized, and there are no longer any quotable rates to east shore ports, and until there are we shall discontinue our table of going rates for lumber and also coarse freights, as the latter are governed in a great degree by the activity or depression in the former trade. But a single charter for lumber was reported yesterday—the vessel going to Ashland. It is said that vessels were offered yesterday to go to Muskegon and load lumber for this port at $1 per 1,000 feet. How a vessel can go to that port for that figure and come out clear of debt is a conundrum. The shipments of forest products from the port of Bay City for the week and season ending the 15th inst. were as follows, and offered but little encouragement to vessel-owners:

	Week.	Season.
Lumber	18,528,000	234,683,376
Shingles	1,600,000	37,591,000
Lath	440,000	7,101,000
Timber, cubic feet	6,000	63,600
Long timber, feet	3,000,000	7,540,000

Everything in marine circles is very quiet along the Saginaw River. A number of boats are loading, but that number is doubled by those lying idle, unable to get cargoes. There is no change in freights noted, $1.50@1.75 to Buffalo and $1.35@1.50 to Ohio ports being the ruling rates. Bay City papers have the following concerning freights: The steam-barge George L. Colwell is chartered to load lumber for Chicago at $1.75 per 1,000, going rate. The barge Dobbing is also loading for the same port. The steam-barge Olean and tow, from Chicago, are laying up, unable to secure cargoes. The propeller Cuba left port Sunday for Oscoda to fill out a salt cargo for Chicago.

Iron-ore freights continue dull and weak at 80 @85 cents a ton from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, with shippers unwilling to pay more than the inside figure. Added to the low rates is the fact that the docks at Ashtabula are crowded and vessels experience great delay before they are unloaded. The nominal rates are:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.15
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	80@ 85
From Escanaba to Chicago	90
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

Coal freights at the lower lake ports remain firm, especially at Buffalo, for cargoes to this port and Milwaukee. Shippers at that port are even willing to pay an advance of 5 cents over the quoted rates for cargoes wheeled in. The following are the rates at which charters to Lake Michigan ports are now made:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	70c@ 75
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	80
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	80

How an Oswego Vessel Captain Was Made to Hold a Baby for Two or Three Hours.

The following story is true in every particular, and the Captain's name is only suppressed because of the agony he experienced: Tuesday afternoon a Captain of one of the Oswego fleet now at this port went with a few friends to Lincoln Park. While seated near the cages of the wild animals a lady carrying a beautiful little girl about 9 months old approached him and said: "Captain (calling him Captain staggered him), will you be so kind as to hold my baby for a few minutes?" Of course he would. He took the child on his lap and busied himself amusing it. The minutes grew in number, and the Captain commenced to grow uneasy as the mother did not return for the child. Finally, growing desperate, the Captain exclaimed: "Oh, what will I do? I can't take this baby with me. I am a nice old sucker, ain't I, to be saddled with a baby that is not mine. I would give my freight money up if I had not come out here." At last the Captain started to come to the city, and, just as he was stepping on a car the mother of the little girl came running up, and said: "O, Captain, I am so much obliged to you. I will relieve you of her. Good afternoon." And with a ringing laugh the lady walked away. To say that the Captain clubbed himself for the way he had been made a nurse of for two or three hours is putting it mildly. His friend promised to say nothing, but gave it away as soon as he got down town. The Captain vows that no woman will ever get him to hold a baby again. He went out to see the sights at the park and got taken in by a pretty woman with a pretty baby. He says it is all right so long as his wife does not hear of it, of which there is great danger from the fact that the other Oswego Captains have all heard the story.

Welland Canal Rates.

The following are the rates charged vessels passing through the Welland Canal, together with the charges for harbor towing:

Rates through the canal—Light vessels, 16 cents per ton; vessels loaded ten feet and under, 18 cents per ton; vessels loaded over ten feet, 20 cents per ton; from Port Colborne to Thorold head lock, 10 cents per ton under all circumstances. There are no special rates for vessels less than 140 tons.

The rates for harbor towing at either end of the canal are as follows:

Vessels under 140 tons	$ 3
Vessels of 140 to 199 tons	4
Vessels of 200 to 249 tons	5
Vessels of 250 to 349 tons	6
Vessels of 350 to 399 tons	7
Vessels of 400 to 449 tons	8
Vessels of 450 to 499 tons	9
Vessels of 500 to 549 tons	10
Vessels of 550 to 599 tons	11
Vessels of 600 to 649 tons	12
Vessels of 650 to 699 tons	13
Vessels of 700 to 749 tons	14
Vessels of 750 to 799 tons	15

Canal tonnage to be used in every case.

The Improvement of the Sault River.

John Quinn, submarine diver employed by the United States Government at the Sault River, reports that work at the East Nebish is so far forward that a channel seventeen feet in depth is now secured, and work will be finished there in a few days. The work at Sailors' Encampment will occupy all summer and fall, but will be completed this season. Four dredges are at work on Lake George, and the improvements are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Iron-Ore Shipments.

The following table exhibits in gross tons the total lake shipments of iron-ore from Upper Peninsula ports the present season, up to and including July 12, together with the amount shipped during the corresponding period last year:

	1881.	*1882.*
Escanaba	4,92,969	726,403
Marquette	217,846	406,980
L'Anse	16,370	17,338
St. Ignace	....	10,427
Total	727,185	1,161,158

Showing an increase of 433,963 tons.

Dock and Other Notes.

The tug Halliday, of South Chicago, is in Miller Brothers' dry-dock for repairs.

The schooner Donaldson cleared for Ashland yesterday to load lumber for this port.

The schooner W. H. Hawkins has gone to Muskegon to load lumber for this port.

The schooner A. Bradley is on her way to Whitefish Bay for a cargo of wood and bark.

The steam-barge Tempest is in the dry-dock of Miller Brothers to have her wheel tightened.

The schooner Daniel E. Bailey, Capt. Myers, arrived yesterday from below with a cargo of coal.

The schooners Newland and Green Bay are reported as waiting in Racine for better freight rates.

Capt. Jacobs, of the tug O. B. Green, and a brother residing in Milwaukee, have fallen heir to a fortune in Germany.

The steam-barge R. A. Packer was delayed several hours on Lake Erie Saturday by the heating of her crank pin.

The barge Banner, while on Lake Erie the last trip up in tow of the steam-barge Germania, had her masthead carried away.

The steam-barge Monohansett arrived from Escanaba yesterday with a cargo of iron-ore for the North Side Rolling-Mill.

The schooners Pewaukee, R. B. King, and Watts Sherman are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company being calked.

The Cleveland City Council has ordered that river drawbridges shall be kept closed from 6:45 to 7:05 a. m. for the benefit of poeple going to work.

The steamer F. & P. M. No. 2 was launched at Springwells on Saturday afternoon. She is exactly similar to F. & P. M. No. 1, described a few weeks ago.

Frank George, the sailor who stabbed Alexander Robinson, mate of the schooner Shandon, at Port Colborne recently, has been sentenced to six months in jail.

The steam-barge William Edwards and consort Marion W. Page arrived from Erie yesterday with hard coal. The Edwards has on 1,400 tons and the Page 1,356 tons.

The schooner Orkney Lass, Capt. John Hansen, brought a cargo of cedar ties from Summer Island on her last trip, the pioneer cargo of cedar from that point to this port.

The schooner Scotia, Capt. William Waters, left for Escanaba last evening to load iron-ore for a Lake Erie port. The Scotia is a fine vessel, and is commanded by a fine sailor and gentleman.

The tenders for the extension of a lock on the Welland Canal were opened Friday, but the contract will not be awarded till Sir Charles Tupper's arrival on Wednesday. The tenders were seven in number.

J. F. Cary, President of the Welland Canal branch of the Sailors' Union, is in the city on a visit. Mr. Carey is about 30 years of age, a remarkably bright and intelligent sailor, and a credit to his profession.

The monster steamship building at St. Clair for David Whitney Jr., of Detroit, will be launched Saturday and immediately towed to that port to receive her boiler and engine. She has been named David C. Whitney.

An attempt was made at Detroit Saturday to blow up the wreck of the steamer Niles with 500 pounds of gunpowder, but the electricity did not work, and the kegs went off separately, doing little good. Dynamite will be used next.

The boiler, two anchors, and chains of the steam-barge Prindiville have been recovered by S. A. Murphy's expedition, and it is expected that the engine will soon be rescued also. The barge was found about two miles from the place where she sank.

The new steam-barge for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at the Quayle shipyard, Cleveland, is nearly completed, and will be launched on the 15th of next month. She is modeled after the Tacoma, and will be one of the finest boats on the lakes.

The new steam-barge being built at Crosthwaite's shipyard, Bay City, for John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo, will be launched in about seven weeks. She is 215 feet keel, 31 feet 6 inches beam, and 13 feet hold. She will have the machinery of the steam-barge Plymouth.

The fast and neat propeller Lawrence, Capt. Connors, of the Northern Michigan Line, left last evening for Cheboygan and all way ports. The Lawrence left crowded with excursionists, as she does every trip, being one of the most popular passenger steamers that leave this port.

Capt. Boyton gave an exhibition of the qualities of his life-saving apparatus at Kingston a few days ago. He successfully went through the process of constructing a raft, cooking his dinner while in the water, and blowing up a small vessel with a torpedo. The exhibition was witnessed by thousands of interested people.

One of O. B. Green's dump-scows sunk near Erie street bridge. Burns & Canevin will raise her today. A dump-scow is nothing difficult for Burns to raise. Only a few days since he raised the body of a boy who had been under water fully five minutes; and, more than that, he brought him back to life. Nobody heard of the matter until some days after, he being too modest to tell of the feat. Mr. Burns has rescued several people from drowning, and should be awarded a Government medal if anybody deserves one.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19—12 m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Antelope and barges, 2 a. m.; steamship Onoko, 7:30 a. m.; steam-barge Arctic, 7:35 a. m.; schooner Bigler, 5 a. m.; schooner Saveland, 6:20 a. m.; steamer Flora, 11:20 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Mary Mills and barges, 8 a. m.; propeller Chicago No. 2 and consort, 9:25 a. m.; steam-barge Ackley and consort and schooner George C. Finny, 10:15 a. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle, 5:40 a. m.; propeller Empire State, 9:50 a. m.; steam-barge Oscoda, 10 a. m.; steam-barge James S. Hay with schooners D. P. Rhodes and Escanaba, 8 a. m.; steam-barge H. Kimball, 10 a. m.; schooners David Dows and E. L. Coyne, 10 a. m.; schooner Minnie Davis, 5:30 a. m.; tug Mary Ann and raft, 4:30 a. m.; tug Champion and raft, 6 a. m.

Wind southwest, fresh; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Swain, with schooners Maxwell and Wabash, 3:30 p. m.; steam-barge Manistique, 3:30 p. m.; steam-barge Lowell and barges, 6:30 p. m.; schooner George M. Case, 3:35 p. m.; schooner Jane C. Woodruff, 6:20 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller S. H. Johnson, 3:30 p. m.; steam-barge E. N. Pratt, 3:40 p. m.; steam-barge Henry Howard and barges, 4:30 p. m.; steam-barge William Cowie and barges, 6:15 p. m.; schooners E. Corning, Pensaukee, Reindeer, and Young America, 1:10 p. m.; schooner D. Provost, 4:45 p. m.; schooner Aconite, 5:10 p. m.; schooner Lottie, 7 p. m.

Arrived—Schooner Lucy J. Clark, 4:30 p. m.

Wind west, brisk. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 19.—Arrived—Steam-barge Leland, steam-barge Massachusetts and barge Merrimac, schooner M. Martin, schooner P. S. Marsh, schooner Reed Case.

Sailed—Steam-barge Massachusetts with consort Merrimac, steam-barge Leland, schooner Golden Fleece, schooner S. H. Foster, schooner Flying Mist, schooner City of Green Bay.

Wind north, light.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Milwaukee, corn, flour, etc; propeller Boston, corn and wheat; propeller Dean Richmond, wheat, corn, flour, etc. From Duluth—Propeller St. Louis, copper, etc; propeller Arizona, wheat and flour.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Arabia, coal; steam-barge V. H. Ketcham, coal; propeller Fountain City, sundries; propeller Scotia, sundries; schooner Wayne, coal. For Milwaukee—Schooner A. B. Moore and Annie Vought, coal. For Kenosha—Propeller Potomac, coal. For Duluth—Propeller D. M. Wilson, coal; propeller Arizona, coal, etc; propeller China, cement, etc.

Coal freights were quiet, but rates were firm on a basis of 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. Shippers were inclined to pay five cents more when wheeled in. The propeller D. M. Wilson came light from Ashtabula and took on a cargo for Duluth at contract rates. The propeller Boston and steam-barge Tacoma were placed to load for Chicago at 75 cents, and the propeller A. L. Hopkins for Toledo at 40 cents, the latter being an advance of five cents over the last charter.

Canal freights are still lifeless and rates were nominally unchanged.

Capt. M. Niland, master of the iron steamer Japan, received word this afternoon that his father died at Kingston last Friday. Although 86 years old, the senior Niland was hearty and lively, and his death was unexpected. His wife is still living.

The schooner George Murray arrived this afternoon with 48,000 bushels of new wheat from Cleveland, on which the freight is 1½ cents. It is seldom we get a grain cargo by sail nowadays.

Another New Steam-Barge—Freights at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The new steam-barge on the stocks at the Milwaukee shipyard for Messrs. J. B. Merrie, George G. Markam, John Fitzgerald, and the Milwaukee Shipyard Company will be launched Saturday. She is built on the same model as the Marshall F. Butters, recently launched from the same yard. She is of the following dimensions: Keel, 155 feet; over all, 165 feet; beam, 30 feet; hold, 10½ feet. She has six streaks of five-inch bilges and two streaks of five inches, with clamps between these. Her outside planking is four inches. Her inside planking is five inches thick to the rail. Her flooring and decks are of three-inch planking. She has two spars, one for canvass and the other for hoisting. Her engine was built by James Sheriffs and is 22x26 inches. Her boiler was built by Richard Davis, and is 7x15 feet of three-eighths-inch Otis steel. Her cost complete will be $38,000.

There were some inquiries for grain carriers today, but only one charter was reported, the barge Annie Sherwood for 35,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo on through rates.

Shippers are still offering but 80 cents on ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports.

The scow Hunter arrived today minus her foretopmast, lost off Two Rivers Point.

Arrived from below—Schooners James D. Sawyer and J. H. Meade, coal laden.

Cleared—Steam-barge Gratwick and consorts Fryer and Marvin, for Tonawanda; schooner J. H. Meade, for Ashtabula; schooner J. Merrill, for Buffalo; schooner Swallow, for Erie.

A Steamer Breaks Her Crosshead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 19.—Last night an accident occurred to the steamer Magnet, necessitating her return to Kingston for repairs. She left here in the evening with about sixty passengers from Oswego and Rochester. About 8:30 o'clock, with a loud report, the crosshead snapped in two. The steamer was about half way across the lake. She was turned around, and, by the engine being worked at a light pressure, navigated back in safety, arriving at 3 o'clock. A new crosshead is being made.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 19.—Entered—Schooner Francis Palms, from St. Ignace, iron; schooner Owasco, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Japan, from Duluth, merchandise; propeller China, from Buffalo, merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller China, for Duluth, merchandise; propeller Japan, for Buffalo, merchandise; schooner Francis Palms, for Cleveland, light.

Vessel Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Charters—Propeller Rust and consorts, Clint and Butts, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, 75 cents; schooner Kate Richmond, coal, Toledo to Charlevoix, 75 cents; schooners Leighton and Young, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, private terms; schooner Lamb, ore, Marquette, to Ashtabula, private terms.

Cleared—Propeller Scotia, merchandise, for Chicago.

Items from Kingston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 19.—The propeller Lake Ontario lightered 6,000 bushels of wheat from Detroit and proceeded to Montreal.

The schooner Sligo cleared tonight for Chicago, with 500 tons of rails. The rate is quoted at $1.25 per ton.

A Siren Whistle at Port Austin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the steam siren will be located at Port Austin Light Station, Mich., on Sept. 1, to be used during foggy weather.

Cleared from Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 19.—Cleared—Propellers Van Raalte and Toledo, steamers Dove, Ste. Marie, and City of Cleveland.

Wind west, heavy. Weather cloudy.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 19.—Passed up—Schooner Bismarck, Kingston to Bay City, light.

Passed down—Schooner M. J. Cummings, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Arrived at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 19.—Arrived—Steam-barge John M. Osborne and schooners S. P. Ely, Montgomery, and Montana.

Arrival at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., July 19.—Arrived—Schooner Nevada, from Chicago, grain.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Skylark, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Araxes, Bay City, lumber.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Erie, sundries.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Holland, sundries.
Prop R. A. Seymour, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Port Sherman, lumber.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Barge No. 3, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Monahansett, Escanaba, lumber.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop W. Edwards, Erie, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr L. W. Drake, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Iowa, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Bean Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Herschell, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, coal.
Schr Racine, St. Joseph's Pier, bark.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Newsboy, Alpena, lumber.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Oliver Culver, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Clara Parker, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr W. Loutitt, Grand Haven, lumber to South Chicago.
Schr Mary Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Sturgeon Bay, ice.
Schr C. J. Magill, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr E. J. McVea, Leland, iron-ore.
Schr Venture, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr B. Calkins, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Erie, coal.
Schr N. N. Brigham, Ludington, ties.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Lillie Amiot, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Coaster, Portage Lake, bark.
Schr Celt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Granger, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Kate Gillette, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Watts Sherman, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Montague, lumber.
Schr D. De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Cormorant, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. G. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Jacksonport, ties.
Schr M. W. Page, Erie, coal.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, lumber.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Collingwood, 23,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, 30,330 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Prop Burlington, Midland, grain.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Grand Haven, light.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Douglas, Holland, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Gessine, Ludington, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. Fillmore.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Green Bay, light.
Schr Starlight, Bark River, light.
Schr O. A. Hale, Buffalo, light.
Schr Jenny Mullin, Hammond's Bay, light.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington, light.
Schr Jamaica, Cape Vincent, 20,344 bu wheat.
Schr H. F. Church, Port Huron, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr A. C. Keating, Port Huron, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, light.
Schr E. Allen, Muskegon, light.
Schr Charles Marshall, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr M. B. Hale, Marinette, light.
Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, light.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Annapee, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr W. Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr C. O. D., Alpena, light.
Schr Transfer, Alpena, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, light.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, merchandise.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr D. Stewart, Ashland, light.
Schr Kate Gillett, Marinette, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr O. Culver, Pensaukee, light.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

How It Is Getting Along at Lake Geneva.

The Daily Routine of Life in the Encampment.

Roll-Call — Surgeon's Call — Guard-Mount—Battalion-Drill.

Dinner—Rifle-Practice—The New Band—Dress-Parade—Visitors.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAMP MUNGER, GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 18.—The wind and rain storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, which gave the First Infantry rather a rude welcome to their camp, had passed away yesterday, and the morning broke clear and beautiful. The men, tired from the excitement of settling down, were awakened by the rattle of the reveille at the barbarous hour of 6 o'clock, and the perfect day was greeted with three cheers. An hour was spent in preparing for breakfast, which was served in the mess-tents and heartily relished by the men, most of whom found themselves in possession of stalwart appetites—the result of the fresh and bracing country air. Roll-call followed the morning's meal, and the Adjutant presented the report,

"ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR."

The night previous, four luckless soldiers, who had been found promenading with ladies after "taps" had been put in the guard-house, and in the morning were detailed on "police-duty," and were made to clean the camp-tents and do various chores about the camp, much to their disgust. It is safe to say that they have made a mental resolve to be in betimes hereafter.

At 8 o'clock the surgeon's call was sounded, but Assistant-Surgeon Adams, who was on duty at the time, had but little to do except to straighten out an unfortunate few who had for the time being assumed the rôle of jack-knives and "doubled up" by reason of a consumption of too much "green stuff." C. A. Pettibone, of Company C, who was accidentally wounded by Corporal A. D. Annis, who unwittingly fired a blank cartridge at him Sunday, was up and about with a bandaged neck. He did not wish to leave the camp, and was detailed to take charge of the camp post-office during the encampment. He will serve all the young gentlemen who expect mail from females.

THE GUARD-MOUNT,

which occurred at half-past 8 o'clock, was a very creditable performance. Capt. Shea, of Company E, was Officer of the Day, Lieut. Wadsworth Senior Officer of the Guard, and Lieut. Thompson Junior Officer of the Guard. Drum-Major Cluett and the band did some excellent work in connection with this ceremony. The drill-call sounded at 9 o'clock, and Lieut.-Col. Knox drilled the battalion for about an hour. He was ably seconded by Maj. Diehl. The regiment is becoming used to turf-marching, and did remarkably well yesterday.

About fifty members of the regiment left for Chicago on the morning train to get back to business, and it is expected that the men will be coming and going all the week. A number of Chicago gentlemen who came up to spend Sunday at the camp and hotels left by the same train; but, as they left their wives, sisters, cousins, and aunts here to flirt with the men of brass buttons, they were not missed greatly. The fact is that, unless a man wears some sort of a uniform here, he is

"NO GOOD" WITH THE LADIES;

and the young civilians, who have been having it all their own way, are greatly cut and put out. Two of the Chicago newspaper-correspondents are incased in uniforms, and the others are obliged to capture the ladies by a species of intimidation, as neither good look nor winning ways count for anything here when not supplemented by the brass-button passport. It must be confessed that among the young ladies here there is not any remarkable display of ravishing beauty, but there are any number of very fine-looking elderly ladies, the majority of whom hail from the South. (This honest criticism will probably "settle" THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent).

The hour for the midday meal at camp is 12 o'clock, and yesterday the appetites of the men were whetted by the information from headquarters that the company-drill ordered for 2 p. m. would be abolished for that day. It was very warm in the sun, and, as the battalion-drill had been one of the hard ones which Lieut.-Col. Knox knows how to give, it was thought advisable to allow the troops a little rest. Through the courtesy of Col. Fitz Simons your correspondent was invited to

DINE AT THE HEADQUARTERS MESS-TENT,

which is pitched immediately back of the headquarter-tent. The meal was an excellent one; and the novelty of eating almost in the open air, and the comparatively primitive way in which the fare was served, made it doubly enjoyable. There were no tiresome courses to wait for, as everything was on the table, and the cordial "Help yourself!" was the countersign. From the way in which the good things disappeared, it was evident that "the countersign was correct." The dish that was most relished was a mess of fish that had been presented to the Colonel by some young-lady fishers at the hotel. Later in the day an immense wall-eyed pike was sent in from a like source. After dinner all repaired to the headquarter-tent, and were invited to smoke some of the excellent cigars which the Colonel appears to have in plenty, as he deals them out to all comers with a lavish hand. (This gratuitous advertisement will probably serve to make "all comers" more numerous at the headquarter-tent hereafter.)

In the row on either side of the headquarters mess-tent are the mess-tents of the companies, and during meal hours there is quite a sound of revelry. Company A luxuriates in decorated china, and the members

LIVE UP TO THEIR CHINA,

having all the delicacies of the season on their table. At Company C's tent your correspondent asked a colored attendant if they had any decorated china there. He answered "No decorated china heah, boss. We has decorated grub." And, from the well-fed appearance of Company C's men, it would appear that he told the truth. All of the companies live well, and there are men at every boat in quest of boxes, bales, and crocks full of eatables. Quartermaster Bell and Quartmaster-Sergeant Titsworth, both great workers, superintend the reception of supplies, and satisfy everybody. There is no trouble in getting all sorts of supplies at reasonable rates in Geneva; and there is no attempt made to rob the boys, as is usually the custom on like occasions. The four steamers running on the lake are extending every courtesy; and yesterday morning there was quite a rate-cutting war at the camp to see who would get the largest load. The Lucius Newberry and the Lady of the Lake are the larger steamers, and the Commodore and the Admiral are the smaller boats. The first named is considered the safest, though there is but little danger on this lake.

In a grove to the east of the camp Capt. Gibson, the Inspector of Rifle-Practice, has fixed his targets, and

EVERY DAY THERE IS PRACTICE.

It is not likely that any cows will be shot this trip, as the boys are becoming quite proficient. They have won their way into the good graces of the citizens and hotel-boarders by their gentlemanly conduct, and everybody appears willing to give them all they desire. When not on duty in camp, they go fishing, boating, or swimming, as the fit seizes them, and as yet no accidents on the water have been reported.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the new band, under the leadership of Prof. Rosenbecker, gave a concert on the lawn in front of the Colonel's tent, playing eight selections. The success of this band is almost phenomenal. Prof. Rosenbecker was asked to gather about him and train about thirty good musicians to accompany the regiment, and he did so, producing what is unquestionably

THE BEST BAND

Chicago has ever possessed. It will be a great mistake if it is allowed to disband and scatter after this encampment, as Chicago is in need of a first-class brass and string band, and this organization is better on string music than on brass. The men come from the best orchestras in Chicago, and two of them were members of the famous band that accompanied the Ellsworth Zouaves on their memorable tour in 1860. The concert yesterday was very fine, and was attentively listened to by a large crowd. No one is more pleased with the success of the band than Lieut.-Col. Knox, who strongly insisted upon the disbandment of the amateurs that formerly made a noise at the head of the regiment. The group at the headquarter-tent during the concert were so pleased with it that a box of cigars was sent to the band with their compliments.

The time which intervened between the concert and the supper-hour was spent in various ways. Base-ball was indulged in, and several tried their hands at bowling. A great deal of amusement was furnished the officers at the headquarter-tent by

A SMALL "COON"

rejoicing in the historic name of Henry Clay, and in the employ of one of the companies as servant. He made his appearance in front of the tent while the band was playing its final selection, and executed a few steps in true song-and-dance style. He wore a large straw hat, tinted shirt, dark pants with large bay-window thrown open, and generous shoes. These shoes appeared to take a good deal of his time and attention. After taking in the scene before him be seated himself on the grass, pulled from his pocket a button-hook that looked like a boat-hook, and leisurely began to button his shoes, or rather his shoe, as one was buttonless and fastened with a shingle-nail, and the other possessed but two buttons. This performance was gone through with by the "coon" with such gravity that it was very amusing.

At a few minutes before 7 o'clock the assembly was sounded, and the men, who had been finishing their after-supper smoke and putting on their full-dress uniforms, began to fall in by companies. The field and staff officers took their places, and the line was formed. A new invoice of the handsome white helmets had been received, and almost every man wore one. The sight as the line was formed was

A VERY PRETTY ONE,

with the showy accoutrements of the soldiers and gay uniforms of the band and drum-corps on the right of the line. The dress-parade was gone through with in fine style, and the men showed great improvement. The march of the band and drum-corps before the line was a fine sight; and the approach of the line-officers, resplendent in white helmets with buffalo plumes and gilt braid, was a fine performance, marred only by a want of unanimity in the salute to the Colonel. When the parade was dismissed, the various companies were drilled by their commanders, and some good work was shown. Capt. Ward, who is in command of Company H, Maj. Diehl's old company, drilled his men "right up to the handle"; and Capt. Niles, of Company C, showed that he could do as well with his boys as Capt. Davis. During the parade Adjutant Laing published

THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, I. N. G., CAMP MUNGER, KAYES' PARK, LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 16, 1882.—*General Orders No. 15:* I. This camp will be known and remembered as Camp Munger, in honor of Albert A. Munger, Esq., an earnest, generous friend and honorary member of the regiment. Among the many citizens of Chicago whom we delight to honor, Albert A. Munger takes place on the right of the front rank.

"II. Daily routine of duty: 6 a. m., reveille; 7 a. m., breakfast; 7:30 a. m., First Sergeants' call; 8 a. m., Surgeon's call; 8:30 a. m., guard-mount; 9 a. m., drill-call; 11 a. m., recall from drill; 12 m., dinner; 2 p. m., drill-call; 3:30 p. m., recall from drill; 7 p. m., dress-parade; 10 p. m., tattoo; 10:30 p. m., taps.

"By order of Col. Charles Fitz Simons.

"CUTHBERT W. LAING,

"Captain First Infantry, I. N. G., Adjutant."

AMONG THE VISITORS

in camp yesterday was Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N., who has just returned from duty in the West Indies. He told Col. Fitz Simons he could well be proud of his command. The Chicago visitors to the camp included Edson Keith and family, B. F. Norris and family, W. A. Thrall, A. A. Munger, Miss Florence Cassard, the Misses Booth, the Misses Daisy and Belle Goodman, and Mrs. Streator and family.

I spent last night in camp, and in another letter will give the somewhat exciting and eventful history of the hours between sunset and dawn.

BIFF.

THE COURTS.

A Notable Divorce Case.

Last November Elizabeth Richberg, wife of John C. Richberg, formerly a well-known lawyer here, filed a bill against her husband, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery. Strenuous attempts were made, but unsuccessfully, to keep the matter quiet. Very shortly afterward the case was dismissed, it appearing by Mrs. Richberg's statements that her husband had forced her into filing the bill. Yesterday another bill was filed by Mrs. Richberg for the same relief. She says that she was married to J. C. Richberg at Jefferson City, Mo., in June, 1869, and has had by him three children. She claims that ever since their marriage he has been guilty of cruelty, and has also often neglected to supply her and her children with necessary food and clothing. In particular, on the 6th of May, 1876, he struck her several severe blows in the face; in the summer of 1879 he knocked her down, and in November, 1880, he choked her. From May 3 to May 29, 1882, by false representations and deceit he induced her to occupy a part of the house in which he was living at the time with his mistress, Eloise O. Randall, at Clinton, East Tennessee. Nearly every day during that time he called her vile names, pushed her about the room, struck her repeatedly, and sometimes threatened to kill her, and on one occasion knocked her down with such violence that her fall shook the house. It is further charged that Richberg while in New York in February, 1881, committed adultery with one Eloise O. Randall. Soon after the latter removed to Knoxville, Tenn., and took the name of Mrs. Stewart, and then went to Clinton, where she has since been living with Richberg. The latter is charged as being a man without principle or scruple, and has compelled his two oldest children to live in the same house with Mrs. Stewart and her child. He owns zinc mines and other property at Clinton, Tenn., worth $60,000, from which he derives an annual profit of $10,000, while complainant is destitute and dependent on friends for support. She therefore asks for a decree of divorce, for the care and custody of her children, and for suitable support for her and them.

Mary Ellen Sawyer filed a bill complaining that her husband, Frank J. Sawyer, has during the last few years become a confirmed drunkard. When he is intoxicated he is very quarrelsome, frequently beating her. She has twice had him arrested and bound over to keep the peace. On one occasion, however, he took his revenge in advance, saying when he was merrily pounding her that he supposed she would have him up at the Police Court and fined $5, and he might as well have the worth of his money, which be did. He was not disappointed in being arrested, but she mistook the hour at which the hearing was to be had and failed to prosecute, so he was discharged. She has repeatedly been driven from the house by his violence, and the fear of its recurrence has so worked on her mind that she fears she may become insane unless she is granted a decree of divorce.

Ellen Welsh asked for a divorce from Thomas Welsh, on the ground of desertion. She also requests to be allowed to resume the name of her former husband, Nilson.

Items.

Mrs. Lincoln's funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Springfield, and the Federal courts and Clerk's office were closed here as a token of respect to her memory.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett will be in court as usual today.

Judge Tuley will hear motions today.

Judge Jameson will hear a set case with a jury today.

Criminal Court.

Judge Moran adjourned court early yesterday morning, as the only case on the call was not ready for trial. The case was that of Charles Burns, against whom there are eight indictments for various larcenies. He has several times changed his plea, and evidently dreads the dose of punishment that awaits him. Herman Mott, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny Tuesday, was permitted to go on his own recognizance, on condition that he leaves town and goes home to Portland, Me., immediately. Some days ago, when Mott and his wife were about to leave town, he insisted upon having just one more drink, and while he was getting it the train went off without him. He then drowned out his rage with whisky, and while drunk stole a suit of clothes from a friend. A bailiff was sent with him to see that he caught the very next eastward-bound train.

County Court.

Mrs. Rosa Boelim was adjudged insane, and sent temporarily to the care of Dr. Robert Patterson at Batavia.

Charles Stepbenski, who was arrested on a ca sa to satisfy a debt, at the instance of Patrick Welch, was discharged under the insolvent act.

The court entered a judgment on all property for taxes and assessments, except where objections filed have been sustained, and where application for judgment has been withdrawn, all parties objecting to be allowed to appeal if they so desire, upon making statutory deposit and filing a bond of $250, to be approved by the Clerk, and bill of exceptions within thirty days. The delinquent tax sale will begin Aug. 7.

Twenty-nine objections were filed, based principally on errors in extending taxes of former years, errors in description, on listing property belonging to the City of Chicago, the Village of Hyde Park, or the Town of Lake. These latter objections were sustained, as well as objections filed by Quinn Chapel, the K. A. M. Congregation, a Jewish religious body, and the Fourth Unitarian Church. The Western Indiana Railroad objected on the ground that, notwithstanding it had made a return of its railroad property to the County Clerk, and to the State Board of Equalization, the local Assessor had also made a return against it, imposing, in fact, a double tax. The objection was sustained so far as it appeared the Assessor had included in his return property which had been returned to the State Board of Equalization. The objection of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was sustained so far as it applied to property included in the right of way. Objections based on taxes for previous years which had already been paid, but which the Assessor failed to take notice, were also sustained. Two objections made on the ground of insufficient notice were overruled. Simon Powell objected to the tax on the old brewery property at Lyons on the ground that the assessment was based on the value of a building destroyed by fire a number of years ago. The building was assessed at $6,172. The court sustained the objection as to the tax on the building, and overruled it as to the tax on the land. This disposes of all the tax objections except one to a special assessment of the Town of Lake, the hearing of which goes over by agreement until September.

Adolph E. and Auguste Shoeninger filed a petition to adopt their little granddaughter, 5 months old, named Josephine Unzicker, whose mother died after its birth.

The Stockwell & Darragh Furniture Company commenced an attachment suit for $237.86 against Davis Bros. They also commenced a suit for $500 damages against the same firm in a plea of trespass.

Probate Court.

Judge Knickerbocker was engaged all of yesterday in trying cases by jury where petitions have been filed for conservators for estates.

Mathew McNamara was found to be a drunkard, incapable of managing his estate.

Susan S. Coatsworth was found to be of distracted mind and incompetent to manage her property.

Maria Oleson was found to be a lunatic. Gilbert Crawford was found to be distracted, and Sophronia J. Crawford was appointed conservator under a bond of $40,000.

In the estate of John E. Eisendrath, deceased, the will was proved and admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to Martha T. Ashworth, under bond of $44,000.

The petition of John D. O'Hara to have a conservator appointed for the estate of his mother, the widow of the late Daniel O'Hara, occupied a goodly portion of the afternoon, and it was not finished when the court adjourned. The prosecution brought forth a number of witnesses to prove that Mrs. O'Hara was incompetent to manage her own affairs. Her daughter, Miss Ella O'Hara, aged 15 years, testified to the fact that her mother got frequently intoxicated, and had driven her from home and compelled her to live with relatives. Her mother had taken her clothing, and had called her foul names, and had beaten her so that her nose bled. She was afraid of her mother, for fear that she might poison her in case she lived with her. The mother bought sour hams and moldy bread for her children to eat. Last winter Mrs. O'Hara did not furnish her daughter with enough underclothing. She had abused her little brother, and beat his arms so that they were black and blue. The girl used to go over to her aunt's to get something to eat more than for anything else. The house had not been cleaned for five years, and had grown to be exceedingly dirty. The girl did not consider that she had a home. The mother used to go out at 9 in the morning and stay away until 11 o'clock at night. She locked up the music-books in the case and kept the key in her pocket. The evidence showed that the daughter had no confidence in the word of her mother, who refused to employ servants to assit in caring for the house. She used to send the daughter for beer and whisky, and she then became obdurate and refused to go, because she had been once insulted in a saloon. Her father in his lifetime had drank liquor and had it at home, but he never thought that her mother would get to drink like a fish. Her mother was a good manager but exceedingly penurious, and neglected her family.

Dr. Bluthardt testified that he did not see Mrs. O'Hara drink. He had known her for years, and he had seen her when she seemed either drunk or insane. He did not think that she was competent to manage her own affairs. He considered her insane. He had formed no judgment in regard to her insanity, as he had no opportunity for that. The case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

State Courts.

Charles L. Woodman began a suit yesterday to recover $1,500 of Jane R. Stow.

Edward Schinkel commenced an action in trespass against Richard Ganford, W. A. Schanfeld, Miles Martin, Fritz Schmidt, and Fritz Schmidt Jr., to recover $5,000 damages.

The Call.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 1,687, Hogan; 1,701, Burns and Britten; 1,702, Beckfeldt; 1,703, Crane, Dorman, and Boyle; 1,704, Howard; 1,706, Huntley; 1,710, Street; and 1,711, West.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases at 9 o'clock at North Side Building.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Jury trials.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—R. H. Elliott vs. H. M. Hampton, $4,010.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Martin Murphy vs. Dennis O'Halloran, $100.44.

A WORTHY CHARITY.

The Prisoners' Aid Association—Important Meeting Yesterday.

The Prisoners' Aid Association held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 45 South Clark street. The Treasurer's report gave receipts $110.75; expenses paid, $107.25; bills not paid, $71.75. The statement was referred to the Finance Committee. A report from a standing committee was read, recommending that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union continue the work of supplying the police stations with matrons, and that the committee go on doing such work as shall not interfere with the efforts of the W. C. T. U.

Mr. Dodge said with reference to the report that Capt. Bonfield had assured him that there would be no good accomplished by placing a woman in the Desplaines Street Station or in the Chicago Avenue Station. The Rev. Mr. Galvin said that the example before them of one station where the plan had been tried was proof enough that a woman, whose very womanhood would be her protection, could do much for the relief and well-being of the unfortunate prisoners of her own sex in the police stations, and that women ought to be put in every one of them as matrons.

A motion was made by Mr. Dodge that an ordinance be drafted by the Detention Committee providing that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union recommend suitable women for matrons at the stations, and that none but those recommended by this organization be appointed; that this ordinance be presented first to the association for approval, and then to the Common Council.

The Rev. Mr. Galvin, in lieu of a report from the Committee on Discharged Prisoners, gave brief histories of three young men from the Reformatory School of Elmira, N. Y., who had come to Chicago and been taken under the care of the association. One of them is now filling a respectable position in one of the suburban towns. Since the last meeting twenty have applied, and eight have had work through the agency of the association.

The services at the jail will be continued. A platform and pulpit will be erected, and the prisoners permitted to leave their cells to hear the preaching.

The President and Secretary were requested to tender the thanks of the association to Jansen, McClurg & Co. for books, to the *Legal News* Company for 200 hymn-books donated, to Calvin Cobb, E. I. Galvin, and to Mr. Wickersham for papers and magazines, and to Mr. Ryerson for clothing. Two gentlemen of the Citizens' League were present—Messrs. Schaefer and Reddington—to confer upon some measure by which the two organizations might coöperate. Mr. Schaefer related the history of a midnight tour through the concert-saloons and mock cigar-stores of State street. A State Citizens' League had been formed with the object of not only keeping liquor from minors, but to help toward the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the sale of liquor.

An appeal was made for a prisoner named Rice, who had been detained a long time in the County Jail. His case was referred to the Committee on Detention and Prison Discipline.

Jude Jameson spoke highly of the bridewell in its management and arrangements. The work there, according to the report, had paid expenses and given a balance of $76,000.

The association has pleasant rooms for the accommodation of needy discharged convicts. In the front rooms are cots and a sitting-room. In the back a library of a few well-selected books, and the apartments of the superintendent.

Where Sheep Lose Their Wool.

Key West Democrat.

Sheep will lose their wool in the second year that they are on this island. No matter where they are brought from, they will become as woolless as goats. Lambs dropped here will retain wool just about the same length of time, when their woolly coats become nothing else but a soft, short hair, like in every respect to that of a goat. We knew before that there were woolless sheep, but did not think that an importation of any kind to a strictly tropic clime would result as above.

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HARPER'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
(No. 387)
FOR AUGUST
CONTAINS:

Upon Mistress Susanna Southwell,
A full-page frontispiece by E. A. Abbey, illustrating a poem by Herrick;

Some Western Resorts,
Describing the Lake region near Milwaukee, the Dells of the Wisconsin, and the Southern Shore of Lake Superior, by John A. Butler, illustrated by Carl Marr and C. Graham;

The First Americans,
By Col. T. W. Higginson, being the first of a series of papers which will constitute a continuous history of the United States down to the close of President Jackson's Administration. Each paper will be illustrated;

The Cruise of the "Nameless,"
An entertaining description of a summer holiday cruise on Long Island Sound and Buzzard's Bay, by Barnet Phillips. Illustrated by Quartley, Rogers, Swain Gifford, and Laffan;

Andalusia and the Alhambra,
Part IV. of "Spanish Vistas." By George Parsons Lathrop. Illustrated by Reinhart;

Some Worthies of Old Norwich,
By Alice R. Hobbins. Illustrated by views, and Portraits of Sir Thomas Brown, John and Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Barbauld, Sir William Beechey, Elizabeth Fry, and John Crome;

The Haidas,
A description of the Queen Charlotte Islands and their native inhabitants, by George M. Dawson. Illustrated;

Canadian Pacific Railway,
And the New Northwest, by F. E. Prendergast. With Map;

Icebergs and Fogs in the North Atlantic,
By J. W. Schackford, Captain of the Illinois;

Uses of Shakspeare off the Stage,
By Dr. A. A. Lipscomb;

Shandon Bells,
The fourth part of William Black's new novel, illustrated by William Small;

Short Stories:
A REBEL, by Julian Hawthorne;
"LAQUELLE?" by Z. B. Gustafson;
A ST. AUGUSTINE EPISODE, by Annie R. Macfarlane;

Poems
By Edgar Fawcett and William Winter;

Editor's Easy Chair.
Dayton's Last Days of Knickerbocker Life.—Has Progress advanced the General Welfare?—A June Afternoon in New York.—Garibaldi;

Editor's Literary Record.

Editor's Historical Record.

Editor's Drawer.
Rain Idyls (R. K. Munkittrick).—His Love (R. K. Munkittrick).—From Danbury (J. M. Bailey).—Deacon Mark Kiah (John Codman).—Modern Fables (G. T. Lanigan).—A Florida Madrigal (C. K. Munroe).—Siftings from Texas (A. E. Sweet).—Anecdotes.

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HOLIDAY NUMBER
OF
THE CENTURY.

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Continuing the custom which has proved so successful in past years, the August issue of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is known as the "Midsummer Holiday Number," and contains some special features of wide popular interest, illustrated by an unusual number of choice engravings. The contents include:

How Wagner Makes Operas.
By J. G. Hassard, with a frontispiece portrait of Richard Wagner, engraved by T. Cole, from an etching by Hubert Herkomer, R. A.

The Lambs; A Burlesque Tragedy.
A satire on Wall Street; by Robert Grant, author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," etc.

Some English Artists and Their Studios.
With eighteen illustrations by Vanderhoof, showing the interior of the studios of Sir Frederick Leighton, Millais, Alma-Tadema, Boughton, Pettie, and other famous painters.

The New North-West.
The Dakota Wheat Region, etc.; First paper in a series, by E. V. Smalley, now traveling in the West in the interest of this magazine.

Steam-Yachting in America.
By S. G. W. Benjamin. Illustrated with plans, diagrams, etc., including several views of James Gordon Bennett's new yacht, Namouna.

The Phantom Sailor.
A down-East story, by Noah Brooks.

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A bright descriptive paper, illustrated by Harry Fenn, with views of some of the loveliest scenes in England; including the homes of George Eliot and Alfred Tennyson.

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With twenty striking illustrations of some of its most interesting contents.

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Sibley, Dudley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in settlement.

Chicago, July 19, 1882.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
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PROPOSALS
FOR
STATE CONTRACTS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, July 14, 1882.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1882, for performing the work hereinafter specified, for the term of two years from the first day of October, A. D. 1882, until the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1884, both days inclusive, as follows:

Distribution of Laws, Journals, Reports, and other Public Documents.

The packing, etc., for distribution of the laws, journals, reports, and all documents and other printed matter required to be distributed, in accordance with law or joint resolution of the General Assembly, will be let in one contract as provided by law.

The law requires the contractor to furnish all necessary wrappings, boxes, and other conveniences for packing, and to deliver at his own cost for transportation all matter required to be distributed.

Each and every bid must be inclosed in a sealed envelope having indorsed thereon Bid of —— for Distribution of Laws, Journals, Reports, etc., which must be inclosed in another envelope and addressed to Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, September 5th, 1882, and the awards of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been fully considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Blanks for proposals and bonds, also any information desired, will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

HENRY D. DEMENT,
Secretary of State,
CHAS. P. SWIGERT,
Auditor P. A.,
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer,
JAMES McCARTNEY,
Attorney-General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, July 8, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, July 20, 1882, at 3 p. m., for furnishing the City of Chicago with coal as follows:

2,000 tons (more or less) selected lump Erie coal, or other soft coal of the same quality, free from dirt or screenings (only largest lumps can be used), for Fire Department.

800 tons (more or less) hard (range) coal (200 tons being for Fire Department and 600 tons for other uses).

150 tons (more or less) Lackawanna (small egg) coal.

50 tons (more or less) hard (nut) coal.

250 tons (more or less) Indiana block coal, free from dirt or screenings.

Above coal for Fire Department to be hauled by the city, remainder to be delivered as required, a portion of the range coal being for the small-pox hospital. The right reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS — EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 3:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:10 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:50 p m	b 7:50 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 7:15 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. * Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	§ 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

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Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS — EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
‡Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	c11:00 a m	c 3:15 p m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:35 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:15 p m	* 6:10 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:05 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:40 p m	* 6:50 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	* 1:00 a m

c Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. *Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only. †Solid through train.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Cross	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 9:05 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a.m.	* 3:00 p.m.
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	* 8:25 a.m.
Rockf'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	*10:25 a.m.
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	* 6:40 a.m.

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:45 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:05 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:05 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boson Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 9:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	* 5:00 a m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:30 a m
South Lawn Acc'modatn (ex.Sun.)	12:00 m	2:00 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 107 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	8:05 a. m.

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY
DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON, and OREGON Traversed by the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Wheat Belt and Grazing Range of America.

The Northern Pacific country cannot be excelled in HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE, FERTILITY OF SOIL, and Wealth of NATURAL RESOURCES.

The quality of wheat grown in the Northern Pacific country proving superior to any ever before known, and bringing higher prices, it required a new name to designate it in the markets, and it is known as "No. 1 HARD."

THE LANDS offered by the Northern Pacific Railroad range from $2.60 to $4.00 per acre, and are the cheapest and best lands now in market. In Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana there are over 10,000,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. Crops are large and sure; stock-raising is very profitable, and there are ready markets at the East by rail or lakes, and at the West at numerous mining-camps—good business opportunities; fine chances for paying investments; and work for all at good wages. The prosperous condition of existing settlements along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota is the best guarantee of the permanency of the agricultural interests of the entire region.

VAST GOLD and SILVER mining sections occur in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon and each is famous as the best agricultural, grazing, and stock-raising country in the United States.

For rates of fare and freight for colonies and parties of land-seekers and land-buyers, and information relating to local Land Agencies, apply to A. L. STOKES, General Agent, 52 Clark street, Chicago, or P. B. GROAT, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For detailed information on all points relating to land, and for maps, books, circulars, etc., FREE, apply to or address R. M. NEWPORT, General Land Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE,
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier, between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.
General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW VIA DERRY.

ANCHO'IA, July 22, 10 a m | ETHIOPIA, Aug. 5, 10 a m
DEVONIA, July 29, 3 p m | CIRCASSIA, Aug. 12, 3 pm

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:
TWICE DAILY.

For Racine and Milwaukee at .... *9 a m and 8 p m
The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
For Ludington and Manistee daily at .... *9 a m
For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, and Ahnapee daily at .... *9 a m
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at .... 9 a m
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., Daily at .... †7 p m
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at .... 9 a m
*Sunday morning excepted. †Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION
LINE STEAMERS

Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for
Collingwood, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and intermediate points.
Through tickets for Boston, Portland, New York, and all points in New England, Northern New York, and Canada. D. B. LINSTED, Agent.
Office and Docks, No. 2 North Wells-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE.
PADDY RYAN'S TRUSS.

Mr. Ryan having failed in most of the leading cities to secure a Truss that would retain his rupture, sought Chicago for relief, but the parties he sought totally failed and he became discouraged. It required the second letter from Dr. A. H. Parker, President of the Common-Sense Truss Co., to insure his appearance. He finally called and was fitted with a Parker Retentive Common-Sense Truss. He has given it a fair trial and already announces his faith in a radical cure. He expresses his views in the matter as follows:

CHICAGO, June 28, 1882.

To the Afflicted: I take pleasure in stating that after many fruitless attempts to secure an effective support, I yielded to the appeals of Dr. A. H. Parker, and was fitted with one of his Retentive Common-Sense Trusses, which holds my rupture so firmly that I now feel no inconvenience from the injury, and I firmly believe that I shall be actually cured.

PATRICK RYAN, Chicago.

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO.,
58 State-st.
The only Western Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, &c.

BEATTY'S Organs, 27 stops, $90; Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day & night. Catalogue free. Ad. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Dr. Lucas'
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. Chicago, Ill.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is well known that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN, Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as to excite no curiosity, and sent by express. If full description of case is given but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY. DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12.